WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

NOTHING EXCEPT THE MINT CAN MAKE MONEY WITHOUT ADVERTISING.—GLADSTONE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, APRIL 27 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IMPORTED TALENT

SHOW PARIS AN UP-TO-DATE JOB OF SAFE CRACKING.

ROB AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

AMERICANS AND AMERICAN TOOLS IN THE WORK.

ROBBERS GOT 30,000 FRANCS

COLORED WATCHMAN BOUND AND GAGGED.

Paris, April 27.—Three masked burglars entered the American Express company's office last night, surprised the watchman asleep, gagged and bound him, and escaped with 15,000 francs.

The colored lad who acted as watchman says the robbery was committed by three men, who spoke English, one of them with a noticeable American accent. According to the boy's story, he was awakened by one of the men kneeling on his chest and choking him.

Afterwards two of the men left him and blew open the safe, the third man standing guard over him with a revolver. The carpet from the office floor was wrapped about the safe to deaden the noise of the explosion, but in spite of this the detonation awakened a watchman in a building opposite the one in which the express company's office was located, and the force of the exploding charge was so great that it twisted coin lying loose in the safe. The burglar who had been guarding the boy, the latter says, left him with a warning not to stir on pain of death.

Burglar tools of American make were left behind by the cracksmen. The watchman has been arrested, the police not crediting his account of the burglary.

CHARGED WOMAN WITH THEFT

YOUNG MAN HAS COMPANION ARRESTED.

Visited Bismarck Garden Together—Mayor Let the Woman Go Free—Police News.

There was only one case before the mayor this morning and that was one in which Jessie Dillon was charged with the larceny of a pocketbook, a watch chain, a finger ring and a silver dollar of one Ashland Smith, who filed the affidavit. The theft was alleged to have occurred in the Bismarck garden last night and the Dillon woman was arrested soon after by Officer Borgman, who took her to the station and searched her. In one stocking was found the pocketbook and the dollar and in the other stocking the ring and chain. Smith said he met the woman on the street and asked her to go and take a drink with him. She consented and they went to the Bismarck. While there she took whisky and he took a cigar and subsequently she took his property from his pocket, although he did not know when it was done. The stolen articles were produced. The ring was of the variety that comes in prize packages and the chain was of the kind sold by street fakirs and cost about $1 a gross when new; the pocketbook at a liberal estimate was worth about 2 cents and the dollar had a hundred cents in it. The Dillon woman testified that she had never seen Smith until she met him on the street and asked her to go with him. At the saloon he bought a round of drinks and asked her to go with him to a lodging house and she refused. He then left and she retired to the ladies' toilet room. When she came out she saw the pocketbook lying on the chair in which she had been seated. She says she then did what anybody else would have done under the circumstances—she picked it up and shoved it in her sock, having no other place to carry it. There was not a cent in the purse, the dollar belonging to her sister, who had given it to her to get some medicine at Meyer Bros. drug store. Smith asked her whether the dollar was marked and whether she could identify it. She retorted that she did not know whether it was marked or not, and if it was and belonged to him, he could probably identify it, adding that he was a cheap skate who probably marked everything he had for fear of losing it some time. Smith acknowledged that he could not identify the money. There was no case and the mayor dismissed the woman. Turning to Smith he told him that if he had his dues he would be under arrest for associating with such a woman and said that if he ever came into that court again with a cheap case like that he would see to it that he got punished for associating with bad characters. Smith was accompanied by May Covault and together they made a quiet sneak, glad to get away from hiszzoner, who was just beginning to get warmed up.

A unaway team was caught by Officer Greer yesterday afternoon in Bloomingdale and put up at the City Trucking company's barn. Later the owner called for it.

Francis Parnin, a Monroeville timber dealer, gave one of his employes a check for $125 with instructions to go to the country and purchase a certain lot of timber which was offered for sale. The man made the purchase for $110 and in exchange for the check received a bill of sale for the timber and $15 in change. Instead of going back to Mr. Parnin with the change, he came to Fort Wayne yesterday and called at the office of the Peters Box and Lumber company. He exhibited the bill of sale and offered the timber for sale to Charles Pape, secretary of the company. A bargain was finally struck, the stranger receiving $72.50 and Mr. Pape receiving the bill of sale. Then came Mr. Parnin onto the scene and after all the facts were related, Mr. Pape grew warm under the collar. The timber belongs to Mr. Parnin and Pape is out just $72.50 and the stranger has left for parts unknown The matter was reported to the police, but there is little hope of his capture.

Yesterday noon Mrs. David Felger, of Lake township, went into Owens & Welch's Harrison street restaurant to get her dinner. Having eaten she got up and went away, leaving on the seat she had occupied a small valise containing two pocketbooks and $31 in cash. After walking a distance of only a block or so she discovered her loss and hurried back to the restaurant, but the valise was gone and no one knew a thing about it. No one had seen it and no one remembered of seeing any strangers in the place between the time of Mrs. Felger's departure and her return. The police were notified and are investigating the case.

POLICE THINK IT A CLUE

A TRACE OF WILLIE M'CORMICK IS FOUND.

Paper Dropped in Washinton by One of Two Gypsy Girls—Girls Allowed to Go.

New York, April 27.—Captain of Detectives Titus held a conversation over the long distance telephone today with Detective McConville, of the central office, who is in Washington following what is thought to be the most important clew in regard to missing William McCormick, of Highbridge, that has yet beeen unearthed.

Captain Titus said today that the signature "Gertrude" found on the slip of paper that has been left at a photographer's in Washington by the two gypsy girls arrested there yesterday had been compared with the signature of Gertrude McCormick, the missing boy's sister, and that the two are almost identical. Captain Titus said he attached great significance to this clew and now had hopes of finding the boy.

A later dispatch from Washington says:

The two gypsy girls, Hannah and Lizzie Michel, who were arrested here yesterday in connection with the disappearance of Willie McCormick, the New York boy supposed to have been kidnaped, were released from custody today, the police not being able to make a case against them.

MRS. KNOTT WILL LECTURE.

Mrs. Anna M. Knott, C. S. D., of Detroit, will deliver a lecture in Fort Wayne upon the subject of Christian Science on May 16. Mrs. Knott is one of the most gifted speakers in the west and is a member of the international board of lectureship of the Christian Scientists. The lecture is to be given at Masonic Temple under the auspices of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist.

Rev. C. S. Shoemaker, pastor of the Free Methodist church, has been summoned to Pontiac, Mich., to attend the funeral of his brother. Rev. S. H. Matthews will preach at the Free church tomorrow morning and Mrs. Matthews will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

TRYING AN ALIBI

THAT IS THE DEFENSE OF JIM CALLAHAN.

WAS HAVING FRIENDLY CHAT

AT HOME WHEN YOUNG CUDAHY WAS ABDUCTED.

A LITTLE GIRL'S TESTIMONY

SAYS MAN WHO VISITED CALLAHAN WAS PAT CROWE.

Omaha, Neb., April 27.—An alibi was offered when the defense opened today in the trial of James Callahan, accused of participation in the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy.

Charles McDonald, a neighbor of Callahan, related a conversation he claimed to have held with the defendant on the afternoon of the kidnaping, December 18.

At the moment the abduction was taking place McDonald said he sat on the porch in company with Callahan, at Mrs. Kelley's house, the defendant's boarding house.

McDonald said he and Callahan were together between the hours of 3:30 and 5 o'clock. McDonald remembered the date because it was the twentieth birthday anniversary of his son.

On cross-examination he admitted having recently told to detectives that he was not quite sure whether it was December 18 or on the day or second day following.

Mamie McDonald, the little daughter of the preceding witness, proved an unfortunate witness for the defense. She said she remembered a man called Johnson who often visited Callahan, and had heard it whispered that he was Pat Crowe. Frank Hensman and James Gillan, newspaper carriers, testified to seeing Callahan during the time he is supposed to have been absent on the alleged kidnaping mission, but could give no exact dates.

Mrs. Kelley, sister to Callahan, will be put on the stand this afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session Callahan testified in his own behalf. His story was a series of denials of all the allegations of the state.

He said he spent the afternoon of December 18 at home and in the evening played cards at a saloon in South Omaha.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county commissioners were in session a few hours this morning, transacting office business.

Anna Dinklage was this morning declared of unsound mind by Judge O'Rourke, and Mrs. Margaret Wendellen, her sister, was appointed her guardian.

In the divorce proceedings of Garman vs. Garman, contempt of court proceedings were filed against the defendant for failing to pay over certain money as ordered by the court.

The case of Bacheller vs. Purcell, on account, is on trial before the jury in the superior court.

Receiver Dawson presented a petition to the court asking for an order that all mail addressed to James Taft and The Wayne Waist company be turned over to him.

Judge Aiken this morning granted Belle Hanchett a divorce from Miles Hanchett.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher has filed a suit against Olive E. Heathman et al. on a note and mortgage for $2,500.

Henry C. Luhrman has commenced proceedings against W. O. Gross, receiver for J. G. Thieme & Co., to establish a preferred claim for $1,078.57.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Louis Schirmeyer, township trustee, felt of himself all over this morning and then quietly gave thanks that he was still on earth. Thirty-six years ago this morning he was not on earth all the time, but spent part of the morning between earth and the moon. This is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the wreck of the Sultana, a government transport, which blew up on the Mississippi river, having on board several regiments of soldiers, of whom 1,800 were killed, burned to death and drowned. Mr. Schirmeyer was a member of the Thirty-second Indiana and was blown high into the air and came near drowning after he got back. The annual reunion of the survivors will be held Tuesday at Lindsey, Ohio, thirty miles east of Toledo, and Mr. Schirmeyer will attend, as has been his custom for years. There are only about thirty of the survivors living today, and as the reunion has never been held in Fort Wayne Mr. Schirmeyer will exert himself to have the 1902 anniversary celebrated in this city.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Benjamin Cullin's troubles continue to multiply and he manages to keep himself constantly in the public eye Cullin and his alleged wife came to the city about two months ago and took board with Mrs. Ida Spurry She supposed they were man and wife until day before yesterday, when Cullin took out a marriage license and subsequently got drunk and was arrested. She was naturally indignant at the deception practiced on her and told the couple what she thought of them. "Mrs." Cullin retorted in no conciliatory spirit and volunteered to take a poke at Mrs. Spurry; she likewise took several drinks, according to Mrs. Spurry's statement, and the interview between the two was rather stormy and culminated in Mrs. Spurry going to France's court, where she filed three affidavits There was one each against Mr. and Mrs. Cullin for public intoxication and a third against Mrs. Cullin for provoke. Constable Ford took the warrants this morning and started on a search for the couple, but up to a late hour this afternoon had not succeeded in finding them.

Mrs. Spurry and her other boarders were much imposed upon by the couple, supposing them married Mrs. Spurry ordered them to leave her house as soon as she learned the state of their relations, so that lady told The Sentinel today, but the couple had refused to do so.

MRS. HARRISON SATISFIED.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27.—Mrs Harrison has filed with the probate commission a formal notice of her intention to accept the provisions of the will of General Harrison. By the terms she is to receive $15,000 in cash, the summer home in the Adirondacks, the use of the home during her life and the interest on $125,000 during her life. After her death the last two bequests revert to the resituary estate. Under the Indiana law she might have demanded one-third of the entire estate, which is valued at about $375,000 She has never entertained any intention of doing so, however, her representatives say.

LONG IDLENESS TO END.

Niles, O., April 27.—All departments of the Falcon plant of the American Sheet Steel company will resume here next Monday after being idle almost a year.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. C. Wagner is at home from a visit at Albion.

Miss Ruth Caldwell, of Warsaw was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Messrs. S. S. and L. E. Bowser have returned from a visit of two weeks in Kansas.

The Misses Katie and Frances McVey entertained the "Jays" last evening at their home.

Architect Henry W. Meyer is preparing plans for a seven-room frame residence for F. L. Miller.

Miss Minnie McWhorter is at Columbia City for a visit with her sisters, Mrs. Otto Reider and Mrs. Moody Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Quidor, of West Jefferson street, leave Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Forest, Ohio.

E. Russell Sanborn will resume recitals after the evening service at Trinity Episcopal church, commencing tomorrow evening.

Lawton camp No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, will hold a special meeting Monday evening at True Blue hall, 142 Calhoun street.

Dr. S. H. Havice was called to his old home at Milroy, Pa., by the death of his father. Dr. Havice will not return to the city until May 1.

Elkhart Truth: "Miss Mame Vordemark has returned to her home in Fort Wayne, after an extended visit with Mrs. Lizzie Wear, of Marion street."

North Manchester Rays of Light: "A. L. Smith and family, of Fort Wayne, has been in this city the past week, called here by the illness of Mrs. Smith's father, Joseph Harter."

The Barber Asphalt company will commence work on the East Main street pavement next Monday morning. Ground will be broken first at the east end of the street. The street will be a rather difficult one to pave, owing to the location of the central engine house. About that building the pavement must be built in sections, as the street must at all times be left so that the apparatus can be taken in and out of the house without interruption.

BIDDERS ON HAND

BELDEN-LARWILL WORKS ARE UNDER THE HAMMER.

SALE OPENED THIS MORNING

PROPERTY OFFERED IN PARCEL AND ENTIRETY.

COURT MUST APPROVE SALE

TALK WITH E. O. WAYMIER, OF DAYTON WORKS.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the sale of the plant of the bankrupt Belden-Larwill Electric and Manufacturing company had not been completed, and the bidding was still in progress at the works, on North Harrison street.

Bids were received this morning for the property in parcel and this afternoon the receiver was seeking offers upon the plant as an entirety—real estate, machinery, etc. Among the later bidders who entered the competition were Weil Bros. and Maurice Goldberger, of this city.

BIDDERS ON HAND.

In compliance with the order of the referee in bankruptcy, the property was offered for sale at 10 o'clock this morning by the Citizens' Trust company as receiver, and E. W. Cook, secretary of the company, officiated as auctioneer. About twenty-five gentlemen were gathered in the Belden-Larwill offices on North Harrison street, when the bidding opened. Among them were E. H. Belden and E. O. Waymier, representing the Dayton Fan and Motor company; a representative of the J. M. York company Maurice Goldberger, J. J. Wood, of the Fort Wayne Electric works, and a number of stockholders in the Belden-Larwill company.

Complying with the court's directions the property was first offered in divisions, and later as a whole, and all bids were received subject to the approval of the court. The first offered was the machinery, appraised at $3,157.38. The bidding moved in a lively fashion, and at the close Mr. Belden's bid for the Dayton people, $2,675, was highest. The instruments and electrical apparatus brought $950, on the bid of J. J. Wood. The two divisions, aggregating bids of $3,625, were then offered and Mr. Belden was highest with a bid of $3,626.

Tools and patterns, appraised at $3,345.73, brought $2,510 on Mr. Belden's bid, while the same gentleman was also highest on the merchandise and office fixtures, appraised at $8,218.35. Mr. Belden's offer was $4,030.

But one bid was offered upon the real estate singly, and that by A. Weil, who offered $3,900. The appraisement was $5,000.

OFFERED IN ENTIRETY.

The property in its entirety, comprising real estate, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns and merchandise, was then offered, but there was a slow start to the bidding. The bids received for the parcels aggregate a total of $14,266, but under the court's provisions the property can not sell for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, and as the total appraisement was something like $21,000, it would require an offer of $15,701 to meet the two-thirds requirement. The first offer was $14,300, by Maurice Goldberger, and after some delay the figure was advanced to $14,360. It is understood that the Dayton people do not particularly care for the real estate, while other bidders are anxious to acquire the grounds and buildings, but have no use for the machinery and stock, and it is probable that some of the bidders may reach an understanding concerning the dividing of the property on this basis. No one seemed disposed to raise to figure above $14,360, and an adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. WAYMIER TALKS.

E. O. Waymier, who is secretary and treasurer of the Dayton Fan and Motor company, told The Sentinel this morning that in case his company came into possession of the Belden-Larwill equipment they would be ready to entertain a proposition to remove the entire Dayton works to Fort Wayne, though the matter would not be definitely decided until next Tuesday.

Mr. Waymier says the officials of the Dayton company are very favorably impressed with Fort Wayne, and an enlargement of their plant is absolutely necessary, as the Dayton works are too small to handle the present business. Three hundred men are now employed, and if the concern is removed to Fort Wayne the force will be very largely increased, for it is the intention to begin the manufacture of arc lamps in addition to the fans and motors.

"We had no idea of coming to Fort Wayne," said Mr. Waymier, "until Mr. Belden broached the subject to us, and the final settlement of the issue will depend very largely upon what sort of terms we are able to make here." Mr. Belden, who is now connected with the Dayton company, says they have been looking at a number of sites in various parts of the city, as a much larger tract than the present works on North Harrison street will be needed in case the company comes to Fort Wayne. Mr. Waymier will probably remain in the city until the matter is finally determined next week.

VERICT FOR THE CITY.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Yeater, who sued Columbia City for $3,000 damages in consequence of a fall upon a defective sidewalk, ended Friday in a finding for the city. At one time the city offered to compromise for $300.

PUBLIC TEST TUESDAY.

There will be a public test of the Hicks' amalgamating machine at the Bass works next Tuesday. A considerable quantity of ore has been received from different mines in the south as well as from other points, and this will be reduced by the Hicks process in the presence of all who are interested in the working of the machine. The arrangements have not yet been fully decided upon, but a more complete announcement will be made in the papers on Monday, at which time the hour for the experiment will be set.

FATAL BULLET IN COURT.

Cambridge, Mass., April 27.—The bullet which caused the death of Richard H. Grogan, jr., was handed around for microscopic examination by the jury today in the trial of Charles R. Eastman, charged with murdering Grogan. The bullet was introduced in connection with the testimony of Dr. Durrell, who was summoned when Grogan was killed and who was present at two autopsies subsequently held.

VOTED TO INCREASE STOCK

INDIANA MACHINE WORKS TO ENLARGE CAPITAL.

Directors Held a Meeting This Morning—It Means a Large Increase in Business.

At a meeting held this morning the directors of the Indiana Road Machine works voted to double the capital stock of the institution, and the big company will now be capitalized at $100,000.

While it is not definitely known just who will own the new stock, it is understood that Henry C. Paul becomes largely interested in the manufactory, which is one of the most prosperous in the city. The old stockholders have been Montgomery Hamilton, A. E. Hoffman, J. F. W. Meyer, J. C. Peters, J. M. Landenberger and J. F. W. Meyer.

It is the intention of the company to very largely increase its facilities for the manufacture of its product, and it may be that a line of machinery apart from that of road-making will be taken up.

BIRTHDAY OF GRANT.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—Exercises in commemoration of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant were held today in this city. Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus was orator of the day. A special train bearing Dr. Gunsaulus and a party of guests arrived from Chicago shortly after noon. They were escorted by G. A. R. posts and hundreds of visiting delegations from surrounding towns. At Turner hall an immense audience gathered. President William Rippin, of the Grant Birthday associatiton, opened the exercises in a short speech. Letters of regret were read from Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Admiral Dewey, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Allison and others.

WIFE SLAYER ACQUITTED.

Paris, April 27.—Count Cornulier, after two days' trial for the murder of his wife, November 17, by shooting her three times as she was leaving the house of a lawyer, M. Leorux, an admirer of the countess before her marriage, was acquitted today amid the applause of those in court. The count made a speech in which he thanked the jurors in the name of his three children.

KAISER RETURNS

GERMAN EMPEROR ENDS VISIT TO BONN UNIVERSITY.

HIS MAJESTY HAD FINE TIME

LIVED OVER AGAIN THE FOND DAYS OF STUDENT LIFE.

JOINS IN THE MERRYMAKING

HAS JOKE AT EXPENSE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Cronberg, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here at noon and drove to the castle, at the entrance of which he was greeted by his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick. The emperor left Bonn this morning.

THE KAISER'S GOOD TIME.

London, April 27.—All accounts agree that Emperor William thoroughly enjoyed himself at Bonn, and among the students of his old corps he became a student again. The emperor wore the white cap and across his breast the black and white ribbon of the Borusia corps. His majesty himself took command at the symposium, issued orders in a firm tone and voice of the so-called salamanders, amid the thunderous rattling of beer mugs on the table when the leading toast was proposed. He also joined heartily with a loud voice in singing students' songs, bringing down the flat of his rapier, in the orthodox fashion, with a crash on the table at the end of each verse.

The proceedings reached a climax when his majesty called for that grandest of German songs, "Landesvater" ("Father of the Country"). At one of the verses in which the students swore to live or die for king and country each man crosses his rapier with that of the man opposite him and caps are taken off and spitted on the rapier points, the youthful crown prince crossed rapiers with the aged General Von Loe, himself an old Borusier.

At another part of the proceedings, in which the emperor with great pleasure was calling up the former corps students, some of them aged, so that their health might be drunk, in the order of the years when they studied, the emperor called for a salamander for a blind old lawyer, Herr Lauff, father of the dramatist, Josef Lauff, who annually, under his majesty's directions, prepares a new historical drama at Wiesbaden illustrating the achievements of the house of Hohenzollern.

Later, joined by the students, he called out, "Our youngest fox," the slang nickname of the youngest student. The emperor laughed heartily, and clapping the crown prince's shoulder, said:

"Horst du daser mein dier?" ("Do you understand that he means you?")

There was another humorous incident when one of the veterans, in reply to the toast to the men of his year, drank to the canal bill and expressed the hope that the old fellows of Berlin might at last realize that the canal must be built.

The emperor lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long.

An interesting story is told of a surprise night visit paid by Emperor William to the training ship Charlotte while at Kiel. The ship was anchored in mid-stream when the guard espied the emperor's pinnace approaching and, a moment later, the emperor was on deck, much to the surprise of the hastily-awakened captain. His majesty then began a rigorous inspection of the ship.

In the dormitory he was astonished to find the cadets asleep under the glare of electric lights.

"I scarcely believe they are alseep under such a light," said the emperor.

"They are tired after their day's work," replied the captain. "They would sleep anywhere."

The emperor was still skeptical, shook a sleeping cadet soundly and awoke him.

"Ho," said his majesty, "you sleep as well here as at home?"

The cadet, recognizing his questioner, promptly replied:

"Better, your majesty."

The emperor was much gratified at the answer he received and returned to his own ship, delighted with his experiment.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

J. Andrew Schmidt and Minnie Harmann.

Thomas Henry Horton and Kate Isabel Hicks.

NewspaperArchive.com

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

THE FENBERG STOCK COMPANY.

Next Monday night the Fenberg Stock company commences a week's engagement at Masonic Temple theater. This company has played this season in the leading cities of the United States and Canada and has received unstinted praise from the press and public for their ambitious

The Fenberg Company in "Knobs o' Tennessee."

productions The company includes George M. Fenberg, Edgar Mackaye, Oliver D. Bailey, J G Stuezman, George Costelboro, W. F. Crocket, J T. Howell, Katherine Standish, Nina Bascom, Beatrice Fenberg, Jan Tarr, Rose Winchester and Stella Rinehart.

The list of plays to be presented embraces "Knobs of Tennessee," by Hal. Reid, the author of "Human Hearts;" "Michael Strogoff," "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Why Jones Left Home," "A Lively Time" and "The New Governess," nearly all of which are new to Fort Wayne playgoers and should draw good houses Special scenery is carried for each of the plays and the costuming and effects will be most elaborate The Fenberg Co, however, does not stop at offering new plays, presented by a capable company and artistically mounted, but offers in addition several big vaudeville acts, including several of the cleverest singers and comedians on the stage, illustrated songs, Stella Rinehart, the famous dancer, and the greatest moving picture machine, Edison's marvelous profectoscope. Manager Fenberg wants a crowded house on Monday night and then, he says, "the show will do the rest." To this end we publish in our advertising columns a

coupon, which, upon being presented at the box office before 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, will secure any lady her choice of any seat in the house upon payment of fifteen cents. The regular prices for the engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents.

The opening bill is Hal Reid's greatest play, "Knobs of Tennessee."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Tim Murphy will present "The Carpetbagger" at the Masonic Temple theater Tuesday, May 7.

"Midnight in Chinatown" will be given at the Masonic Temple theater Saturday, May 11. This company carries a Chinese band.

May Irwin and her coterie of players will close the regular amusement season at the Masonic Temple theater Friday evening, May 17, in her latest and greatest success entitled "Madge Smith, Attorney." This is the attraction that has long been sought for.

Kellar, the prince of magicians, is the attraction at the Temple theater tonight

THE CUBAN COMMISSION

FORMS THE SUBJECT OF TODAY'S CABINET TALK.

The Conference Likely to Result in Better Understanding and Frendlier Feelings.

Washington April 26—The cabinet meeting today, the last one before the president's departure for the Pacific coast, was occupied almost exclusively with the discussion of the visit of the Cuban commission. Secretary Root, who has been conducting the conferences with the commission, submitted rather exhaustively an account of the interviews he had had with them He told the president and the cabinet of the objections which the commissioners raised to the Platt amendment and of some of the misunderstandings regarding it under which they seemed to be laboring. There was a general exchange of opinion among the members of the cabinet regarding the situation and in light of the views expressed, Secretary Root will hold another conference with the commissioners upon their departure The president will not see them again except to formally bid them farewell.

While there are one or two points upon which some of the members of the commission are insistent, the general feeling of the cabinet, as reflected in their exchange of views today, was that the result of the commission's visit could but be extremely beneficial in removing erroneous impressions which, it is said, are entertained in the constitutional convention regarding the purposes of the United States Altogether, it would not be too much to say that the cabinet generally are hopeful that the convention, after hearing the report of the commission, will be much more disposed to accept our terms than they have been heretofore

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Hamburg, April 26.—Evelyn B Baldwin, who is to lead the American (Seigler) Arctic expedition, and who arrived here yesterday morning, spent the morning in inspecting and forwarding to Tromsoe and Sandefgord supplies for the expedition. Privy Councillor Neumayer is aiding Mr Baldwin in every way possible He has presented him with the latest polar maps, drawn by Dr Nansen Later Mr. Baldwin went to Kiel to compare notes with the members of the German Antarctic expedition

Notwithstanding Paris and Berlin. London is the best tree-shaded city in Europe.

DEDICATE EMMAUS CHURCH

FIRST SERVICES TO BE HELD THERE TOMORROW.

Notable Program Prepared for the Dedication of the New Lutheran House of Worship.

Emmaus Lutheran church, at the corner of Creighton avenue and Broadway, will be dedicated tomorrow with appropriate services and the exercises will be the occasion of one of the biggest gatherings of Lutherans ever held in the west. Invitations have been sent out to all the leading churches in northern Indiana and neighboring states and the members of the church have been assured of a generous response.

The various excursions will begin to arrive early in the morning, and probably the first to be on hand will be the one from Indianapolis, the largest of any, and fully 800 people are expected from the capital city. Lafayette, Logansport, Peru, Huntington, Avilla and many other cities and towns will send large delegations and it is expected that fully 4,000 Lutherans will gather in the city to join the congregation of Emmaus church in the formal dedication of their handsome place of worship. The members of the various Lutheran churches of the city will take part

REV PHILIP WAMBSGANSS.

Pastor of the New Emmaus Lutheran Church in Fort Wayne.

in the exercises of the day, and several of the churches have arranged to suspend services altogether so that their congregations may assist Emmaus congregation in the entertainment of the many visitors who will be in the city for the dedication.

The exercises will begin at 9:30 a. m. and will continue until about noon. There will also be services in the afternoon and evening. The program was prepared by Rev. Philip Wambsganss, pastor of Emmaus church, and the orators of the day are ministers who have achieved fame, both as scholars and preachers. The musical part of the program will be especially interesting and some of the best musical talent in Fort Wayne will assist, the choir of Emanuel church, Louis Curdes, Henry Heuer and others

A feature of the day will be the banquet which will be served in the basement of the church commencing about 11 o'clock, and preparations have been made by the committee in charge of this feature to minister to the wants of several hundred. Nothing has been left undone to make the day a memorable one and the visitors will be entertained in a manner that they will not soon forget

EMMAUS CHURCH

Emmaus church is a branch of Emanuel church, on West Jefferson street, and while the organization is but little over a year old it starts out with a voting membership of 168. The first steps in the organization of the church were taken about two years ago when the debt of $10,000 against Emanuel church had been paid off The congregation of the parent church had been increasing rapidly in the past few years and while the necessity for a division had been apparent for six years, it was decided not to form a new congregation until the debt had been paid off.

The formal organization of Emmaus church took place January 1, 1900, and all members of Emanuel church residing south of the Pittsburg tracks and west of Harrison street became members of the congregation.

Several years previous to the date of organization six lots were purchased at the corner of Scott avenue and Broadway, from Daniel Nestle, the ground being part of the old Nestle vineyard, and a few years ago a handsome residence was built on the southeast part of the plot to be used as a parsonage.

At the organization of the new congregation a building committee, consisting of William Buck, August Becker, August Freese, Henry Wellman, William Rippe, William Moellering, William Baudt, Conrad Tielker and Ernest Breimeyer, sr., was appointed. It was decided to erect a church building and school the cost not to exceed $30,000, and Architect Henry Meyer was instructed to prepare drawings and specifications for the new structure. Work was begun early in the spring of 1900 and the finishing touches were put on last week.

The new church is situated on Broadway, facing Creighton avenue. It is a handsome building of red brick with stone trimming, the main tower being situated on the northeast corner. The interior is finished throughout in hardwood and it is heated by the most modern hot air appliances.

The arrangement of the choir and organ loft is a distinct departure from that of the other Lutheran churches. The organ and choir balcony are on a level with the gallery that runs around three sides of the church, and the singers face the congregation. The interior decorations are for the most part white and gold with bits of color here and there, and the effect is very beautiful indeed. The altar is a handsome piece of work and upon it are two fine statues of Christ and Moses. In the center of the altar is a beautiful art glass, representing Christ praying in Gethsemane, by Schutman, of Indianapolis.

The edifice is illuminated with electricity, the chandelier in the center being one of the largest and finest in the city. Many other lights, arranged in groups of two or more, are scattered about the auditorium and placed in the most advantageous manner.

The organ is a very handsome instrument and cost $2,000, the money to pay for it having been collected by the young people of the church. Prof. H. Hahn, who is one of the teachers in the school, is organist and choir leader, and he will play at the services tomorrow.

The school, which forms the rear part of the church, contains three large well-lighted rooms and the ventilating apparatus is of the latest design. There are 240 school children in Emmaus congregation, and they will enter upon their studies in the new school on Tuesday of next week. The teaching staff is composed of H. Konow, formerly of Emmanuel school, who is principal; Prof. H. Hahn, of Michigan, and Miss Clara Baumgardt.

The officers of Emmaus church are as follows:

President—Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr.

Vice President—Fred Roesener.

Secretary—H. Konow.

Financial Secretary—Louis Brunner.

Treasurer—August Becker.

Deacons—Christian Korte, William Shoenfeld, H. Rehm, Louis Breimeyer, William Rippe and Albert Huser.

Trustees—William Buck, Ernest Breimeyer, jr., and Dick Thiele.

While the actual voting membership is 168, the number of families represented is over 200, representing altogether about 1,200 souls.

At 9:30 on Sunday morning will begin the services at the dedication of Emmaus church. The clergy, local and visiting, will form in line at the parsonage, and headed by the church officers, will proceed to the church doors. The Bible and confessional books of the Lutheran church will be borne by the pastors, and the holy vessels used for sacramental purposes by the deacons. At the doors the entire audience will join in singing a hymn of praise. The architect, H Meyer, will deliver the keys of the new edifice to the pastor of the parish in a short formal address. The dedicatory prayer will be by the pastor, who will open the doors according to the beautiful ritual of the Lutheran church. The Eintracht Choral society will sing, "Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates." Amid the pealing of the bell and the inviting strains of the handsome new organ, the audience will slowly enter the sanctuary, for the morning service with sermon. The usual order of service will be followed out. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. M. J. F Albright, D. D., at present director of Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. Rev. Prof. Albright was the first pastor of this church, when it was yet a part of Emanuel church, on West Jefferson street, being the pastor of the south district from 1891 to 1894. His numerous friends as well as his old parishioners will undoubtedly be somewhat disappointed to think that they may not be able to gain admission at the first service and hear him. At the urgent request, however, of so many of his friends, who realize this, the very popular pastor and educator has consented to preach again at a service to be held on Monday evening in the new church at 7:30. The liturgical part of the service on Sunday morning will be taken by Rev H. C. Luehr, D. D., as assistant. Rev. Luehr is the pastor of Zion German Lutheran church on South Hanna street Prof. Hermann Hahn, the new teacher of Emmaus school, one of the ablest organists in the city, will preside at his new instrument. Anthems will be rendered at this service by the choir of Emanuel church and Eintracht Male choir. A duet from Mendelssohn will be rendered by Messrs. L. Curdes, the well known tenor, and H. Heuer, an new, rising baritone After the benediction at the morning service the procession will form in the same order and proceeding to the school doors the fromal dedication of this part of the building will follow, the ceremonies being much the same as those at the dedication of the church, but no service will be held with sermon.

A dinner will be served in the basement of the church by the ladies of the congregation. A nominal sum will be charged, because no revenue is desired from and by such means, the aim solely being to accommodate strangers and visitors and to cover expenses. The interior of the building, of course, will be beautifully decorated by the committee on arrangements. Mr. Goers, the superintendent of the city parks and greenhouses, and Mr. Kaade, the Swinney avenue florist, who are members of the new congregation, will lend their valuable services at this occasion.

The afternoon service will begin at 3 p. m. Prof. William Hahn, teacher at Zion Lutheran school, and brother of the teacher at Emmaus, will have charge of the music in the afternoon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Frederick Wamgsganss, D. D., of Indianapolis, a brother of the popular and successful pastor of Emmaus. The altar service will be taken by Rev. C. W. Diederich, of Hoagland, Ind., brother of the well known consul at Leipsic and former professor at Concordia college, of this city. The church choir of St. Paul's German Lutheran church of Indianapolis, which will be here in a body, and is one of the famous musical organizations of that city, will sing, led by Mr. D. Fechmann, for many years formerly the principal of Emanuel church of this city. The sermons, both in the morning and afternoon, will be in German

In the evening an English service will be held at half-past seven. The preacher of the occasion will be Rev. John Wefel, D. D., of Cleveland, O. Rev. Wefel is a native of Fort Wayne, being born here, educated in St. Paul's school, on Barr street, and later attended Concordia college. He is one of the ablest and most popular of the younger preachers in the central district of the German Missouri Synod, and a very able speaker. Miss Tillie Lindemann will preside at the organ in the evening. Louis Curdes, tenor, will be heard again at this service in "Come Unto Me," by Kuenen, and Mr. Heuer, baritone, will sing "Jerusalem." At all these services the customary offerings will be taken for the benefit of the new building. No auction or other similar schemes will be employed in raising the amount remaining unpaid at the dedication. The amount is not very large and the congregation hopes to have it all paid within a very short time. The church is situated in one of the finest locations of the city and no doubt will have a steady growth. They are certainly to be congratulated on their present success and it is to be hoped that their path will be a pleasant one and their work a blessed undertaking.

REV. PHILIP WAMBSGANSS.

Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor of Emmaus Lutheran church, enjoys a wide popularity in Lutheran circles in Fort Wayne. He is a minister of undoubted ability, in the pulpit a forceful expounder of the scriptures and among his congregation a tireless worker and always ready to assist in good works.

Rev. Wambsganss, who is the son of Rev. Philip Wambsganss, sr., now retired, was born in Adams county in 1857 and received his early education in the Lutheran parochial schools. Graduating from the primary school, he entered Concordia college in this city and later attended the Lutheran seminary in Springfield, Ill.

After entering the ministry he was for some time assistant to his father in Sheboygan, Wis., and in 1879 was called to the pastorate of a Lutheran church in Hancock, Mich., remaining there for eight years. He was called to Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, O., in 1887 and remained there until 1895, when he was called to be assistant pastor at Emanuel church, this city, to succeed Rev. M. J. Albrecht, who was made a director of Milwaukee Concordia college.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

SUB-COMMITTEE NOW FORMULATING ITS REPORT.

Tabulating Results of the Recent Vote With View of Settling the Matter.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—A subcommittee of the committee on the revision of the creed appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church is in session at the Monongahela house in this city, formulating its report, which is to be presented to the general assembly in Philadelphia on May 16. At the recent meeting in Washington the committee divided and majority and minority reports were considered. The functions of the sub-committee are those of a returning board. The vote of the Presbyteries has been taken on the question of changing the creed and on several alternative queries. The committee is endeavoring to tabulate results and to state just what is the wish of the Presbyterian body in the United States.

BE STRONG

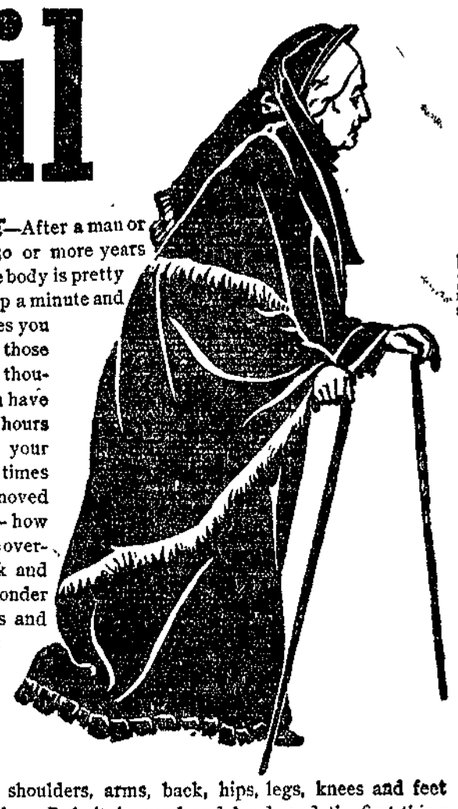
LINCOLN SEXUAL PILLS restore natural strength and vigor. They do not excite or stimulate. They are a perfectly pure and certain nerve food, and every tablet is standarized to absolute uniformity. Use them and you will rejoice in strength, nerve vigor and manly magnetism.

Price, $1.00 per box—buy of your druggist or sent by mail on receipt of price, in plain wrapper.

LINCOLN PROPRIETARY CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

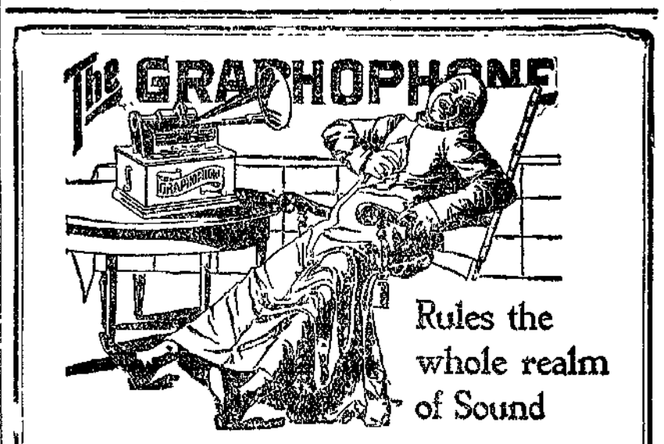
Dreier & Bro., Agents.

Omega Oil



OLD PEOPLE—After a man or woman has lived 50 or more years the machinery of the body is pretty well worn out. Stop a minute and think how many miles you have walked in all those years—how many thousands of pounds you have lifted—how many hours you have stood on your feet—how many times your joints have moved back and forth—how many times you have overdone things in work and pleasure. Do you wonder that you have pains and aches? Isn't it about time you did something for your poor body? Get a bottle of Omega Oil at once and rub it into every spot on your neck, shoulders, arms, back, hips, legs, knees and feet where there is an ache. Rub it in good and hard, and the first thing you know you'll feel at least ten years younger. Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any wholesale druggist The Omega Chemical Co, 257 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 760



THE UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINER.

Affords endless amusement and delight. If you have one in your home you can entertain your family and friends with the very latest popular music.

SONGS, MARCHES, FUNNY STORIES,—

THE GRAPHOPHONE

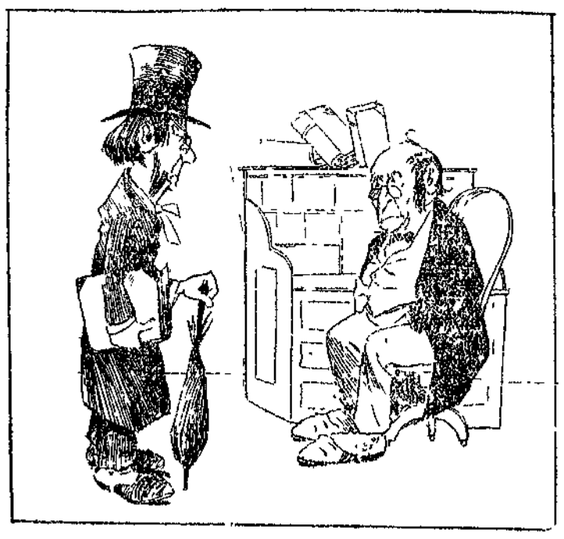
REPEATS THEM ALL. Its repertoire is without limit.

ALL PRICES—FROM $5 TO $150

Write for Special Catalogue No. 35

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

88 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



A SALIENT POINT.

Rev. Pullem—They made $2,000 at our church fair last night.

City Editor (absent-mindedly)— Any arrests?

Great bargains during the Palm Sale at Vesey's. 25tf

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

CHRIST, THE MOST CONSPICUOUS CHARACTER IN HISTORY, ABOVE ALL ON EARTH AND IN HEAVEN.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage sounds the praise of the world's Redeemer, and puts before us the portraits of some of His great disciples and exponents. Text: John iii., 31: "He that cometh from above is above all."

The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky, was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of geneology, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the vox humana in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedraled grandeur and the peroration of all splendid language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the alpha and the omega, He appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out with those two letters, and all the letters between them. "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Or, if you prefer the words of the text, "Above all."

It means, after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim, and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory, they might all well unite in the words of the text and say, "He that cometh from above is above all."

First, Christ must be above all else in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the world that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil, individual, social, political, national. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, that therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, or all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European, but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the spittle, the salve, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sunday school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

MISUSE OF WORDS.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stones? Words. What did Christ utter on Mt. Olive? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course thought is the cargo and words are only the ship. But how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sunday school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed 15,000 different words for dramatic purposes; Milton employed 8,000 different words for poetic purposes; Rufus Choate employed over 11,000 different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than a thousand words that we can manage, less than 500, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before, all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ, the Conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal; but those eighteen flags they can put into 66,000 different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me says to young men who are after a while going to preach Jesus Christ, you will have the largest liberty and unlimited resource. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Jonathan Edwards preached Christ in the severest argument ever penned, and John Runyan preached Christ in the sublimest allegory ever composed. Edward Payson, sick and exhausted, leaned up against the side of the pulpit and wept out his discourse, while George Whitefield, with the manner and voice and the start of an actor, overwhelmed his auditory. It would have been a different thing if Jonathan Edwards had tried to write and dream about the pilgrim's progress to the celestial city, or John Bunyan had attempted an essay on the human will.

GOOD GOSPEL THEMES.

Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas are these gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers have no sweetness, sunset sky has no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the ambassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direct guilt. Sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulcher. Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ over all in it. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope for heaven? It is because Jesus went ahead, the herald and the forerunner.

The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared put it on; but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the wannest and the worst may wear. "Where grace abounded grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins," said Martin Luther to Staupitz, "my sins, my sins!" The fact is, that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that had made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake, and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved, he wrote to a friend, saying: "Come over and join us, great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we who have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed." Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first-rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds, and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them, and then offered us the receipt.

NEED HIM IN OUR SORROWS.

And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, he made Paul sing in the dungeon, and, under that grace, St. John from desolate Patmos, heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock, the Christian, from cups of granite, lily-rimmed and vine-covered, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark, that Christ is above all in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stonemason should come and consult him about his tombstone that after awhile he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less prepared are they to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered the tunic he had on him to be carried after his death on a spear at the head of his army, and then the soldier ever and anon should stop and say: "Behold, all that is left of Saladin, the emperor and conqueror! Of all the states he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but his shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you and I need to consider—that there are only two styles of departure.

A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, toiling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines, and broken on the halyards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fever, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure; the death of the righteous and of the wicked, and we all want to die the former.

AT THE HOUR OF DEATH.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hand of kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want the room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hands pilot us through the narrows of death and in the hour when Satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no! Alas! poor soul, if that is all. Better die in the wilderness, far from tree shadow and far from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ would say through the solitudes, "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee." From that pillar of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going, and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the sweet notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from home, dying in the door of a heathen temple, said: "Glory to Thee, O God!" What did dying Wilberforce say to his wife? "Come and sit beside me and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ." What did dying Hannah More say? "To go to heaven, think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live. Oh, glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious thing it is to die! Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!" What did Mr. Toplady, the great hymn-maker, say in his last hour? "Who can measure the depth of the third heaven? Oh, the the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live here after such glories as God has manifested to my soul!"

What did the dying Janeway say? "I can as easily die as close my eyes or turn my head in sleep. Before a few hours have passed I shall stand on Mount Zion with the 144,000, and with the just men made perfect, and we shall ascribe riches, and honor, and glory, and majesty, and dominion unto God and the Lamb." Dr. Taylor, condemned to burn at the stake, on his way thither, broke away from the guardsmen, and went bounding and leaping and jumping toward the fire, glad to go to Jesus and to die for Him.

PEACE OF CHRIST.

Sir Charles Hare, in his last moment, had such rapturous vision that he cried: "Upward, upward, upward." And so great was the peace of one of Christ's disciples that he put his fingers upon the pulse in his wrist, and counted it and observed its halting beats until his life had ended here to begin in heaven. But grander than that was the testimony of the wornout missionary, when, in the Mamertine dungeon, he cried: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love His appearing!" Do you not see that Christ is above all in dying alleviations?

Toward the last hour of our earthly residence we are speeding. When I see the spring blossoms scattered, I say, "Another season gone forever." When I close the Bible on Sabbath night I say, "Another Sabbath departed." When I bury a friend, I say, "Another earthly attraction gone forever." What nimble feet the years have! The roebucks and the lightnings run not so fast. From decade to decade, from sky to sky, they go at a bound. There is a place for us, whether marked or not, where you and I will sleep the last sleep, and the men are now living who will, with solemn tread, carry us to our resting-place. Brighter than a banqueting hall through which the light feet of the dancers go up and down to the sound of trumpeters will be the sepulcher through whose rifts the holy life of heaven streameth. God will watch you. He will send His angels to guard your slumbering ground, until, at Christ's behest, they shall roll away the stone.

So, also, Christ is above all in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit shall recite the Savior's earthly sacrifice.

JESUS WILL BE THERE.

Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of his suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say: "This is Jesus, for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say: "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and in the Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children, clad in white, will say: "This is the Jesus who took up in His arms and blessed us, and when of the world were too cold and loud brought us into this beautiful place." The multitude of the beredt will say: "This is the Jesus who comforted us when our heart broke." Many who had wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but were saved by grace, will say, "This is the Jesus who pardoned us. We were lost on the mountains, and He brought us home. We were guilty, and He made us white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled, and then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together in a great chorus, which shall make the arches re-echo with the eternal reverberation of gladness and peace and triumph.

Edward I. was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken and deposited in the Holy Land, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds today whose hearts are already in the Holy Land of heaven. Where your treasures are, there are your hearts also. John Bunyan, of whom I spoke spoke at the opening of this discourse caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: "And I heard in my dream, and lo! the bells of the city rang for joy; and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked at them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands to sing praises with all; and after that they shut up the gates, which when I had seen I wished myself among them!"

ROYAL RELICS SOLD.

When Queen Victoria's wedding cake was made by Gunter in 1840 over twenty-one thousand persons were admitted to see it. A great number of people seem to have been the fortunate recipients of slices of it. The pieces sold recently in Covent Garden, London, are not the first that have come under the hammer since her late majesty's death, and doubtless they will soon be as familiar objects in the King street auction room as queen's chocolate boxes, though whether they will ever suffer such a "slump" is uncertain, says the Newcastle (England) Chronicle. They do not, of course, derive any value from their edibility after all these years, which explains the act that the three hard morsels realized as much as £2 10s apiece. Bits of his majesty's christening cake, less in age only by about a couple of years, are also being brought to light out of cupboard corners, and one of them in the original box as sent from Windsor Castle on January 23, 1842, was sold for £2.

NO SALOON ON KING'S ESTATES.

The new king and queen of England are prohibitionists in dealing with the public sale of drink on their great Sandringham demense, embracing nearly 8,000 acres, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. In all the five villages there is not one public house, drunkenness is unknown, and the whole population it notably temperate. Should sickness arise, where wine or brandy is ordered by the doctor, a permit for the same may be secured from the village vicars, each of whom has in his hands a sum of money provided by the king to treat necessitous cases in any required way. Each village has a well-equipped "Workingmen's Club," where ale may be obtained by members, but no one may have above a pint a day.

TRADERS MAY ADVERTISE.

Recently the London county council was beaten in a case affecting advertising signs, says a correspondent. One Hull, the tenant of a house in Seven Sisters road, had been fined by the petty magistrate for affixing an advertising sign on the front wall of his premises. The ground of the alleged offense laid by the London county council was that the sign projected beyond the building line and constituted a breach of the council's by-laws.

The case was appealed, and during the hearing of the appeal by Mr. Hull amusement was caused by questions put to counsel for the London county council by one of the judges. For instance, the question was raised by his lordship whether if a poor man hung a bird cage outside a window it would be considered a projection from the building line.

Again, the judge thought it might be argued that a coat of arms affixed by a royal warrant-holder on the front of his building came under the by-law regarding projections. Flags hung out on gala days, too, his lordship merrily suggested, might be banned in the same way. The court decided that there had been no infringement of the building act, and ordered the migistrate's decision to be reversed.

SYSTEMS OF SUCCESSION.

The most general is that known as the salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which the law takes its name—Russia and some of the minor German states. The third system is our own (English), under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal, as well as in England.—St. James Gazette.

OLD PEOPLE IN WORKHOUSES.

Some interesting statistics have been secured with regard to workhouse inmates who have lived under five rulers by the Councilor and Guardian. Out of a total of 650 workhouses in England and Wales returns have been secured from 139 institutions. In these there are no fewer than 2,784 inmates who have lived under five sovereigns. The Camberwell workhouse heads the list with 133 out of 916 inmates; Bethnal Green comes next, with 109 out of 1,057; Brighton third, with 103 out of 1,260; Hackney fourth, with 101 out of 1,407. The Liverpool workhouse contains the largest number of inmates, with 3,624 ;out of these only 85 have lived under five monarchs. Manchester is second, with 2,857, and 58 old people. The Aberavon workhouse contains the smallest number of inmates, with 17, and of these five have lived under five rulers.

EMIGRATION IS PROMISED.

It is reported at Bucharest, says a correspondent, that an English company is arranging for the establishment of a direct line of steamers from Constanza, the Roumanian Black sea port, to Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and New York. The new line will bear the name "Atlantica Romana." Specially cheap passages are to be arranged for emigrants, and it is hoped in this manner to induce emigration among the population of Eastern Europe, already much overcrowded. Very low fares in connection with the steamers will also bring Austria and Hungary's emigrants to this line, which hopes to compete successfully with the Hamburg line.

RUSSIA'S IRON HAND.

The local Russian Authors' Aid society handed in a petition to the mayor of St. Petersburg, signed by sixty-seven well-known writers, begging for milder measures against the students, and for permission to discuss the complaints of the students in the press freely and without prejudice. As a consequence of this petition, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, the Authors' Aid society was declared by the mayor to be dangerous to the public, and it was at once officially dissolved.

Of the 196,500,000 Mohammedans in the world only 18,000,000 live in Turkey.

THE PIPES USED BY AZTECS.

The increasing commerce with Honduras and Nicaragua is bringing to this country many of the odd implements and curios of those lands. The Spanish population has a large admixture of Aztec or other aboriginal blood, and preserves many of the implements as well as customs which prevailed in the time of the Montezumas. One of the queerest survivals in this regard is the long pipes, which is still employed in the rural districts of both republics. It is made from a shrub or a sapling which grows somewhat like the elder. The bush is cut down and the pith extracted from the stem, which is afterward peeled, polished, dried and painted with primary colors in barbaric style. The simplest form is a straight stem from three to six feet in length. A more expensive kind is made from a stem with two terminal branches. This demands much more care in extracting the pitch, and enables the owner to offer a friend a mouthpiece on one branch while he is enjoying another upon a second. Three stemmed sticks are also made, and, very rarely, four stemmed ones. These are kept as curios rather than as useful articles, and are supposed to have been employed upon especial occasions in the days of the Incas. The bowl is of red clay, gray clay, or sandstone, and the mouthpiece may be of bone or horn, or decorated silver and amber. The length of the stem causes the tobacco smoke to cool appreciably in its passage from the bowl to the lips, and gives a taste almost as mild as that produced by the Oriental narghile. The tobacco used with it is of a rich red brown color, about intermediate in flavor and appearance between Virginia and Havana leaf. These pipes make very pretty ornaments for a mantel or for a wall, being much more pleasing to the eye than the "church warden" familiar to all smokers. They are strong and durable, but unless oiled and varnished now and then they are apt to split in a dry climate. Collectors make it a rule to oil them on the inside once a year.—Chicago Chronicle.

BORGHESE GHOST STORY.

The approaching marriage of Don Marco Borghese with Mlle. Ysabel Porges has revived interest in the famous Borghese ghost story. The lady who succeeded to the honors of the beautiful but notorious Pauline Bonaparte was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury. She was a very lovely woman and adored in Rome on account of her charity. She died a victim of duty during the cholera visitation of 1840, when she devoted herself in the most heroic manner to nursing the very poorest. Her funeral was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration, the students of the university insisting upon dragging the hearse to Santa Maria Maggiore, where the body was buried in the gorgeous family chapel built by Paul V. The Prince Borghese had himself placed a sapphire ring of great value upon his wife's finger on her wedding day, and insisted that it should be buried with her, and himself watched the soldering of the leaden coffin.

A few days after the funeral a poor woman was arrested, charged with the theft of a sapphire ring which had evidently belonged to the Princess Borghese, since it bore on the reverse her name and date of her marriage, 1835. The woman asserted that while she was praying in the Borghese chapel the saintly princess had appeared to her, and had given her the ring. On recognizing the gem Prince Borghese ordered the coffin to be opened in his own presence and in that of several other well-known persons who had watched its sealing up. None of the seals were broken, but the ring was gone. Much struck by this strange coincidence, the prince withdrew the charge, and educated the children of the accused, one of whom is still living and is well known in the Italian literary world.—London Chronicle.

THE DECAY OF MANNERS.

I have, in this ungrateful task, taken most of my instances from the east, says John Gilmer Speed, in Ainslee's Magazine. I believe the manners of men in the west and in the south are very much better. But the east sets the fashion and makes the pace. What is in vogue in New York reaches San Francisco and New Orleans in time, and the nearer place sooner. So, if it be the thing to be rude in the east, we may expect that it will be the fashion also on the Pacific and gulf before very long. But there is one class of people in America, which, I fancy, is not likely ever to become infected with the bacilli of rudeness. I allude to the plain people, the common people. They are too good and too substantial at bottom ever to become very vulgar. They have never been adepts in the graceful social arts. On the contrary, they have never been acquainted with them and care nothing about them. But they are honest and kind, and they hate meanness and nastiness for the deadly sins that are. And they know them, too, at sight. They are simple and unaffected, but they are as far as possible from being foolish. A lady of experience told me the other day that she believed the plain, every-day, common American man was the most dependable creature alive. They never fail you. There is no kindness they will not undertake, no service they will not render. And I recently learned of a young girl who knew this fact by instnce. She had to journey to Chicago alone. From the start she was molested by the attention of this man and that. She became almost frantic in her nervousness. In desperation she gave up her seat, and to quote her own words, "I went over to where there was a plain, common, kind-looking, middle-aged man sitting and asked if I might sit with him. He said 'certainly,' and made room for me. That was the end of it. He seemed to understand, and the other men also."

THE BEAUTIES OF ZANZIBAR.

In writing of Zanzibar I am embarrassed by the knowledge that I am not an unprejudiced witness, says Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's Magazine. I fell in love with Zanzibar at first sight, and the more I saw of it the more I wanted to take my luggage out of the ship's hold and cable to my friends to try and have me made vice consul to Zanzibar through all succeeding administrations.

Zanzibar runs back abruptly from a white beach in a succession of high white walls. It glistens and glares, and dazzles you; the sand at your feet is white, the city itself is white, the robes of the people are white. It has no public landing pier. Your rowboat is run ashore on a white shelving beach, and you face an impenetrable mass of white walls. The blue waters are behind you, the lofty fortress-like facade before you, and a strip of white sand is at your feet.

And while you are wondering where this hidden city may be a kind friend takes you by the hand and pilots you through a narrow crack in the rampart, along a twisting fissure between whitewashed walls, where the sun cannot reach, past great black doorways of craved oak and out suddenly into the light, and laughter and roar of Zanzibar.

In the narrow streets are all the colors red and white, yellow, dark blue and violet; cobalt blue, greens and reds and yellow in the awnings and curtains of the bazaars, and orange and black, of the orient, gorgeous, unshaded and purple, in the long shawls of the women. It is the busiest, and the brightest, and richest color of all the ports along the East African coast. Were it not for its narrow streets and its towering walls it would be a place of perpetual sunshine. Everybody is either actively busy, or contentedly idle. It is all movement, noise and glitter, everyone is telling everyone else to make way before him; the Indian merchants beseech you from the open bazaars; their children, swathed in gorgeous silks and hung with jewels and bangles, stumble under your feet; the sultan's troops assail you with fife and drum, and the black women, wrapped below their bare shoulders in the colors of the butterfly, and with teeth and brows dyed purple, crowd you to the wall.

MEN TALK TO THEMSELVES.

A western physician had his first visit to New York last week and at a semi-public dinner the other evening he happened to be seated with men who had spent all of their lives in this city, says the New York Sun. One of them said to him:

"Doctor, I have often wondered how New York would impress a thinking man on his first visit. What impresses you most in the streets?"

"The thing which first attracted my attention," said the physician, "and which still holds it is the fact that most of the men whom one passes in the street are talking to themselves. Why is it? Don't New Yorkers have friends to whom they may talk or are they so given to talking that they must talk to themselves when they are alone? Do they all talk in their sleep?

"Is it because men work harder here that they go along the streets mumbling to themselves? I don't know the true explanation of it, but I have been in many different cities and in none of them have I seen so many men talking to themselves as in New York."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

About forty-eight miles from Deadwood, S. D., is a mountain of good size which prospectors say is almost solid copper. A company capitalized for $5,000,000 has secured control of the mountain. The men interested say it will be the richest copper mine in the world.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS APPEARS TO THE APOSTLES AND IDENTIFIES HIMSELF BY SCARS OF CRUCIFIXION WOUNDS.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, April 28, 1901.

Topic—"Jesus Appears to the Apostles."

Text—John xx., 19-29.

CHRIST'S THIRD APPEARANCE.

This lesson piece of scripture is full of riches which we can readily approximate, and also it is clothed in mysteries which we would better not attempt to understand. First of all, we set before us the scene of Christ's appearing to His disciples. It was on Easter day, as we call it, and it was the third time He had showed Himself alive that first day of the week—in the early morning to the faithful women, in the afternoon to the two disciples on their walk to the village called Emmaus; and now, in the evening, He suddenly ushered Himself into their presence, where they were gathered.

Where were they assembled? We know not. Possibly some hiding place in which they took refuge after they fled from Gethsemane. From the statement that (lesson verse 19), "the doors were shut," it has been surmised that the disciple band were in dread of arrest, and all the more susceptible to alarm by the sudden appearance of anyone. And so Luke (xxiv. 37) says the disciples "were terrified and supposed they had seen a spirit." Was there a miracle wrought in His entrance while the doors were shut? Possibly. But just as possibly not. There is no profit in multiplying belief in miraculous acts or events. Better, much, in doubtful cases, to assert and insist that if a miracle was needed, Jesus could very easily work it.

THE SAVIOR'S SALUTATION.

One who had, by the Divine power lodged in Him, risen from the dead, any other miracle would be easy to perform. Probably His resurrection body was not subject to the limitations of ordinary matter. But even if it was not, we do not know positively that He passed through the shut door. Only let us stand firm in our faith that "with God all things are possible," and that nothing that Christians have considered miraculous is to be discredited on the basis of "it could not have been;" then our footing will be firm.

Entering, in these circumstances, to where the disciples were assembled, the salutation of Jesus was most winsome and sweet. Those men had all forsaken Him when the military and mob surrounded Him in Gethsemane. Not one, except John, put in an appearance the next day on Calvary.

They allowed their Lord to suffer and die without so much as the cheering presence of His most professed friends. They certainly had been a derelict set, to say the least. Had their risen friend refused ever again to recognize them, it would not have been more than men usually do in any such circumstances.

HEAVEN'S BENEDICTION.

But Jesus was infinitely more than a mere man, and so we see Him as He (verse 19) "stood in their midst," saying: "Peace be unto you!" It was indeed a phrase frequently heard as a courtesy in society. But there, we think, the tones of the Master would laden the terms of the salutation with such heavenly sweetness that the pax vobiscum would sound as heaven's dearest benediction. He knew their state of mind. Possibly He saw a scared look in their faces, and self-condemnation in their countenances, as they at one and the same instant began to recognize Him, and then began to recall their unfaithfulness.

Words of reproach would have been appropriate, but Jesus had said He loved them "unto the end," and so for reproach he substituted: "Peace be unto you." The salutation over, and noting the need of further evidence to satisfy both their doubts and their fears, the Master next took an appeal to their senses, which was after the same merciful method that our God always uses to convince us.

Thus when Jesus in His ministry saw how skeptical his hearers were when He was talking of His own divine character and claims, He said (John v. 36 and x. 25): "Look at my works if you cannot accept my words. They 'bear witness of me,' and establish the truth, because no mere man can do them." It was an appeal to their senses, so that it might come to pass with them as it does with us, when we say, "seeing is believing."

IDENTIFICATION OF JESUS.

After this manner He made Himself known that first Lord's day evening to the assembled disciples (lesson verse 20). "He showed them His hands and His side!" The scar which the soldier's spear made and the prints of the nails in His hands identified Him beyond dispute with the victim of Calvary, their crucified Master. And the identification of Christ as the suffering Savior, whose sacrifice was for the salvation of the world, will always be by pointing to those marks of the cross.

There never yet has been a case where Christianity as a vital and transforming force and faith was introduced by pointing to Christ as a philosopher, a philanthropist or an example for imitation. After faithful missionaries have gone into pagan countries and communities carrying the blood-stained cross and preaching as Paul did—"we have redemption through His blood"—then there have followed teachers who traduced those truths, calling them a "bloody theology."

But they never by so doing built up men in loyalty to Jesus Christ. A diluted doctrine of the crucifixion will starve the religious nature wherever it gains control and currency. After all we know and say of Jesus as a man of matchless excellence of character and conduct, the soul which feels its need of pardon and peace with God cannot find it by simply imitating the beneficent acts of Jesus Christ.

APPEALS TO SENSES.

Let us use our best endeavors to impress Sunday school pupils that it was to His scarred side and hands that Jesus pointed, appealing to the senses of His disciples that He was indeed risen from the dead. It is none but a risen Jesus whom a man of hard sense and searching reason can belive in as able to save. Socrates the Greek, and some of the excellent of Rome did set the world good examples. But who is blind enough to effect to attribute salvation for men now through prayer and pardon to such sages and from such?

Instead of doing as He did, suppose Jesus had, keeping His hands closed and His side covered, said: "Peace be unto you. I am your old leader, risen from the dead. I am He who raised Lazarus and the little maid and the young man of Nain. It was I whom you followed through Galilee and up the mountain where I was transfigured." Would not some naturally skeptical one of the company, maybe with a shudder, have said: "It is His ghost?"

And now when teacher or preacher has nothing to tell of Christ but that He spoke wisely and served well the needs of the hungry and those He healed, it just as much follows that people think it was a ghostly idea that did the work, provided, indeed, it ever was done. But, as Jesus did, when we point to His wounds—"He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities"—then the holy spirit applies the truth and the Christ becomes our surety and Savior. Then the experience which these disciples had usually follows—"Then were the disciples glad when they (lesson verse 20) saw the Lord."

INSPIRES MUSIC.

Christianity has been the music producing religion. Except the Heiven, there has been no other. Heathen religions never inspired the world with sacred songs or any other class of musical sounds and composition. Certain races have been credited with excepetional musical possibilities, like the African. But did Livingstone and Stanley find the natives of interior Africa singing? Not at all. But now, after there have been hosts of those lost tribes saved by the preaching of Christ crucified, don't they sing? They do. But in every instance it is Christ with the scarred side and pierced palms, whom missionaries have preached, believing in whom the natives are made so "glad" that they are ready to sing:

"Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God."
"See, from His head, His hands, His Feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown."

Having so fully satisfied the disciples of His identity Jesus proceeded to commission them for service, associating them with Himself in the (lesson v. 21) work He came to accomplish.

GIFT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Observe the majestic term in which he couched the commission (v. 21), "As my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." The Father sent me. I send you. The work to perform which I was sent, send I you to do in my place. But at that moment they were unfit to enter upon any such transcendently difficult duties. And so right away Jesus v. 22) breathed on them and said unto them, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." This we believe toh vae been a special gift of the Holy Chost.

Those disciples had been what we call "converted" men for years. But now they reach a stage of their life in Christ where a great addition is needed to make them fit for what was coming. Forty days afterward, when Jesus ascended to the Father, following his directions, they devoted themselves to special prayer for a fortnight and then were filled with the Holy Ghost. At that time they were gifted with tongues, but only for the day, as we might say. Again and again at subsequent dates they were drenched with waves of spritual life and were cleansed and empowered by the experience.

Just this is the need of all needs the Christian church suffers under today—the need of a breath that will fill preachers, priests and people with a life power comparable with that which possessed the disciples after Jesus breathed on them. After that they sought no hiding place. They feared no foe. They never from that instant raised a question as to who Christ was. From being cowards before His crucifixion they became lion-hearted, fearing neither Herod, Pilate, chief priest nor pharisees. And their nerve came with the inbreathing of new life, when their risen Lord said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost."

THE DOUBTING APOSTLE.

The title of our lesson "Jesus Appearing to the Apostles," should have added to it the words, "Except Thomas!" This disciple has been criticised with much severity. Perhaps if all who have reproached him could vividly imagine themselves circumstanced as he was, they would modify and molify their views of his unbelief. I am not at all sure he was a natural skeptic. I fail to see ground for the suposition that while the rest were gathered that night as friends of the Crucified, Thomas was wondering, forlorn, about town, as it has been said.

Possibly it is that hope had died in hs heart. But so had it in all their hearts. He was slow to yield to evidence. But none of them was swift. Even after the woman had reported the tomb empty and after Peter and John had examined it and found it so those two went away to their homes, and not another man of the company had enough curiosity or confidence to go out to the sepulchre and see for himself. Hence I see insufficient reason to brand Thomas as the champion skeptic.

FACTS CONCERNING THOMAS.

What, then, are the facts concerning the absence of this apostle on that first Lord's day evening which should be instructive? One is, that he ran a risk of losing much by separating himself from his fellow disciples, as he did lose. The outlook had nothing to encourage expectation save the previous promise of Jesus that He would rise. But on that promise a true disciple should have held his heart up from sinking. So if dark days come upon the church now, we find more than one who, Thomas like, leave the company of believers and make off with other associates, because such are sure it is all up with the church.

Blessed is that braver soul who if it be ever so cheerless, comforts his faith with some good promise of God. "Some days must be dark and dreary," in the spiritual as in other realms. In politics, statecraft, commercial life and social there are periods of relapse, depression, panic. But he is an unworthy soldier who runs at the first assault of an overwhelming force. "Blessed is the man who endureth temptation." Blessed is the man who abides serenely certain of the better day, for Christ's blood-bought church.

THE DIVINE FORBEARANCE.

This one more point let us pin into our memory—that Christ's forbearance toward failures in His followers is simply divine. It is not human, for we never could bear with such derelictions of friendship as we have found in this company of disciples. But He did, with divine gentleness.

And so after Thomas had been told of the resurrection and almost scornfully asserted his (lesson 25) unbelief, and after (verse 26) eight days when he met with his friends and Jesus together (lesson verse 26) the merciful Master uttered no upbraiding word. Instead He accepted the conditions which Thomas made and said: "Reach thither thy finger and behold My hands, and reach thither thy hand and thrust it into My side, and be not faithless but believing."

By that time the disciple's convictions of the reality of Jesus, risen from the dead, carried him with a whirl and he cried out: "My Lord and my God." There is not the least evidence that he actually did lay hand on Jesus or feel with his finger the wounds of the cross.

If by spiritual vision we get a clear view of Christ—the living Christ—there will be no need of further tests of the truth that He is our Lord and our God.

NO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO.

"Very few of the men who enjoy the fine flavor of the Egyptian cigarette are aware that tobacco raising has been prohibited by law in Egypt since 1890," said an importer of cigarettes to the writer recently. "This drastic measure was adopted, curiously enough, to maintain the high reputation of Egyptian cigarettes. It was discovered about thirteen years ago that many of the smaller cigarette makers were realizing large profits by mixing the inferior tobacco of the country with Turkish tobacco and selling the cigarette made of this mixture at the usual high price commanded by the Egyptian products. It had won a place among the luxuries of the world, but it was in danger of losing its pre-eminence through the deterioration of the product. At first the government sought to mitigate the evil by restricting the acreage devoted to tobacco raising, but it was finally decided to stop the cultivation of the weed entirely. Today not a pound of tobacco is raised on the five and one-half million acres of land under cultivation in Egypt. In fact, there is nothing Egyptian about 'Egyptian cigarettes' except that they are made in Egypt. The tobacco all comes from Turkey, the paper from Austria, Germany or Italy, and most of the labor employed is Greek, except for the common brands, which are consumed in Egypt and are made by the natives. The greater part of the trade is centered in Cairo, where at least 5,000 persons are dependent for the daily bread upon this industry. Of course, the government derives considerable revenue from the tax it imposes upon tobacco experts."—Washington Evening Star.

WORKING TO MUSIC.

Music or reading aloud is commonly furnished in the cigar factories of Tampa and Key West. The work is not in any way interfered with, and the workers are thereby kept interested.

Further south, among the less prosperous but perhaps not less happy West Indies, the pleasant custom of working to the accompaniment of music has been developed to an extent amazing to the northern visitor. In factories the negroes sing hymns while their busy hands shape cigars or pare fruit. On every ship one hears the sound of song. Indeed, it is among the sailors that the institution is found in all its glory, as anyone who has been privileged to see the unloading of a small fleet of boats can bear witness.

On occasions like that of a wreck, for instance, dozens of little sloops and schooners gather together to bring the cargo to the nearest port. So small are the vessels that many of them can gather at a wharf forming a sort of huge raft in the water. The men working together at a wharf will, out of their own money, hire a choir of six or seven men to sing to them. These midday serenaders will occupy a point of vantage on the poop of a central vessel, choose one of their number as conductor and proceed to enliven the toil of their less gifted friends with songs of all kinds, grave and gay. The leader of the singers and feels keenly the responsibility of his position. No leader of a metropolitan orchestra ever labored more heroically or gesticulated more energetically. A flat note from an unlucky performer will bring forth a wild wave of elaborate despair and a spectacular clasping of the hands over the ears. The program is varied and consists frequently of impromptu compositions, in which the chorus plays the most prominent part. This curious custom of a hired choir is probably confined to the West Indies. On ordinary occasions amateur talent is quite sufficient.—New York Tribune.

HOW TO USE A TELEPHONE.

"Talk louder," "Don't yell so," "Get closer to the instrument," "Don't talk so far away—can't hear a word you say," are some of the messages sent by people who use the telephone to the person at the other end of the line. The words are often accompanied with evidences of ill-will and impatience, at which the telephone operators smile.

"Every time I hear a remark of that kind," said the manager of a large exchange, "I am confirmed in the belief that, despite its popularity, everybody does not know how to use the telephone."

One of the mistakes made by many people who use the telephone is that they do not place the lips close enough to the instrument, says the New York Tribune. Some people make this error because they can't forget the old-style instrument. In order to obtain the best results with it it was necessary to keep the lips a few inches from the box and to speak across the opening, and not into it. "Get further away from the 'phone" was the cry when the old-style instrument was in use, and some old subscribers have this "distant habit," as the telephone people call it, and they are usually told by the one at the other end to "talk louder."

"If I were to lay down a rule for speaking on the telephone, I should say: Keep the chin well raised and speak with a large amount of air in the chest, articulate slowly and distinctly and use the lips—that is, place the voice in the front of the mouth."

CANADIAN LOBSTERS.

Canada, says the Lewiston (Maine) Evening Journal, now hatches from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 lobsters a year. This, however, is but little compared with what Newfoundland has done. In no other country in the world is lobster hatching conducted on such a scale as in that colony, or on so economical a plan. This is owing to the invaluable invention of floating incubators, which can be used in any suitable locality in the neighborhood of a canning establishment. They were originated by Mr. Nelson, a Norwegian fish culturist, who took charge of these operations for the government of the island a few years ago. By their employment an average of 450,000,000 lobsters a year have been hatched and planted, so that in seven years the enormous number of 3,150,000,000 of lobster ova have been brought to life. These life germs, preserved and artificially hatched, are all taken from female lobsters which are brought to the various factories, and would all perish in the boilers if not thus rescued and brought to life.

ARSENIC IN VEGETABLES.

An important discovery has just been made by the Lancet, whose laboratory commissioners undertook, some time ago, the examination of a number of substances, including certain foods and drugs in common daily use, and in the preparation of which sulphuric acid is used. As a result, it was found that artificial manures are rich in arsenic, which is easily soluble in water. This is the less surprising since the basis of artificial manures—namely, superphosphate of lime—is formed by acting upon ordinary bone ash with common oil of vitriol. The important point, however, is that it has now been established beyond doubt that plants to which arsenical manure is applied take up arsenic in their tissues. Cabbages and turnips gathered from fields manured with superphosphates have given unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic. It is probable that acid accumulates in soil which is constantly being dressed with superphosphates, so that plants raised on such soil would absorb arsenic, and exercise an injurious effect on the health of both man and animals. It is even possible, for a similar reason, that the beef and mutton which we eat daily contain arsenic. The more important question also arises: May not the arsenic in malt be traceable to the somewhat large amount of arsenic inevitably present in artificial manures? This aspect of the subject is a very serious one, and demands further and fuller inquiry.—Chambers' Journal.

A RAPID POSTAL SERVICE.

That the postal service of Berlin has long been the model (as yet unattainable) for the rest of Europe, is well known. But is is not equally matter of common knowledge that the excellence of the Berlin postal arrangements of yesterday no longer satisfies the postal authorities of today. The latest innovation has been a still more frequent clearing of the letter boxes and a more rapid delivery than ever. The letter boxes in the principal thoroughfares are now cleared every fifteen minutes during the busy hours of the day. The rapidity of delivery of letters recently even resulted in the saving of a human life. A girl determined to commit suicide, wrote to her parents of her intention and posted the letter, which was delivered within an hour of being posted. This enabled the father to hurry off in a cab to the spot in the Thiergarten which his daughter had mentioned as that where her body would be found, to catch her alive, box her ears and take her home.—Harper's Magazine.

THE SMALLEST LIBRARY.

La Bibliofilia, the organ of Italian bookworms, gives an account of the "smallest library in the world." It is the property of a mining engineer named Salomoni, a noted bibliophilist. It is not "small' in the number, but only in the size of its contents, for his library contains nearly 1,500 volumes. There was a rage in Holland in the eighteenth century for the collection of "Lilliput editions," as they were then called, and as the demand brought about the production, the Dutch printing presses issued a considerable quantity of tiny volumes. Hence the greater portion of Signor Salomoni's collection is supplied from the old printers of Leyden, The Hague, Amsterdam and other Dutch towns. The most ancient of his minute volumes, however, is a fine specimen of sixteenth century printing. It is smaller in size than an ordinary postage stamp, but has 160 pages, and is four millimeters in thickness.—Westminster Gazette.

UNITED UNTO DEATH.

Buck and Brandy were brindled oxen, a yoke of renown throughout the country side. They had horns a yard from tip to tip, intelligent, black-nosed, white-starred faces and beautifuly bushy tails. Broken together at a year old, they worked and played and grazed side by side, until they were rising seven. Then Brandy, falling lame, was turned out for a long rest, his owner thinking to fatten and sell him in the fall. Buck at once quit work. Yoked to cart or plow or ox wagon, he would simply lie down. The goad could not move him. As soon as he was free, though he had never in his life tried to jump a fence or throw one down, he straightway made a breach somewhere and went through it to his comrade. As a result, his owner sold two stall-fed oxen in place of one. In death, as in life, the pair were not divided.

ENGLAND RELIES ON POISON.

The organization of the gigantic American steel trust is already producing a distinct effect upon British manufacturers. They are putting their heads together, like wise men, and considering how they may best prepare to meet its menace. That this menace is very serious can no longer be disputed. The steel trust has the immense American home market secured to it by the tariff, and the profits which it makes in this market are so great that it can afford to send abroad all the surplus, of which it is not able to dispose at lucrative rates at home, and to sell at cost price, or even at a loss, in the British market. The central idea of this proceeding is that, if once the British steel industry can be destroyed, the trust would have the British as well as the American market to itself, driving off all competition by lowering its prices when its position was attacked.

By a fortunate accident help in this crisis has come to the British steel producer from an unexpected quarter. One difficulty with which our steelmakers have to contend is the scarcity of iron ore. The British supplies of rich ore are being fast exhausted; the Spanish supplies, upon which we are now drawing heavily, will only last another seven years. But now a British syndicate appears with the news that it has purchased an immensely rich iron field in Norway. The ore is not of the best, but by means of a process devised by the great inventor, Mr. Edison, it can be concentrated till it becomes rich enough to smelt with profit. It is near at hand and with it we may yet be able to make a good fight.—London Daily Mail.

HIGH WAGES, LOW PRICES.

It is the relative cheapness of American steel that has given it pre-eminence, and it is the same with other American products that are winning their way in British markets. Economy of production is the master key that has unlocked to America markets that seemed a little while ago to be inexorably closed mainly by our own commerce. This economy of production implies not merely low prices to the foreign consumer, but a greater degree of excellence, a superior adaptation to his wants. As has been pointed out in the Reviews, as well as elsewhere, the American working man, though receiving higher wages, produces, with labor-saving machinery, at a lower unit of cost, and his greater application and ingenuity enables him to avail himself effectively of the most recent inventions and appliances for improving the quality of his special line of work.—London Daily Mail.

FORTUNES IN ESTATE.

Nothing can give a more adequate idea of the vast strides in wealth and population which New York has made during the past eighty-five years than the wonderful difference between the values in certain parcels of real estate in the early part of the last century and now, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. For example, the Boreel property on lower Broadway, recently sold for nearly $2,500,000, changed hands in 1815 at a valuation of about $10,000 Other building sites in the same neighborhood, assessed in 1815 at such valuations as $16,000, $6,000 and $8,000, are now rated at $1,700,000, $850,000 and $330,000 respectively, the increase being in some cases more than a hundred fold. The interesting question might be raised as to what limitation, if any, there may be upon property valuations in a city like New York.

OUR INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

When the United States gets ready to construct the Nicaragua canal the presence of considerable American sentiment in that country will be discovered, writes a correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A peaceable conquest of the republic seems to be in progress. Americans have had a weakness for meddling in the political affairs of Nicaragua a long time. And now, it appears, the industrial invasion is proceeding with notable results. In one district, Matagalpa, between eighty and ninety Americans are operating coffee plantations. A large American company is working the old gold mines. In the district of Jinotega and elsewhere Americans are obtaining large interests in the tobacco growing industry. They are getting control of transportation facilities.

TERRORS OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

As is always the case when the first day of the Courban-Bairam festival falls on a Friday, there will this year be an enormously increased outpouring of pilgrims from all Mohammedan countries to Mecca, writes a Cairo correspondent. From Algeria and Tunis alone more than 60,000 are expected; from Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, and from Morocco and the Saharan hinterland, there will probably be twice as many more, while from Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Central Asia, India and the Far East the multitudes cannot even be guessed. It is unnecessary to add, considering all the conditions of the Mecca pilgrimage, that the danger of epidemics in Europe is greatly augemnted.

OLD WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Ancient clocks and watches seem to have a singular fascination for all sorts of people. Philip "the Cruel" of Spain is said to have had more than 1,000 in his famous collection, and the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia, who was as kindly and gentle as the Spanish monarch was inhuman, was equally devoted to the fad. In this city several curio dealers make a specialty of venerable timepieces, and keep a list of those which they can secure from private owners when the occasion requires, says the New York Post.

"The demand for these goods," said one of these merchants, "is of a varied nature. One type of customer wants an old clock to give an air of dignity or of comfort to a hall or sitting room. Nothing, in fact, is steeper than a huge Dutch hall clock six feet high, which ticks like a blacksmith beating an anvil and which rings and old-fashioned gong bell. Another type enjoys polite deception and imposes a purchase as a time-honored heirloom. I know a family in this city, the head of which was a successful Irish builder, that has a fine hall clock which belonged to an old Knickerbocker family. They refer to it as a great-grandfather's timepiece, although as a matter of fact their great-grandfather and grandfather lived in a shanty on the west coast of Ireland.

"A third type purchases clocks which are marked by high beauty and artistic finish. Some of the ancient constructions were made by artists, and cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by those of today. This is especially true of those which come from the workshops of famous French, Flemish and Italian designers. Clocks of this class always command high prices, and may be considered works of art rather than mere timekeepers. The fourth type seems to have no particular idea in their fad. They want old time-pieces, and ask no question as to their works, their beauty or their historical connection. If a clock is a century old, well and good; if it is two centuries old, so much the better; and if it is three centuries, they are besides themselves with delight.

"There are a few who purchase watches and clocks for historical associations. Of these the number is much larger than is usualy supposed, and it grows every day. The greater attention paid to history and biograph has helped the movement, as has, also, the practice of giving exhibitions and making gifts to museums and learned societies."

NIGHT AIR NOT HARMFUL.

In passing along a row of city tenements in the dawn of a midsummer day about ninety-nine of one hundred windows can be seen tightly closed. Sleepers whose lungs crave life air as a desert traveler thirsts after a draft of cold water have excluded the refreshing night wind in obedience to the behest of a sanitary superstition. "Beware of draughts, get a dollar's worth of weather strips; be sure to close your windows after dark"—in other words, exclude the air which the children of nature have for myriads of ages breathed with perfect impunity and poison your lungs with azotized, sickening atmosphere of an unventilated bedroom. We might as well advise a healthseeker to avoid rock springs and fill his water bucket at the effluent pipe of a festering city sewer. We might with the same logic admonish our children to beware of fresh vegetables and mountain strawberries and still their hunger with the garbage of the dumppile, says the Chautauquan.

Millions of travelers pass the night in boats and open sheds without the least injurious consequences animals that perish with consumption in the atmosphere of a well-warmed menagerie survive the tremendous night storms of the tropical forests.

Is night air a lung poison? Is the outdoor atmosphere made deadly by the absence of sunlight? Does the gas lamp of a stifling dormitory remedy that grievance? Must we exclude the cool night wind bringing relief to countless sufferers from the misery of a sweltering summer day?

It is no exaggeration to say tha individuals who have freed themselves from the nightmare of that superstition can live out-and-out healthier in the central wards of a large manufacturing town than its victims on the airiest highhlands of the Southern Alleghanies.

A SPRING TONIC.

Everybody needs a tonic in the spring, at this time the system craves a tonic. It is housecleaning time for your body. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound will tone up your nerves, blood, kidneys and liver and fill you with health and energy. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

NewspaperArchive.com

The Man Who . . Came Back.

By Charles B. Lewis. Copyright, 1897.

A YOUNG man of 25, haggard in look and weak on his feet, stood in the open door of a humble cottage just at sunset and looked from a gray-haired man leaning heavily on his cane to a gray-haired woman sitting wearily in her chair with an open Bible on her knees. He opened his mouth as if to speak, but no word was uttered. They stared at him with wide-open eyes, but neither spoke.

"It is I, Tom Manners—don't you know me?"

Their lips moved as if they whispered, but he caught no sound.

"You thought me dead, but I have returned. On the hill I met a man who told me that Ninta was lying here in her coffin. Is it so?"

"Come!" replied the woman, as she rose up with her book in her hands, and walked slowly into the room in the rear, followed by the lame and feeble old man.

The young man advanced. In the center of the room he beheld a coffin. They made way for him, and he looked down at the face of the dead—the face of a girl who had died ere she reached her 20th birthday. He bent over and pressed his lips to her pale, cold forehead, and father and mother sobbed in their throats and shed no tears.

"Why did she die?" asked the young man, as he lifted his head, and a new light burned in his eyes.

"Ask Travers," replied the father, after a long pause.

With a face pinched and haggard—with eyes which seemed to burn—without a further glance at the living or dead—the young man walked out of the room—out of the house—down the dusty highway among the shadows of night. When he had walked for a mile he encountered a man on horseback. He had been silent during his walk, and his eyes had looked straight ahead, as for a beacon light. Now he screamed out like a wounded beast, his eyes flamed at the man in the saddle, and there was terrible work for a moment. The rider was pulled to the ground, shouting, cursing and fighting, and with knee on his breast and fingers at his throat, the other held him as in a vise. When there is a grip at a man's throat his muscles are paralyzed and his life goes out like an exhausted candle.

The murderer did not run away into the darkness. He folded his arms and stood there until a crowd of men came along and saw what had been done. He did not resist as they marched him off to the jail. When questioned, he made only one reply:

"Ninta lies dead in her father's house, and I killed him!"

He had been locked up for 24 hours, eating never a morsel of food—sitting on his prison cot with his head in his hands and thinking—ever thinking—when the sheriff came to him and said:

"Tom, I know how it was, and I have no word of blame. It was murder, however, and the people won't wait for the law. They are coming here to-night to lynch you!"

"What have I to live for?" asked Tom, as he raised his head.

"But you don't want to die like a dog. I'm the law, but I like a game man and hate a coward. If you've got to die, take some of the mob with you. I can't leave you a gun, but here's an iron bar. If they break in your door, die like a man."

Through the barred windows, an hour later, came sounds as of breakers afar off—as of a gale of wind moaning through pines and cedars—as of wolves snarling and growling and fighting over their prey. It was a murmur at first, and the menace in it brought a chill. The murmur increased until it became a roar, and no man was longer in ignorance. The mob had gathered for a lynching bee. Three hundred men suddenly gathered in a body and surged across the public square to the jail. The sheriff stood on the steps waiting. He knew that every man in the crowd had a six-shooter; he saw a score of sledge-hammers and crowbars; he caught sight of half a dozen coils of rope over the shoulders of the foremost man.

"You want Tom Manners?" he queried, as the crowd surged about the front door.

"Yes—open the door!"

"Softly, my friends! I am the law. There's three hundred to one, and the law don't count, but I won't give up the keys!"

They swept him aside and brought sledge and bar into play, and in 60 seconds the door was down. Then a maddened score rushed through the corridors, and from cell to cell, uttering threats and snarling at each other. At cell ten they found Tom Manners awaiting them, and at sight of him they screamed out in fury and exultation. They pounded at the lock. They beat at the bars. They rained blow after blow upon the hinges. The man in the cell looked calmly out upon them as they labored, and they said to each other that he was a coward and a craven. After ten minutes' work the door was beaten down and three or four men sprang into the cell to seize the prisoner. Then the iron bar was lifted, and the man was obeying the sheriff's injunction to fight for his life. He beat them down and he beat them back. They came again and again, but they could not stand against him. With a sudden hope, and leaping over the rampart of bodies, he cleared a path down the corridor to the door, and landed in the midst of the crowd outside.

As the men crowded and jostled and fell over each other, a way was opened for the prisoner, and after two minutes' desperate fighting, he dropped the iron bar and fled through the streets with a howling mob at his heels. Half an hour later it was known that he had got clean off in the direction of the hills.

"I am the law," said the sheriff to the cursing, muttering men who still hung about the jail, "but I like a game man, and gave Tom Manners a chance for his life against a mob. I am the law, and will now do my best to recapture him and bring him to trial."

Away up on the crest of Limestone hill, an hour after sunrise next morning, the woman who acted as station agent and telegraph operator for the P. & G. road got a call from Pleasant Valley, followed by the message:

"Young man, about 25—black hair and eyes—six feet tall—poorly dressed—no hat—Tom Manners—wanted here for murder. May pass on railroad track. Notify at once."

At ten o'clock, as the woman was busy with some blank reports, a man entered the station with staggering gait, and sat down and dropped his head on his hands. He had not come along the track, but over the ridges and through the forest.

"He's the man—the murderer!" whispered the woman to herself, as she looked the stranger over. She moved over to the telegraph instrument, and the man raised his head and looked at her for a few seconds and said:

"Yes, send 'em word that I'm here! I'm sorry that I didn't let 'em hang me last night!"

"Then you are—are Tom Manners?" she asked, with her finger on the key.

"Yes, Tom Manners," he wearily answered. "Send 'em word and I'll wait here!"

They called the woman "little Mrs. Humphrey." She was the widow of a train conductor, and had secured the place at Limestone station partly on that account, and partly because no man wanted it at the salary paid. It was a lonely place up there on the hill. From Monday morning to Saturday night the woman "kept house" in the little room back of the office. On Saturday night she went down to Jerico Plains to stay over Sunday. There was a pathos in the tones of the man before her that touched her heart. He was a murderer, but she had no fear of him.

"Why did you commit murder?" she finally asked, as she rose up and went over to him.

"Why ask that?" he queried, without raising his head. "I killed a man down in the valley. It was murder. They are after me, and you can notify them that I am here."

"But let me hear the story."

He lifted his head and gazed fixedly at her for half a minute, and then glanced about the room. There was a gleam of wonder in his eyes, but no ray of hope. He made a movement of impatience that she should delay, but when he read pity in her big blue eyes, he quietly began:

"Three years ago I sailed away in the Morning Star to hunt for a treasure ship in the South Pacific. We were wrecked in a storm, and I alone, of all the crew, was flung alive upon a lonely island. I left behind me, down in the valley, what was dearer to me than all the sunken treasures of the sea. I was to be gone half a year, and upon my return we were to marry. Did you ever see Ninta Marshall?"

"A score of times," replied the widow.

"I loved her—God alone knows how I loved her!" exclaimed the man, as he rose up. "Did she love me? Yes, and I sailed away with a song in my heart. We had been gone eight months when I was cast away. It was a small island, and there was nought but brackish water, shell-fish, and a few roots and berries to sustain life. I hoped for a ship to pass, but none appeared. I had nothing to do but sit on the rocks and gaze at the sea—to sit there and think and hope and grow desperate with the waiting. By and by the year was up. Then the days dragged into weeks, and the weeks into months, and I could only weep and rave and curse at fate. God, how I pined and longed and ate up my heart. There were times when I grew so desperate that I flung myself into the sea among the sharks to swim back to these shores and to Ninta—3,000 miles away! The sharks swam along beside me—great man-eaters with cruel eyes—but they did not harm me, and I would return to the sandy shore and weep and curse and pray."

"Poor man—poor man!" whispered the widow.

"Another year passed," he continued, "and then another month and another, until I had been absent two years and a half. Then a water-logged hulk floated near my island and I swam off to her. With her I went floating for long weeks before I was taken off by a trader. By and by I was transferred to a homeward bound ship, but she had the plague aboard and her crew died like sheep. Four of us who were passed by worked her into port. Her anchor was not yet down when I hurried ashore and set off to find Ninta."

"And you—you—?"

"Aye! I found her—found her dead and in her coffin! I had come too late. I had been gone three years instead of months. They had heard of the loss of the Morning Star, and it was believed that all had perished. After she had mourned for me for two years, she listened to the honeyed words of a man fair to look upon, but whose heart was as black as night. That man wronged her—he was the man I killed—aye! I clutched him by the throat and felt him die by inches under my grip! I did not seek to escape. They put me in jail—a mob came—I fought my way out—here I am! I am a murderer. They are after me. Tell them where to find me!"

"No, I will not tell them!" firmly answered the widow.

"But I am ill—weary—heart-broken—hopeless!" he wailed. "Of what use to live on? You have a pistol. Lend it to me and I will go up among the bushes and send a bullet into my heart!"

"Hush—hush! You killed a man. You would have been a cowardly cur to be satisfied with less. Back there among the trees is an old hut. Here is a blanket—here is food. Go there and eat and sleep and rest. At night, I will come to you."

"And you—you won't give me up?" he asked.

"No—you did as I would have a man do!"

"And—you—you?"

"I pity you. Now go!"

And half an hour before sundown, when the Blue Line freight had passed east and the road would be clear for three hours, the little widow prepared more food, took along a candle and matches, and a quarter of an hour later stood in the door of the old hut. The man sat with his back to the logs, his food untasted, and listening for her footsteps. As her shadow darkened the door he hoarsely called out:

"For God's sake, keep away from me—don't come nearer!"

"Are you ill?" she asked.

"Aye! and a doomed man! I escaped the plague on ship-board, but it has come to me now. I am burning as if I sat above a hot fire. Keep away—go back—let me die alone!"

She had brought food in a tin dish. She threw the food away and filled the dish with water at a near-by spring, and then walked straight into the hut and knelt beside the man and held the dish to his lips. He drank its contents to the last drop. Then she spread the blanket on the earth, pulled him down upon it, and fetching more water, she bathed his hot face and hands. He seemed to be on fire, and now and then his body shook and shivered as if an icy chill had passed over it.

"God bless you—God bless you!" he whispered, peering up at her through eyes which were growing dim. "It is the plague. Before midnight I shall be dead. Why did you come here? You will die, too!"

"Hush—hush! You will be better, by and by," she answered.

"God, but how my heart ached when I found her dead!" he whispered. "It ached and pained and throbbed till I was choked. Then the fire got into my blood and I cried out for revenge, and I would have strangled that villain if a thousand men had stood between us—aye! if God Himself had sought to hold me back! She is dead—he is dead—I am dying!"

She left him, to return after a couple of hours, and he was raving. At midnight she crept up the rough way to the old hut, and the full moon was shining into the open door and making the interior as light as day. The silvery light was bathing the face of a dead man!

When morning came, the little widow sat down to the telegraph instrument and called up Pleasant Valley.

"Well, what is it?" was asked by the other operator.

"To Sheriff Thompson: You will find Tom Manners in the old hut back of this station."

"Bully for the little widow on the hill!" exclaimed the sheriff, half an hour later. "She said she'd keep her eyes open and she has. We'll have our man before midnight."

The big white moon looked into the old hut again as half a dozen men crept forward and peered into the door. A man lay with his legs drawn up and his hands clasped over his head.

"He is dead!" they whispered to each other, as they noted the pallor of his face and the stiffness of his limbs. A quarter of an hour later the sheriff knocked at the door of the station house. No answer. Then he opened it and walked in and struck a light. The woman sat with her elbows on the telegraph table and her face in her hands, and as the officer touched her arm she looked up in a dazed and puzzled way and queried:

"Have you found him—Tom Manners?"

"Aye! up there, but he is dead! Why didn't you let me know sooner?"

"I—I waited for God to deal with him!" she whispered, as she motioned for them to go out and leave her alone.

The Diphtheria Bacillus.

The diphtheria bacillus may be found in the throat of an apparently healthy individual under two sets of conditions. Those of most frequent occurrence are where the bacillus persists in and about the throat for a more or less lengthened period after complete convalescence from an attack of diphtheria. The other class of cases comprises those in which the bacillus exists in the throat of an individual, such as a nurse, who has been exposed to risk of infection, but has escaped an actual attack of the disease. Neither a diphtheria patient, however perfect his recovery clinically, or a person who has been exposed to the disease should, for the safety of others, be released from isolation until a physician, after careful bacteriological examination of the throat, pronounces him free from the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

They Never Do.

"I don't know that man, but I know he has genius."

"How do you know?"

"His clothes don't fit him."—N. Y. Truth.

THE BEST COLD CURE

is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

An ordinance is pending in Cincinnati for the establishment of three floating public bath houses along the river. The houses are to be built and maintained by the city.

A SOUL RECLAIMED.

Whisky Made a Tramp of John Lester and a Kindly Friendship Saved Him.

Only a tramp—a poor unhappy creature, a burden to himself and a terror to others. He had slept on the hay in a farmer's barn, from which he had risen, before anyone was astir, stiff and unrefreshed; he had already been refused a breakfast two or three times; but, hardest to bear, he had been for 24 hours without a drink of liquor.

He passed down the little incline in the road and paused by the brook. Its rush and tinkle as it skipped down the stones and glided away under the grassy borders reminded him of the brook at the foot of the meadow which he always crossed on his way to school.

At this moment the sound of a horse's feet and the roll of wheels fell on his ear, and then a cheery voice saying:

"Good morning, my friend. As we are traveling the same way, allow me to give you a lift."

Friend, whose friend? He had been no man's friend, not even his own, for years, but he replied:

"Thank you, but I am not fit for a seat in your carriage."

The gentleman threw back his lap robe, saying: "I think Jack can take us both up the hill more easily than you can walk."

Impelled by the kind voice and magnetic smile, the tramp took the vacant seat, and they rode on in silence for awhile, save some remark on the beauty of the morning. Just before them the long hill, where the road wound up and down for nearly a mile. As

WHISKY MADE HIM A TRAMP.

they began the ascent they met a party of gentlemen coming down, all of whom greeted his companion in the most courteous manner, and as they passed them he asked:

"Sir, are you not ashamed to be seen riding with a tramp?"

Never while he lives will he forget the look in the fine dark eyes turned toward him as his unknown friend replied:

"May I answer your question with another? Will you tell me what made you a tramp?"

"Whisky," was the brief answer.

"Ah, he is a cruel master. How long have you served him?"

"I took my first drink of liquor at a class banquet seven years ago this month. The result is before you."

"So you have given this hard master seven years of your manhood with all their glorious possibilities, your early hopes and ambitions for a noble, useful life, home, friends, happiness. And what have you in return?"

The kindly interest in the voice and manner reached the heart of the poor tramp, and in a trembling voice he replied:

"Nothing, sir, nothing. Brought up in a Christian home, graduated with honor from college, married to a lovely wife, whisky has robbed me of everything and in return given me broken health, a ruined, disgraced manhood and the privilege of tramping through the country begging my bread from door to door."

The eyes of the tramp were full of tears, his face quivering with grief. After a moment's silence the gentleman asked earnestly:

"Have you had enough of this mistaken way of living? Do you want to try for a better life and make the effort to regain what you have lost?"

"Do I want to do this? Oh, sir, does a sinner in hell want to enter Heaven? But it is impossible; I am friendless and hopeless, too weak to depend on myself. From the depth to which I have fallen there is no way up."

The gentleman laid one hand kindly on the ragged shoulder as he replied:

"My poor boy, there is always a way up if one really desires to reform. The way may be rough and hard, but your Heavenly Father stands with open arms to receive you if you but turn to Him, and all that a brother could do for you, I am here to do, to help you back to a sober manhood."

Thus it came about that John Lester, no longer a tramp, entered the home of this good Samaritan and began his fight for life. It would be impossible to tell the agony of the months that followed—the constant struggle day and night with the terrible enemy, who sought in every way to overcome the weak will and weaker body; the tears and prayers and frantic clinging to the one friend who stood like a strong wall between him and utter hopelessness. Added to the constant struggle with this fearful appetite were haunting memories, like ghosts, continually about him, memories of lost opportunities, blasted reputations, a broken-hearted mother, a deserted wife and days and nights of debauchery so fearful that he trembled at the thought of them. At last, led by the kind hand that never faltered, sustained by the true heart that never failed him, he came up from the depths, and, trusting alone in the love of God to keep, began his new life. One bright day the forsaken wife, who, although she had suffered so much, was brave enough and loving enough to forgive, came to him, and together they went home and began their united life again.

The good Samaritan has gone to his reward. The good which he accomplished lives after him. To-day John Lester is a noble Christian man, caring for the friendless, lifting the fallen, binding up the broken hearted. There are none so lost or neglected but he has for them a helping hand, as he humbly strives from day to day to follow the grand life of Him who came into the world to save the sinner, even though he be "only a tramp!"—Lael Clark, in Christian Herald.

DRINKING FOR THE EFFECT.

Experiments of Dr. Starr and Pertinent Suggestions by the Kansas City Times.

To the many uninformed people who insist on drinking strong liquors "not because they like the taste, but are fond of the effects," the discoveries made by Dr. Allen Starr as to the quality of mental mood produced in the drinker by different sorts of beverages may prove instructive.

In a recent article in the Medical Record he says that the result of careful investigation has led him to conclude that in the majority of individuals sherry produces a quarrelsome disposition, while, on the other hand, port tends to exert a soothing effect. Champagne causes apparently a decided exhilaration of the flow of thought, while Burgundy makes one think more slowly and by no means adds to the feeling of conviviality.

Whisky, brandy and gin have entirely different effects on the individual, but Dr. Starr will not undertake to classify their manifestations with reference to any large number of persons.

The fact of the matter is he cannot do so; for each one of these beverages produces an effect upon the individual who may absorb them in overdoses that is in inverse ratio to the sober temperament of the absorber and in diametric opposition to every rule of psychology that was ever laid down. Four drinks of brandy may make a usually taciturn individual talk like a house afire, while five drinks of gin may put an alert and hustling man into a state of paralysis. Eleven drinks of whisky may set a normally peace-loving citizen to fighting every wooden Indian and police telephone box he comes across, and a mixture of all three of these brands of liquor during the progress of a spree may turn the most profane and irreligious man into a singer of hymns and a quoter of Gospel texts and scraps of sermons.

If the large number of experimenting persons, who insist on drinking liquor without reference to quantity or quality or age or character for its "effects" and not for its "taste," would take the precaution to have the different stages of their "jags" portrayed by phonographers and photographers, engaged especially to follow them from barroom to buffet, and from beer saloon to alehouse, they might secure a collection of data that, when examined in moments of stern and reflective sobriety, would serve more effectively to prevent a recurrence of their experimentation than all the cures for alcoholism ever invented.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The saloon is a legalized drunkard factory.—Christian Work.

The statement is made on medical authority that more deaths are due in England to alcoholism than to diphtheria or typhoid fever.

Twenty-nine of the thirty saloonkeepers of Kokomo, Ind., were arrested on March 7 for having screens at their doors and windows at forbidden hours. All will plead guilty and pay fines.

When a daily paper states that "members of congress are terrorized by the temperance vote," it shows what agitation has accomplished. It gives proof of cheering progress in the war against liquor and speaks of greater victories near at hand.—Union Signal.

A novel method of controlling the drinking habit is being considered by the Arkansas legislature. If a proposed measure becomes law it will prohibit any person from drinking whisky until he has obtained a $5 license from the county clerk of the county in which he resides.

A saloon license was granted in a Pennsylvania town in a building formerly used as a trunk factory. Over the door was a big sign: "Trunk Factory." The saloonkeeper asked a prohibition painter to change the sign to suit his business at the least possible cost. The painter took his brush and simply carried it around the cross line of the "T," making the sign to read "Drunk Factory."—National Advocate.

Sues Saloonkeeper.

Mrs. Lillie Rich, of Wichita, Kan., has brought suit against John Kinseder, a saloonkeeper, for $10,000. She alleges that the defendant has sold liquor to her sons, 13 and 13 years old, respectively, until they had a confirmed appetite for liquor, which has ruined their usefulness as support and companionship to plaintiff.

A large chestnut factory at Lyons, France, employs 250 women and girls. The chestnuts are peeled and boiled, and placed for three days in a vanilla syrup; then they are drained, coated nicely with vanilla and prepared for shipment.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children, Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. LADIES. MARKED TO ANY + ADDRESS + IN PLAIN PACKAGES $1.00 PER BOX. LADIES. FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF. RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND CAN DO NO HARM. ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE. VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago.*	3 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	3 40 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago .....*	4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.*	5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.*	5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Kansas'd and Lima.....*	12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..*	12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†	7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†	12 15 pm	†12 20 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.†	12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline.....†	7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.*	7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....*	7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....*	9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....*	4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.*	4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.*	10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north.....	3 20 a.m
" " " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " " "	9 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives.....	5 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12 06 a.m
" " " " "	6 55 a.m
" " " " "	11 50 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives.....	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily.....	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily....	11 45
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily.....	6 47
No. 18 Fort Accom, daily arrive.....	9 37

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily....	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—.....	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily....	3 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily.....	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	1 20 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.).	3 50 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	5 15 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12-2-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6.....	3 20
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2.....	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 55
Local Freight.....	17 20
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5.....	2 30
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 17
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3.....	4 35
Local Freight.....	17 00

†Daily except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight.....	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail.....	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail.....	5 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail.....	11 25 a.m
No. 460 Express and Mail.....	3 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight.....	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a.m
No. 43 Express and Mail, except Sun...	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	6 30 p.m
North Bound.	**Arrive.**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun...	11 40 a.m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday..	4 40 p.m
No. 42 Express and Mail except Sun..	10 25 p.m.
No. 44 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	10 15 a.m

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb.
California Peaches, 18c.
California White Cherries, 20c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 3c can.
Sugar Corn, 7c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 9c can.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 40c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 30c gallon.
California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug, 43c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Rev. Edgar William Allen, pastor; residence, 334 West Washington street—10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Ancient Grace of Charity;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "The True Primacy;" Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

Monday night, meeting of King's Daughters with Miss Freeman, 135 Madison street; Wednesday night, mid-week service; Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at the church, entertained by Mrs. Mitten and Mrs. Doyle; Friday afternoon, ladies' missionary meeting.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Rev. Z. A. Harris, minister—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "The Christian Armor;" evening, "Their Rock Not Our Rock;" junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; a new feature will be introduced in the prayer meeting; there will be a half hour Bible reading, in which all are to take part; the Bible reading for next Wednesday evening is "Christ in Prophecy." Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Everlasting Punishment;" golden text, "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God; being justified by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus"—Romans, 3:23, 24. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at the church edifice.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Harmer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9.30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Young People's Christian union services, 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45, C. L. Fulmer, leader; the Woman's Missionary society will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Woodruff, No. 312 East Creighton avenue.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meetings, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CITY MISSION.

City mission, 170 West Main street, Miss Bertha Rinebolt, missionary—There will be services every night and Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Samuel H. Matthews, superintendent.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 2:30 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 3 p. m., meeting of the second Young People's Mission society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., children's services; Wednesday evening, explanation and discussion of the Sunday school lesson.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the male quartet will sing at this service; Young People's meeting on next Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Great Commission and the Final Promise;" evening service at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30; Junior C. E., 2 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:45.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:45 p. m. Young People's alliance at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "Fidelity in Keeping Promises." Mid-week services, Young People's alliance business meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45. Church Aid society will meet Thursday evening after prayer meeting to hold their regular business meeting. Choir practice Friday evening. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:45; special music; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; Bible lesson at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets—On Sunday Rev. Weaver, of Chicago, will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening; morning service at 10:30 a .m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Who Is My Neighbor, and What Is My Duty to Him?" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of lecture, "The Books of Samuel;" singing led by the Apollo quartet; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45; topic, "Lovest Thou Me?" business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society with Mrs. Thomas Sinclair Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir Friday evening under the direction of Professor Miles; a series of meetings under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor society will begin Sunday evening and will continue through the week; these services are preparatory to communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church notice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Seeing and Believing;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church, Dawson and Harrison streets.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30; classes, 11:45 a. m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior league, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 7:30. The new pastor, Rev. Patterson, will officiate morning and evening.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Missionary day in the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder; the classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m. There will be a love feast at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, "Mutual Consideration and Affectionate Provocation." Prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:30; Junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 7:30. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening.

Wayne Street M. E. church, Rev. A. S. Preston, pastor—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; 10:30 a. m., sermon by the pastor; subject, "Expansion of the Kingdom;" classes at noon; Junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; evening at 7:30; sermon; theme, "How to Inherit the Earth." Music by the Linden quartet.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "The Three Great Abiding Gifts;" evening, "Is It Advisable for Christians to Play Cards?" the second in "Practical Talks on Practical Conduct." Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mrs. J. A. Lechler at her home, 36 Marion street, Friday afternoon and evening.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Washington and Fulton streets—No services of any kind tomorrow on account of the dedication of Emmaus church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor.—Morning service, 10:45; Rev. J. S. Ainslie, of Chicago, is expected to preach. Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30, topic, "Fidelity to Pledges." At 7:30 the pastor will conduct the third question box service, preceded by a song service.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor; residence, 85 West Butler street. Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects of sermons, morning, "The Exercise of Moral Power With Moral Design;" evening, "Life's Bitters and Sweets." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior, 6:30 p. m., topic, "Fidelity to Pledges;" leader, P. C. Kantz. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Pledge of Loyalty." The Junior C. E. will give an entertainment on Friday evening.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field. Morning subject, "An Everlasting Kingdom;" evening subject, "Separation From the World." Baptism at the evening service. Young people's meeting at 6:30, in lecture room. General prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

South Wayne mission Sunday school at 3:30 a. m.; North Side, East Side, Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. The rector will officiate at all of the services. Services at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 1st.

Y. W. C. A.

The King's Daughters' circle of the Jefferson street Church of Christ will conduct the 4 o'clock devotional service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon.

There will be an informal social afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clark Fairbank Wednesday, May 1.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

First Adventist church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets. Rev. B. W. Botts will preach Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

RAILROAD Y. M. C.A.

Men's meeting at 3 p. m. Address by E. G. Anderson. Bible study at 4 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street. Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Fourth Sunday, Boy's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month, at 7:30, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass, at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street. Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

MERIWETHER OPENS CONTEST.

St. Louis, April 26.—Notice of contest was served today on Mayor Rolla Wells by Lee Meriwether, the municipal ownership party's candidate for that office. In the notice of contest Meriwether asserts that there was no legal election; that 1,500 names were fraudulently placed upon the registration books and voted by the judges and clerks and hired repeaters, and that a conspiracy to steal the election existed.

NO DECISION YET.

Chicago, April 26.—No decision was reached at today's conference between Illinois Central officials and the committee of the International Association of Machinists, which yesterday presented the association's demands. Another session will be held tomorrow.

GENERAL LUDLOW VERY ILL

GRIP DEVELOPS INTO DANGEROUS TUBERCULOSIS.

The General Will Not be Military Governor of Vizcayas—He is Coming Home.

Manila, April 26.—Owing to his illness, the appointment of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow to be military governor of the department of the Vizcayas has been revoked. A board of surgeons has made an examination and reports that General Ludlow suffered from an attack of grip and localized congestion, which has developed into a dangerous case of tuberculosis. General Ludlow will return to the United States by the first transport.

WILL WIND UP AFFAIRS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26.—Directors of the United States Debenture company today decided to ask permission of the court to wind up its business and to distribute its assets, amounting to $84,000. It is said to be able to pay in full the amounts received from certificate holders. This action followed the report of A. B. Benedict, referee, which is against the legality of the debenture business.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A miser grown old
Ran his hand through his gold,
And wondered if more he could earn;
But he felt Death's embrace,
And was sent to a place
Where—well, now he has money to burn.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 60 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"MOTHERHOOD"

A Book for Girls and Women SENT FREE

IT tells plain facts that everyone of the gentler sex ought to know. Its common sense advice saves pain, trouble and anxiety. One or more copies sent upon request, to one person or to different addresses. If the readers of this announcement know of expectant mothers, they will do them a great favor by having this book sent to them. Address the publishers,

Spread the Glad Tidings.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

...CARPETS...

For the next month we will devote our special attention to our carpet department. We never had such a complete assortment. It is great. Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

CASH OR CREDIT. 135 CALHOUN STREET.

HOUSE HUNTERS.

"THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM."

Give over the unnecessary search—call at Louis F. Curdes' real estate office, and from the lists shown you, it's more than likely you'll get just what you want to buy, sell or trade. I act as agent for many excellent properties and will be glad to aid you in every way to obtain a home to your liking.

Louis F. Curdes,

PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

WHAT'S

Your Idea about Paint?

LOW PRICE is LOW QUALITY.

Paint "as good as"

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

(there's none better) cannot be sold for less than we ask. If less is asked, you know the quality is lower and it's not cheap. It's poorly made, contains poor material, or is short measure. You get what you pay for every time.

SOLD BY

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,

HARDWARE, WHITE LEAD AND PAINT BRUSHES.
38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA STREET.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....

DR. WENGR,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinacious, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidty or prejudice keep you from calling

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

126 Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Keith suffered. They have headaches, pains in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night. If you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardui has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

WINE OF CARDUI

in invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell $1.00 bottles. Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

Valley Creek, Va., August 4, 1900.

It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myself. I had tried so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have in years.

Mrs. N. B. KEITH.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. I recommend and sell Dr. Iman's Kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

Money to Loan Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.
Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

An eight-room house on Montgomery St. for the sum of..$2,200
Seven-room house and full lot on Lillie St. for..... 1,500
Six-room house on Clay St. lot 37x150 ft., for..... ,900
Eight-room house and barn, lot 60x150 ft., St. Mary's Ave. 950

Several snaps in south side, vacant and modern improved.

Five and one-half acres with small house edge of city for $1,450, and lots of other bargains. Carriage always ready.

Two houses and lot 75x150 feet, one square off High street, for $1,650.

Val. C. Rocholl,
33 Court Street. Phone 49 Main.

Business Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street,
Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in 'Phone 615 Main.

SAW AIR-LIFT PLANT WORK

CITY OFFICIALS MAKE VISIT TO JACKSON, MICH.

Satisfied That the System Will Produce All Water Required If Supply is Abundant.

The party of city officials, citizens, newspaper representatives and others who went to Jackson, Mich, Thursday afternoon to inspect an air-lift pumping plant, returned Friday afternoon. There was but one opinion held, and that to the effect that the air-lift system will deliver water to the surface of the earth in any required amount if the source is abundant. This fact had fair demonstration in the north side field during the late test, but the inspection of an air-lift plant that for five years has been giving satisfaction to the city it serves was conclusive.

The gentlemen who composed the visiting party were Mayor Henry P. Scherer, Comptroller Benghoff, Chairman Eggemann, of the board of public works; Councilmen Hosey, Scheid and Schwartz; Engineer Tom Baxter, of the water works department; William Stephan, chief draughtsman for the Pennsylvania company; G. Max Hoffman, superintendent of the Fort Wayne Gas company; Messrs. Noble and Ladd, representing the sales department of the Bass Foundry and Machine works; R. M. Anderson, vice president of the Bacon Air-Lift company; Jay E. Lampman, sales agent of the Bacon Air-Lift company; A. J. Anderson, representing Joseph McWilliams & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and George W. Galbraith, Cincinnati sales agent for the Laidlow-Dunn-Gordon company; Thomas F. Bresnahan, representing the Journal-Gazette; John T. Dougall, representing the News, and a Sentinel representative. Councilman Lennart, City Editor Fuelber, of the Staats-Zeitung, and Messrs. Kane and McCracken, of the board of public works, were invited to be of the party, but did not go.

The trip was made pleasant and it was of profit to those who desired to know something of the air-lift method of pumping in immense quantities. The party was entertained at the Hibbard house in Jackson.

Friday morning a visit was made to the pumping station of the Jackson waterworks department. Officials of the waterworks department and other branches of the Jackson municipal government took charge of the party and were at much pains to make the inspection satisfactory and profitable to the visitors.

The Jackson pumping station is situated upon the bank of an extensive reservoir which formerly furnished the water supply and was abandoned years ago when the people of that city raised an outcry against the use of a surface source of supply and demanded wells. The city now gets its entire supply of water from wells, most of them in the rock and a few in the gravel. Jackson is fortunate in having a water field that is seemingly without limit of capacity. Flowing wells and exceedingly rich producers of water may be obtained by boring into the earth almost anywhere in the neighborhood of the city. Years ago three of the best producers from some cause ceased to give water and were abandoned. The siphon system of lifting water was then exclusively used. Tests with the Bacon air-lift system, now steadily employed, proved satisfactory, and five years ago that system was installed, the air-lift being attached to the three abandoned wells. At present and since then about 2,200,000 gallons of water have been pumped daily from those three wells once abandoned as worthless. Owing to abundant supply from other wells the air-lift wells are pumped only from two to four hours daily, except in times of excessive draft on the supply.

City officials and citizens of Jackson generally unite in the declaration that the air-lift system is satisfactory and reliable and that no one there would for a moment consider dispensing with it. Five years of daily test of the Bacon air-lift system has, so far as Jackson is concerned, at least, given abundant proof that it is equal to every ordinary requirement and every unusual emergency as well.

The compressor plant installed in Jackson cost about $7,500, but it is much smaller than and in many respects inferior to the plant it is proposed to install in Fort Wayne.

After leaving the waterworks station at Jackson the party visited the city hall and was received by the mayor and other city officials of Jackson.

CONCERNING THE BIDS.

The wisdom of the board of works in taking reasonable time for consideration of the recently submitted bids for the construction of an air compressor plant in this city is vindicated by some facts just disclosed by careful examination and comparison of the bids submitted by the Bass Foundry and Machine works, of Fort Wayne, and the Shaw-Kendall company, of Toledo.

The two low bids of $36,000 and $40,605, made by Joseph McWilliams & Company, of Louisville, contemplate furnishing at the first figure a plant to be driven by gas engines. The doubtful future of the supply of natural gas bars this bid from consideration and the other is not in accordance with specifications. Thus is the matter reduced to the difference in the proposals submitted by the Shaw-Kendall company and the Bass company, with the present competition narrowed to those two concerns.

During the course of an examination of the respective bids of the Shaw-Kendall people and the Bass company yesterday, discovery was made which shows that while the Shaw-Kendall company's drawings, submitted to the board of public works, illustrate two cross-compound condensing units with duplex air cylinders, their specifications call for but one unit, this single unit having a capacity of what is practically equivalent to the two cross-compound condensing Corliss duplex condensers upon which the Bass company has bid. The city specifications stipulate that there shall be two units, as the Bass bid provides, thereby giving the city a plant capable of flexibility, according to the view taken by some experts, it being contemplated, evidently, to disconnect one side of their machine while operating the other side as a single cylinder condensing machine. It is claimed that the cost of operating the proposed Bass installment could be done at a saving of much money on the item of steam alone.

The steam cylinders provided for in the Bass specifications are larger than those proposed by the Shaw-Kendall company and the two fly-wheels on the proposed Bass engine weigh 47,000 each, whereas the fly-wheel proposed for the Shaw-Kendall engine weighs but 16,000. The total weight of the one engine proposed by the Shaw-Kendall specifications with which to do the work is 99,500 pounds, and this includes the weight of the compressors, while the two engines proposed by the Bass company weigh 340,000 including the compressors.

Numerous advantages are pointed out in the Bass bid which are absent from the other company's bid, and the latter in many respects departs from the city specifications. It is stated by representatives of the Bass company that it is easy to figure out that their bid is at least $13,000 lower than the bid of the Shaw-Kendall company.

At all events the board of works is more than ever convinced that a course of wisdom was pursued in taking the bids under advisement until they can be looked into more carefully.

BONDSMEN NOT LIABLE.

(Auburn Courier.)

Special Judge Vesey, of Fort Wayne, yesterday, at Angola, sustained the demurer of the defendants to the complaint in the case of state ex rel McIntosh vs. Borst et al. This ends the case in the lower courts and holds that the sureties on the bond are not liable to McIntosh for the spurious county orders which he bought.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Inasmuch as May 6 next will positively be the last day for the payment of city and county taxes without the penalty imposed by law, I will keep the office open next week, beginning with Tuesday, April 30, from 7 until 9 o'clock p. m., for the receipt of taxes in order to accommodate people engaged during the day.

J. H. ROHAN,
County Treasurer.

April 22, 1901. d23-7t-w1t

GREAT OIL GUSHER IS STRUCK.

Hartford City, Ind., April 27.—A 400-barrel well has been drilled in one mile north of Montpelier, this county, which has created intense excitement among oil men by reason of the fact that the gusher was struck in the second pay sand at a depth of about 1,300 feet. The well is the property of Marion Melvin, of Bradford, Pa. Hundreds of abandoned wells and small producers will now be drilled deeper with a view of getting a fresh supply of the crude. The find is one of vital importance to oil men all over the country.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Auburn, Ind., April 27.—Mrs. Joel Smith, an aged woman residing in Spencerville, met with a shocking death here yesterday. Her clothing became ignited accidently and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her husband is 83 years old and very deaf and he did not hear her screams. When assistance finally arrived it was too late, the victim had been so badly burned that she died a few hours later.

MONEY ORDER RULING.

Washington, April 27.—The comptroller of the treasury has decided that postal money orders are payable only by postmasters upon whom they are drawn and to whom notice of the issue thereof has been sent. It has been the practice heretofore to cash money orders at postoffices other than those on which they are drawn and for the postmasters cashing such orders to turn them in to the postoffice department as vouchers.

TO EDUCATE PORTO RICANS.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 27.—The United States transport Sedgwick sailed yesterday evening for New York having on board nineteen Porto Rico youths who are going to the United States to be educated. Eleven of them are bound for the United States government Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. The government will assume the expenses of the eleven students referred to.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Pittsburg, April 27.—The wedding at 12:30 o'clock today of Miss Emily O'Niel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Niel, and Frederick Martin Davies, was one of the most brilliant of the season. The ceremony was performed in the Shadyside Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Fulton, of the Point Breeze Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Shadyside church, officiating. On account of the prominence of the two families the guests formed a notable gathering.

MUCH DEBT; NO ASSETS.

New York, April 27.—Marshal C. Blain, a contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today, with liabilities of $175,875; no assets. The principal creditors are all in Huntington, Pa., the largest being the Union bank, $52,500; William Davis, $50,000, and K. A. Lovell, $41,183.

RIVER WILL SOON GO DOWN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27.—An even stage has been maintained in the Ohio river flood since 2 o'clock this morning. The register is 59.7 feet. This, of course, delays the resumption of business, but as the weather everywhere above Cincinnati is reported clear and warm, it is certain the waters will soon begin to recede. Little can be done in the way of cleaning up in the submerged district before Monday.

FATAL COACHING ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, April 27.—A coaching party, consisting of several of the most prominent young men in Philadelphia, was overturned at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets today, and Joseph E. Widner, aged 30 years, son of P. A. B. Widner, had his skull fractured and is dying at a hospital. Harrison K. Caner was also badly injured. The accident was caused by the wheel of the coach catching in the street car tracks.

A Free Chew

Wetmore's Best is a navy tobacco. If you like navy tobacco and don't like Wetmore's Best, the dealer will return your money if he knows you bought it of him.

"It's all in the quality."

Made only by
M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

AN ACCOMPLISHED CUBAN

Eulogizes Peruna as an Efficacious Catarrh Cure.

Gonzalo De Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington.

Senor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theatre, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement, but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Marti." In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Gonzalo De Quesada.

Peruna does not operate upon the system as the usual remedy does. It is not a local treatment. It operates as a systemic remedy. It gives tone to the weakened nerve centers, and thus gives tone to the mucous membranes that line the various organs of the body.

Catarrh is always located in some mucous membrane. Catarrh is a flabby condition of the blood vessels of these membranes. Peruna gives tone to these vessels and restores them to their natural elasticity.

Miss Martha Wittkopp writes from Greenville, Mich., the following: "When I began your treatment I had catarrh of the head, nose, throat, stomach and pelvic organs. I was troubled with hawking and spitting, caught cold very easily, had almost constant headache. My stomach was all out of order, I did not sleep well, and was more tired in the morning than when I retired. I had backache and was very nervous, in fact, the catarrh had permeated my entire system, and I almost despaired of getting well.

"I wrote you for advice and you advised Peruna. I began to gain right along, and am now well. My parents praise Peruna very much. As for myself, I can't speak well enough of it. I am well and happy and enjoy my life as I never have before. I cannot remember when I have felt as well as I do now."

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his endorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."

Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." This book treats exclusively of diseases peculiar to hot weather, is profusely illustrated and should be in the hands of every person suffering with any form of summer catarrh.

Mrs. Katherine Buhr, who has for many years made her home with the family of her brother, K. J. Bauer, has been removed to St. Rochus' hospital on account of her serious illness.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

There will be no religious services at the jail tomorrow.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The county board of A. O. H. will hold a regular meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Library hall.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

Rev. Albrecht, of Milwaukee, will be the guest tomorrow of Fred Paul, of 296 Harrison street.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Removes the Cause.

Master Lester Diamond has issued invitations for a birthday party for Saturday evening, May 4th.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The Primrose & Dockstader minstrels left this morning for South Bend.

GRAND OPENING PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

At Buffalo May 1st. The Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare plus $1.00 for the round trip on trains due at Buffalo at 4:45 p. m., April 30th, 2:05 a. m. and 7:35 a. m., May 1st, 1901, good to return for five days. Write, wire, 'phone or call on C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or F. L. Twining, agent, Fostoria, Ohio, or R. J. Hamilton, agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 23-6t

ATTENTION.

New and second-hand wheels for sale, also a full line of bicycle sundries, at the Bicycle Hospital, 249 Calhoun street. 22-6t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

RHOADS, CUT-RATE DRUGGIST.
97 Broadway, saves you 25 per cent.
Home Phone 1528. Goods delivered.
Cuticura Soap, 20c; Wine of Cardui, 75c; Miles' Remedies, 75c; S. S. S., 75c; Castoria, 35c; Honey and Tar, 19c.

L. O. HULL,
WALL PAPER
All kinds and Prices. SURE to please you.
90 Calhoun Street.

Columbia BICYCLES

FOR 23 YEARS
Columbias have satisfied all who have used them for pleasure, exercise or business. Constantly improving year by year, they have long been recognized as the
STANDARD BICYCLES OF THE WORLD.
Lightened construction in combination with important changes and improvements distinguish the
Chainless and Chain Columbias for 1901.
1901 Chainless, $75; Columbia Chain Bicycles, $50; Hartford Bicycles, $35; Vedette Bicycles, $25; 1900 Chainless, $60; Columbia Chain, $40; 1900 Hartfords, $30; Coaster Brakes, $5 extra.
COMPLETE STOCK OF BICYCLE SUNDRIES.
F. M. SMITH & CO. 22 CALHOUN ST.

..At Less than Cost..
Going Out of Business.
A Few of Our Many Bargains.
Rogers' Bros. Tea Spoons, $1.35 a set.
Roger Bro.'s Berry Spoons, $1.25.
$10.00 buys a Gent's Gold Filled Watch with Elgin movement, warranted 20 years by reliable manufacturers.
Ladies' Gold Filled Watches with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cake Baskets, $1.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.00.
A fine lot of Gent's Gold Filled Chais from $1.00 up.
Ladies' Guard Chains, soldered links, $1.50.
Solid Gold Rings from $1.00 up.
A Fine 8-Day Mantle Clock, $5.00.
Buy them now while the selection is good. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity.
P. Sherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

COPYRIGHT 1896 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

VERY DIMINUTIVE BABY.

(Warsaw Times.)

Mr. and Mrs. Claude SeCheverell, of this city, are the parents of perhaps the smallest living, perfectly formed child ever given birth in Indiana. The child, a boy, weighed slightly less than two pounds at birth and was not quite twelve inches in length. A ladies' finger ring of the ordinary size may be used as a bracelet and can readily be slipped over the hand and on the wrist. The little fellow has a lusty pair of lungs for one of its size, cries at times, and even took nourishment of cream and water the next day after birth. From its diminutive size it was not thought the little one would survive, but its weigh has increased in ounces and each day since its birth, April 20, adds to its strength and to its chances of survival. The little one is lively and active and it may truthfully be said isn't larger than a "pint of cider"

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergenthlem's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

You Need Money
WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

Dr. Jno. J. Ogle, Office with Dr. Gard, 13 West Wayne street; residence, 415 South Calhoun Street.

'Phones—Office, 245 Main; residence, 154 South.

All Chronic Diseases made a special study.

The Whiteley Exercisers

DRIVE AWAY THAT TIRED FEELING.

Promotes Perfect Physical Development.

Recommended by all physicians for man, woman or child.

PRICE, $2, $3 AND $4.

Ranke & Nussbaum.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

William Walda has returned from Boston.

George J. Kierspe is able to be about after an illness of two weeks.

Ralph Yarnelle gave a bowling party at the Crystal Maze alley Thursday night.

Harry Webster, of Van Wert, O., who has been visiting in the city, has returned home.

C. G. Smith, of the Business Guide, is recovering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Mrs. Robert Porteous, of Manistee, Mich., who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned home.

The Fort Wayne Motorcycle club will make its regular Sunday run tomorrow morning, weather permitting.

F. E. Wickheimer, of Huntington, and Hoyer Ireland, of Columbia City, were business callers in the city yesterday.

Albert W. Ringwalt, of Milan township, has been elected superintendent of the Waterloo public schools.

The regular meetings of the Relief union and Home for Emergencies will be held in the usual place on Monday afternoon.

Charles H. Windt, manager of the Withington handle factory, has gone to Jackson, Mich., to spend Sunday with friends.

Mrs. L. J. Motschman and daughter, Elizabeth, have gone to Springfield, Ohio, to be the guests of Mrs. Motschman's parents.

Mrs. Henry Zauner, of Suttenfield street, and sister, Mrs. Caroline Weber, will spend Sunday with their mother and sister in Toledo.

Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Fattee entertained a number of the members of the Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' Republican club Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shulze will entertain a party of friends this evening in honor of the seventy-eighth anniversary of his grandmother's birthday.

Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor of Christ's Lutheran church, will deliver his lecture, "Boys Becoming Men," at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and Elvira, Iowa.

Charles S. Kiser has received a letter from friends in Pasadena, Cal., stating that the remains of his brother Frank, who died there two weeks ago, were cremated.

The Bicycle Dealers' association will meet Monday night in the Wayne club to make further arrangements for the race meet to be given at the Driving park May 30th.

Miss Agnes Fairbanks entertained a few friends informally last evening. A dozen young people called at the Fairbanks home and spent a delightful evening with dancing.

Dr. A. P. Buchman will address the Theosophical Society of America at its fifteenth annual session to be held at the English hotel, Indianapolis, commencing Sunday afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. social to have been held at the home of Mrs. Fairbanks on Thursday, will be held at the home of Mrs. S. L. Morris, on West Washington street, on Wednesday, instead

The third of the monthly "question box" services, which have proven so popular at Plymouth Congregational church, will be conducted tomorrow evening by the pastor, Rev. J. W Bailey.

Bids for St. Catherine's academy, the new girls' school to be erected by St. Patrick's parish, will be opened at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The school will cost in the neighborhood of $9,000.

The Christian Endeavor section of the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will conduct a handkerchief sale at the Arcade this afternoon. An excellent supper will be served.

A meeting of social democrats was held last night in Schrooder's hall and an address was made by Thomas O'Brien, candidate for councilman on the social democratic ticket for the Fourth ward.

Huntington Herald: "The Fort Wayne Southwestern Traction company has filed in the recorder's office here for record four more deeds conveying to them certain canal lands near Roanoke."

Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder of the Fort Wayne M. E. district, will conduct quarterly services in St. Paul's M. E. church on Sunday evening at 7:30. He will preach and administer the sacrament.

The recital given by Miss Mary Wood Chase, of Chicago, at the Wayne club yesterday afternoon was one of great merit. The recital was given under the auspices of the Morning Musical, and the members of that society and invited friends were the guests.

A merry crowd of fifty guests invaded the home of Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Bricker, at 92 Oliver street, Friday evening and spent the time most enjoyably. Mr. Bricker has recently completed a new barn and those who cared for the diversion spent the evening in dancing there. At 11:30 the party repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous luncheon was served. The members of Col. E. S. Walker camp No. 159, Sons of Veterans, with their auxiliary, L. A. S. No. 19, together with a few invited friends, made up the party. Mr. Bricker is captain of the camp and is very popular.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a special bargain, a fine 5-room cottage on Home Ave. Make me an offer. C. K. Fairfield, 7 Belle Ave. 4-27-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house and full 50 foot lot on W. Creighton Ave at $1,050. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns and Rosecomb Brown Leghorns; at 174 Maumee Ave.

FOR SALE—Nice residence and large grounds on Hoagland Ave.; very desirable; want an offer. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Smith Premier No. 2 typewriter; A1 condition; has been in service about one year. Address "Stenographer," care this office. 27-6t

FOR SALE—Choice building lots on Broadway, Fairfield and Cottage avenues; will build if desired. W E. Doud, over Old National bank 7tf

FOR SALE—Stoves and Repairs. Six-hole, high and low closet range; five-burner gas range. C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun St. Phone 427 South. 27-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—The 7-room brick residence at 16 Baker St. for sale at a bargain if taken before the 1st of May; if not sold at once will be for rent. Apply at 16 Baker St.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, the property at northwest corner of Lafayette and Washington streets, consisting of two single and one double dwelling. Enquire of Henry Stier at People's Store. 22-6t

FOR SALE—Jersey cows, soon to be fresh; also eggs for hatching from thoroughbred White Wyandotte fowls that are good winter layers. Three and one-half miles north of city on Lima road. Rural Route No. 6. L. D. Elliott. 23-5t

FOR SALE—Nice cottage, Wabash Ave., $1,100; nice cottage Broadway, near Emmanuel church, $1,700; nice cottage, Scott Ave., $1,500; small cottage near east yards, two squares from car line, $575. Fire and all other kinds of insurance. 76 Calhoun St. 'Phone 192 Main. G. W. Boerger. 4-9-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—Green stamp trading book. Finder return to 24 Arcade and receive reward.

LOST—Fancy gold pin; colored maroon and white; initials C. M. A. Finder return to Sentinel office and receive reward. 26-2t

LOST—A pair of gold rim spectacles, Sunday morning, between Second street and Lake Shore depot. Finder return to 28 Second street from Calhoun street. A24-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—"All who have asthma—sure—take Hirons' Asthma Cure." It relieve and cures hay fever. We just bought 400 bottles. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3m

WANTED—Man for this section by old house solid financial standing; $36 cash paid for two weeks' trial. Permanent if successful. Manager, 331 Caxton Building, Chicago. 20-22-27-29.

WANTED—All who have asthma—hay fever—catarrh or cough—to try Hirons' Asthma Cure; it relieves and cures; just bought 400 bottles. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3m

WANTED—Worthy woman or young lady of good character to distribute sample orders to housekeepers; commission or salary $1.50 per day. National Soap Works, Chicago. 25&27

WANTED—Ideas—A practical carriage wrench which will not soil hands nor slip off the tap would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D., Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-16-sat13t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

WANTED—When in need of iron, or wire fences, iron or wire settees and chairs, for cemetery purposes; iron flower vases, drinking or fancy fountains, you should see my catalogues and get best prices before ordering from the other fellows, as I handle first-class goods at reasonable prices. Call on me at 5 Cass street, or send postal and I will call on you. J. A. Bookwalter. 4-13-Stf

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

PAPERING done PROMPTLY and done RIGHT by L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

BIG RUSH. Keep with the crowd and get your souvenirs at Vesey's. 25tf

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Photographer Miner is taking the photographs of the officers at the city hall under the Scherer administration and the councilmen from the various wards. All have been taken excepting two. When completed the pictures will be grouped and hung in the council chamber.

City Clerk Monning has received the election supplies for the approaching election. The supplies consist of 1,200 large election notices, in English and German, and forty-seven packages containing tally sheets, envelopes, election laws, affidavits and other blanks.

Three new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the city health office this morning. They are located at 139 Broadway, 44 West Wayne and 87 Grant street.

The Fort Wayne Bowling club will go to Toledo tomorrow to play a match game at Masonic alleys. The Fort Wayne players will be John Farnan, Ross Stradley, Fred Reynolds, Otto Owels and Clarence Allen.

FEED YOURSELF SCIENTIFICALLY.

Some Sure Results From Proper Food Selection.

Farmers select certain food to bring about desired results in their animals, but it is not so easy a matter with the complex machine called man (or more highly organized woman).

The food specialist, however, has been at work, and in Grape-Nuts we find a food containing delicate natural particles of Phosphate of Potash and larger quantities of albumen.

These unite in the human body forming the peculiar soft substance which fills the cells of the brain. Therefore, when one desires to use a food directly intended for brain-building the food Grape-Nuts may be depended upon.

Fortunately it is one of the most delicious bits of food used by mankind, the delicate sweet of Grape-Sugar being of the most charming character. All prominent grocers sell Grape-Nuts, made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House, 23 Douglas ave Inquire first door west. 27-3t

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room at 24 West Berry street. 18-1mo

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. 16 Brooklyn Ave. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Grocery and meat market and fixtures for both. Inquire at 374 Hoagland ave. 20-27

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, centrally located. 26 W. Jefferson st. 27-2t

FOR RENT—One furnished room and three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping at 177 Griffith St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18-tf

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—On easy monthly payments, several 5 and 6-room house. J. F. Bickel, 35 Bank block. 4-24-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of furnished rooms for light housekeeping; light and fuel furnished; two minutes' walk from court house. Apply 81 E. Washington St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Cottage of two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; also furnished rooms for rent. 39 W. Washington street, one square from Calhoun street. 24-tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Before May 1—Eight-room house; modern improvements; fruits, etc.; in Lakeside. Apply C. M. Gillette, recorder's office, court house. 25-6t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished suit of front rooms; modern conveniences; central location; suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 106 E. Berry St.; same block as city hall. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—From May 1st to Sept. 1st a large modern furnished residence on W. Wayne St. Parties desire to leave the city for the summer and will give reasonable terms to the right party. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Room 20x50, south of Aveline house alley, rear of Wellington restaurant; good for shop; storage or other purpose; $10 per month. Apply 24 E. Wayne. Also at No. 9 East Wayne, one front basement room, suitable for office or barber shop and shoe polishing parlor. 17-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 185 W. Berry St. 23-tf

WANTED—To make rope portiers from chenille curtains. Inquire, No. 57 West Williams St. 24&27

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Persons everywhere who can write meritorious sketches, articles or stories; good pay. Literary Bureau, 303 Caxton Building, Chicago. 27-29-4-6-11-13-18-20

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery work for us at their homes; steady work; good pay. Ladies' Toilet Supply Co., 1210, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling man of age for Indiana to advertise and collect; $65 monthly to start and all expenses; position permanent; good route. Address Superintendent, 340 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Know Your Future—Send sex and date of birth, in own writing, and 12c to Mrs. J. H. Wickwire, clairvoyant, lock box 540, Jackson, Mich., and receive answers to five questions; disease diagnosed; never fails.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only two more weeks of our special offer of scholarship, board and tools, eight weeks completes; $12 weekly paid graduates. Write for particulars today. Moler Barber college, Chicago, Ill. 27-6t

WANTED.

WANTED—Two good experienced waist girls at 15 Arcade. 27-2t

WANTED—At once, four first-class carriage painters. Wayne Buggy Co. 26-2t

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Will do plain sewing very cheap. Call at 317 Hanna street. 24-6t

WANTED—Woman for chamber work. Crescent Restaurant, 14 W. Berry St.

WANTED—A girl for housework. Mrs. Horace Marriot, 142 W. Washington St. 4-23-tf

WANTED—Woman to work in laundry. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 4-23-tf

WANTED—A girl for light housework and taking care of children. Apply 117 Lake Ave. 26-2t

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. Inquire 171 East Berry street. 25-3t

WANTED—A man to learn to repair watches. Call at 98 N. Harrison St., between 9 and 10 a. m. 23tf

WANTED—Ladies to call and get sample bottle of Mrs. Sommers' Remedy for Ladies, 56 W. DeWald street. 4-3-1mo

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Two good girls for first and second work, by Mrs. F. J. Hayden, Hanna Homestead, East Lewis street. 26-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must come well recommended; good wages. 241 West Berry street. 11-tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family; good wages to right party. Apply 23 Jackson street. 26-2t

WANTED—Ladies' hats trimmed, 20c; all kinds of first-class millinery work done very cheap. Mrs. Field, 53 W. Lewis St.

WANTED—I have opened the cleanest and best upholstering and mattress rooms in the city. F. E. Harman, 181 Calhoun St. 4-6-1m

WANTED TO SELL—Good as new, very cheap for cash, a 5-drawer, drophead Singer sewing machine. Address G. W. M., Sentinel. 1-tf

WANTED—Portrait Agents—Finest work, lowest prices, outfits credited, delivery guaranteed. Write us. Crown Art Co., 6436 Eggleston Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A double-bank reed organ action builder; one competent to build any part of the action. Address, Needham Piano and Organ Co., Washington, N. J. 25t6

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened right and reasonable; called for and delivered. Phone 147 S., or address South Side Machine Works, 363 and 365 S. Lafayette St. a25t8

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Young man to act as agent for our enameline letters and figures for signs on glass, cardboard, banners, etc.; big profits for the right party. H. A. Koehler, 176 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—A good plain cook who understands washing and ironing; she must give satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. Montgomery Hamilton, southwest corner of Clinton and Montgomery Sts. 26-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Private detective wants engagement; all cases; city or country; evidence in divorce cases obtained, etc.; charges very reasonable; advice free; all business treated strictly confidential; highest references. Call or address "Mack," 53 W. Lewis St.

WANTED—Home Work—$6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. We have several lines to give out. Some to copy letters. An hour or two evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly income. Enclose stamp. Work sent any distance. Address gical operation, and its advantages Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine baby cab and also a ladies' wheel at a reasonable price. Call at 24 E. Washington St.

FOR SALE—Nearly new nine-room steam heated residence, west end; price cut to $4,500. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage on E. Creighton Ave.; brick pavement paid; price cut to $1,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A lot on W. Creighton Ave., 55x150; a very desirable location; price reduced to $850. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—9-room house on Harrison St., near Williams; lot 25x150; price, $2,500; make us an offer. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room cottage; all modern; corner lot; on W. Jefferson St.; price $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Drug store, complete stock and fixtures; good location; a bargain; established trade. Address, Druggist, care Sentinel. 27t6

FOR SALE—Frame double house on Lake Ave.; property in fine condition; rents well; will be sold at a bargain. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—18 choice lots near the Jefferson street school; first choice can now be had on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice new 7-room house short distance west of Broadway; 30 foot lot; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 1-28-1m

FOR SALE—Nearly new, nine rooms, bath and electric lights, on Hanna street, near DeWald; a special bargain, $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Vacant property on Hoagland Ave.; high and dry; east front; asphalt pavement; near Creighton Ave.; cheap. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 alhoun St., second floor. 3-28tm

FOR SALE—8-room dwelling on W. Creighton Ave., near Webster; bath, closet and gas for fuel and lights; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Lot on E. Butler St., size 50x150 feet; lays two feet higher than the sidewalk; one-half block east of Clinton; will sell cheap if taken at once. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Factory sites on E. Columbia St., near the bridge; close to the heart of the city; paved street; fire protection; etc.; or would build a good feed yard on a part of the ground for a good tenant. Apply to Foster Furniture Co. 4-18-1m

FOR SALE—Desirable lot, 100x150 feet, corner Wabash avenue and Humphrey street; will divide to suit purchaser and erect building if desired and sell on easy payments; no commission. Call on Hoosier Mfg. Co., 30 East Berry street. 3-30-1mo

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clifton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Cenlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—Dwelling and half lot on Baker St.; full lot and two dwellings on Center St.; dwelling and full lot on West Creighton ave.; vacant lots on St. Mary's ave., vacant lots on Howell St., Rockhill Heirs' add.; two farms, will take part payment in improved city property. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE—Cottage house opposite Franklin school; one block from Lutheran church and school; short distance from Catholic church and school; house has good cellar, hard and soft water, and furnace; also natural gas; lot 52x150 feet. Southeast corner Huffman St. and Franklin Ave. Inquire at same.

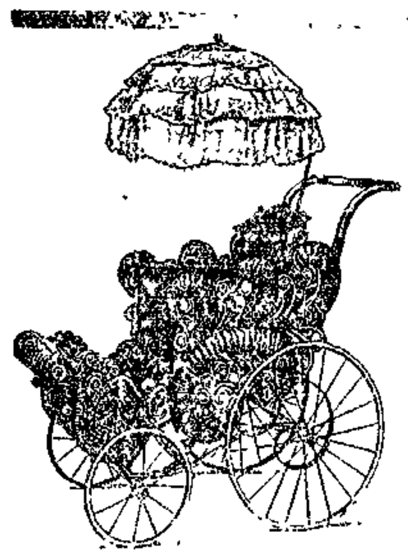
FOR SALE—Two-story brick store building on W. Main St., 20x150 feet on E. Main St. at a bargain; four acres; good 6-room house on Baker Ave.; 6-room brick house; two lots on Hillside Ave., $900; three Washington Boul. residences; two 7-room house on Holman S. at a bargain; half price lot in Lakeside. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kalkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 280 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 2-26-d-a-w-tf

Up-to-Date Go-Carts...

Can be found at

PICKARD BROS.



We have secured the agency for the best adjustable Go-Cart made. The automatic drop back and raise front can be adjusted so as to make a flat surface several inches longer than the bottom of a baby carriage, so that in this position it can be used for the smallest baby, or it can be adjusted to a sitting position, suitable for a child of three or four years. This arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.

PICKARD BROS.,

...HEADQUARTERS FOR...

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

THE CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Mayor.
HENRY C. BERGHOFF.
For City Clerk,
AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.
Municipal Judge.
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Ward.
G. R. HENCH,
E. J. EHRMAN.
Second Ward.
WILLIAM J. HOSEY,
FRANK J. BAKER.
Third Ward.
JOHN J. O'RYAN,
EDWIN J. LENNON.
Fourth Ward.
JOHN J. BAUER,
HENRY C. BAADE.
Fifth Ward.
JOSEPH F. ZURBUCH,
ADOLPH FOELLINGER.
Sixth Ward.
SYLVESTER M'MAHON,
HENRY C. SCHWARTZ.
Seventh Ward.
PETER J. SCHEID,
FERDINAND MEIER.
Eighth Ward.
EDWARD C. MILLER,
HENRY W. KOHRMANN.
Ninth Ward.
CHARLES P. SORDELET,
JOHN C. FIGEL.
Tenth Ward.
WILLIAM E. GERDING.
BERNHARD BORKENSTEIN.

TONIGHT.

treet Railway Employes—No. 136 meets at 138 Calhoun street. third floor.

tationary Firemen—No. 40 meets at K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No 62 meets at 54 East Main street. third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No 27, L. O. T M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—Kellar, the magician.

DESPAIR OR HUMOR.

It is not yet clear whether the ruling emotion of the republican campaign managers is despair or humor The republican organ warns its readers that a "vote for Berghoff means a vote to turn the canal water into the city mains;" that "a vote for Berghoff is a vote for the expenditure of an hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the canal," etc., with considerable more like that.

A vote for Mr. Berghoff means nothing of the sort. Canal water will not be turned into the city mains. During Mr. Berghoff's administration the city will be equipped with an air-lift pumping plant that will furnish all the water the people want to use, and that, too, from deep rock wells, pure and undefiled. A vote for Mr. Berghoff will not mean the payment of "an hundred thousand dollars," or one hundred cents, for the canal. The water question has been settled most happily and until Fort Wayne has outgrown need of twelve millions or fifteen millions of water daily the source of supply will be wells.

No intelligent voter will be deceived or bamboozled by any such opera bouffe campaign as that now employed by the republicans. Mr Berghoff's fitness, integrity, ability and experience are not questioned. He will give the city a clean, business-like and economical administration and will enforce the laws.

Comparison of the details of the various bids submitted for furnishing Fort Wayne with an air-lift pumping plant seems to indicate many distinct advantages in the bids of the Bass Foundry and Machine company of Fort Wayne. With anything like equality in all essential things the people of Fort Wayne generally will be glad to have the award made to the Fort Wayne establishment. Many thousands of dollars involved in the contract will be spent in Fort Wayne as wages. That is the substantial and practical side of the matter. Fort Wayne ought to be loyal to her own manufacturing institutions. That is the sentimental side of it—a matter of civic pride—and yet with its distinct material benefits as well. It is not a good thing to say that Fort Wayne goes abroad to buy what it may purchase at home.

WHERE IS THAT ISSUE?

What has become of that issue upon which half a dozen republican politicians waged a very successful municipal campaign in the lobbies of the Indiana state house last winter? Then Fort Wayne was set forth as the worst-governed city in the country That issue was lost sight of the moment the law transferring local government from the people to the governor was in force and has not been heard from since. It was omitted from the republican platform and it has been studiously omitted from the campaign discussions of the republican organ. Law enforcement was the issue upon which the charter amendments were justified Now it is pure water, the question of which is settled and settled right; Mr Berghoff's misfortunes in business, and a dozen other things which are not issues. The question of enforcing the law, of justifying the political rape made on the charter, the creation of an office for whose encumbent the people are denied the right to make choice, have been shoved aside A lot of noise and a lot of dust are being raised to distract attention from the vastly superior fitness of the democratic candidate for mayor and to soothe, if possible, indignation the people have felt at the political juggling with the charter. It will fail to deceive anybody.

PROTECTION FOR THE HEN.

It will be generally admitted that the industrious hen has done much for mankind and deserves to lead a life of placidity and comfort. She is a hard-working, persevering member of society, and we all of us owe her gratitude. To be sure, she has a way of going on a strike occasionally in the winter time and refusing to lay, but even such exhibitions of eccentricity should not lessen our affection and respect Down in Connecticut they propose to show this affection in a new way A bill has been passed by the house of representatives in that state providing a fine of $100 or a maximum imprisonment of two years for the theft of poultry, and also establishing a standing reward of $50 for anyone giving information that leads to the conviction of a chicken thief

If this bill becomes a law the deserving hen should be able to perform her accustomed duties in greater peace It may even lead to an increase in the number of eggs, for no longer will the hen be haunted by the fear of unwelcome visits to the chicken coop upon the part of persons having no business there. If the removal of such a cause for anxiety has a beneficial mental effect—as, no doubt, it will have—why should it not help the industry in which she engages?

The proposed Connecticut law will have the approval of all friends of the hen and will be accounted a good measure.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.

HOW YOU MAY OBTAIN A LASTING CURE FROM PILES.

No Surgical Operation, No Pain, Trifling Expense—A Simple, Harmless Remedy, But It Does the Work

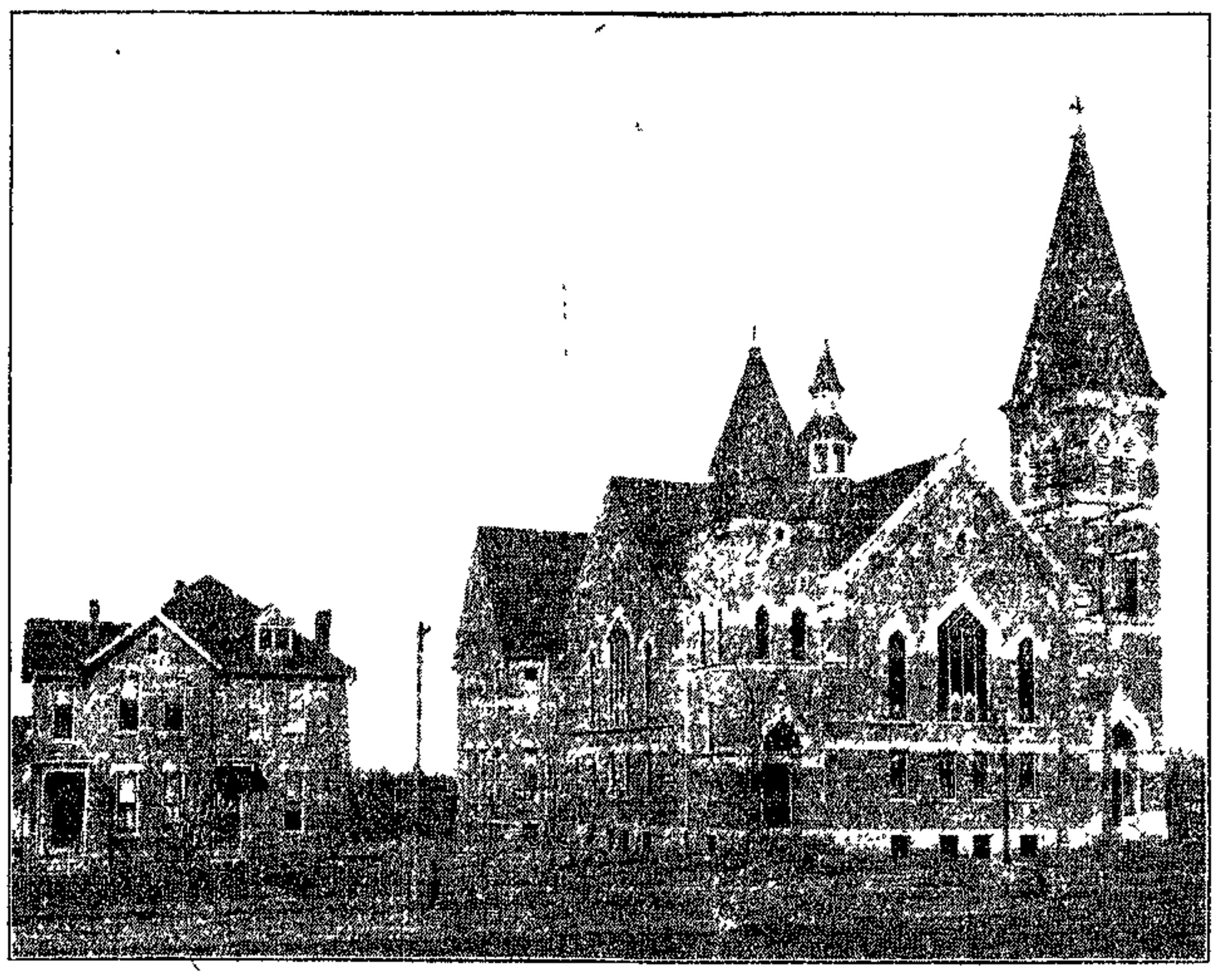
There are some people who have piles as regularly and frequently as other people have colds. Any little bowel trouble will bring them on, an extra exertion, as in lifting, will produce them, and in fact will often appear without any apparent provocation. Piles, however, is much more serious than a cold, as the tendency is always to grow worse until the trouble becomes deep seated and chronic, or develops into some fatal rectal disease

While there are many pile remedies which give relief, yet there is but one which not only gives instant relief, but at the same time makes a permanent cure, and that is the well-known Pyramid Pile Cure.

This remedy is composed of simple harmless vegetable ingredients, but combine so effectively and act so promptly and thoroughly that it cures every form of piles whether itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. In long standing cases the Pyramid Pile Cure has proven to be the only certain cure except a sur

Eagle Mfg. Co., 408 Spitzer Bldg. over an operation are many, as it is painless, causes no delay or interference with daily occupation and, last but not least, is cheaper than any surgical operation could possibly be costing 50 cents a package at any drug store The cases that the Pyramid Pile Cure will not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depending on this cheap but effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure and it never disappoints except in cases beyond the reach of medical skill The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Each package contains a treatise on cause and cure of piles together with testimonials from every section of this country.

THE NEW EMMAUS LUTHERAN CHURCH



HANDSOME HOUSE OF WORSHIP ON SOUTH BROADWAY TO BE DEDICATED WITH NOTABLE SERVICES TOMORROW

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual Society will hold their regular services in the Elektron Building next Sunday at 10:20 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Dr. O. W. Knowles, of Grand Rapids, will lecture and give tests. Come and hear him Everybody invited

We are dispensing the same drinks that made our Fountain popular last year. Ranke & Nussbaum, 88 Calhoun St

The purest, coolest and most delicious Ice Cream Soda served at Ranke & Nussbaum's, 88 Calhoun St

WANTED—Girl to help with Accordion Plaiting. 373 S. Calhoun St.

Soda prepared and dispensed by an expert at Ranke & Nussbaum's Fountain, 88 Calhoun St.

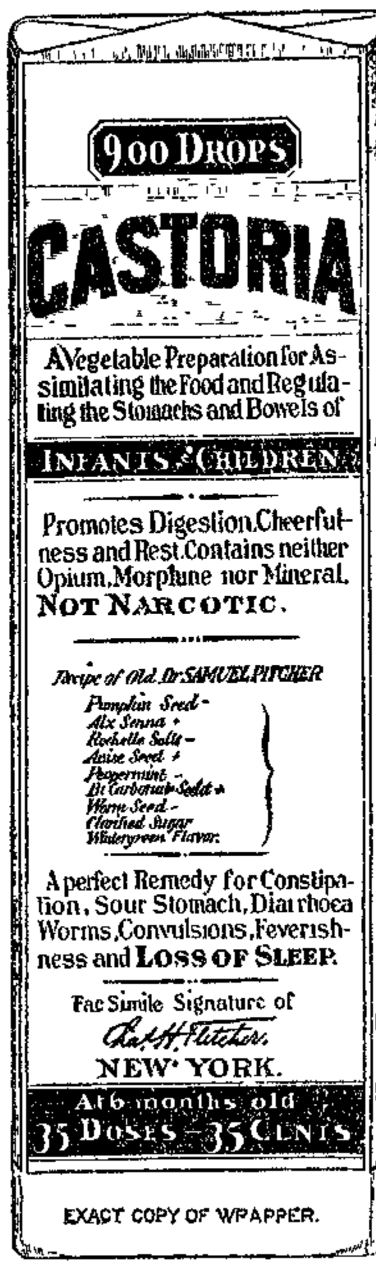
WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We defy anyone to successfully challenge our statement that you can get from us a little the finest stock of seasoned lumber obtainable hereabouts, whether you want a few feet or boards by the thousand. It is our purpose to suit you in every respect and our supply, facilities and methods enable us to "make good" our promises.

The Diether Lumber Co.

44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

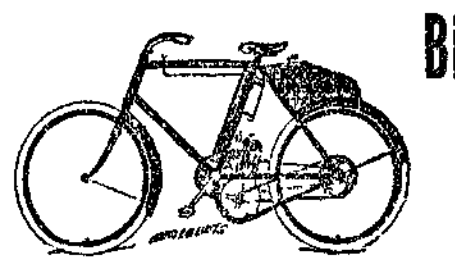
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SOME

Bicycle Dealers

select a line of Bicycles with the longest margin of profit to themselves.
WE DON'T. The margin of profit on Patee Crest Bicycles is smaller than any line we handle, but we advise our customers to buy them because we KNOW THEY ARE GOOD. There is no guaranty on bicycles so good and so liberal as the Patee Guaranty.
Come and see for yourself.



THE PATEE MOTOR Cycle creates anew that old time longing for a wheel.

For Sale by Randall Wheel Co.

Clay Street Vehicle Works,

11 and 13 Clay Street.

Come and see the full line of up-to-date vehicles of all descriptions - - - - - -

—AT—

ALBANUS BROS.

Now is the time to have your vehicles painted and repaired.

—Home Phone 290.

The Wail of the Back

WELL KNOWN IN FORT WAYNE.

No wonder the back cries out for help. The back is to mankind what the mainspring is to a watch—take the tempering out and work is mighty uncertain. When the kidneys are sick they take the temper out of the back. Many a busys business man is forced to give up from the pains and aches of a bad back, and it's the same in every walk of life.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure Kidney Ills in all their varied forms. Backache, Headache, Weariness, Rheumatic Pains, Urinary Disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease. They are indorsed by people you know; by Fort Wayne citizens. Read this proof:

Mr. J. S. Tyler, of 115 Shawnee avenue, carpenter by trade, says:

I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and can highly recommend them as a most worthy remedy. I was afflicted with kidney complaint for a number of years. It differed somewhat from the ordinary cases, for when I was up and around my back did not ache, but as soon as I got in bed it started, and the only way I could get relief was by getting up. Many a night I have spent sleeping in a chair. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I had become so bad that I had to get up nearly every night and could get no rest except in a chair. The very first night after I started to use this remedy I slept as well as I ever did without feeling one touch of pain. I hardly believe that many people are affected with their kidneys just as I was, but whether they are or not they cannot make a mistake if they give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 West Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY GONE

H. H. HAINES SUFFERS A FIRE LOSS OF $1,000.

Office Building in Lakeside Destroyed by Flames—Believe Incendiaries Dit It.

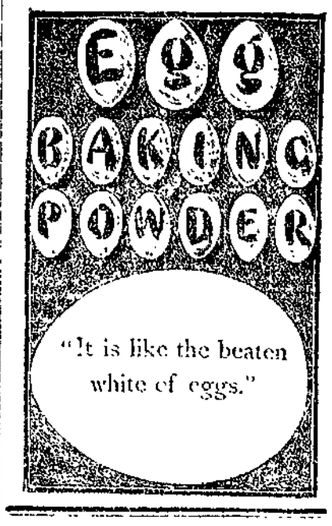
A frame building containing the offices and laboratory of H. H. Haines, on the premises at 28 Columbia avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Haines is the manufacturer of Fathers' remedies and in addition to the office equipment, nearly $1,000 worth of medicines were destroyed. When discovered the flames had enveloped nearly the entire interior of the building, and it was impossible for the firemen to save the property. There was but $300 insurance. Mr. Haines' net loss will be about $1,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. There has been no fire in the building for more than a week and it is stated that there were no chemicals there which could have by any means caused the blaze.

A FLATTERING OFFER.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church, has been tendered the position of financial secretary of the MacAlester college, of St. Paul, the offer having been made by the president, Dr. James Wallace. MacAlester college is the leading Presbyterian college of the northwest and the students at the institution number several hundred. The position offers an income of about $4,000 a year, but after mature consideration of the proposition, Rev. Berckenridge declined the offer, giving as his reason that his present charge needs his services and that the field in Fort Wayne offers a greater scope for Christian labor.



Rev. Breckenridge was recommended to President Wallace by several of the leading Presbyterian divines of the west and the offer is certainly a most flattering one. The college authorities are desirous of raising about $300,000 to enlarge the institution and the offer to Rev. Breckenridge was made on account of his reputation as a financier.

AN ARCHITECT OBJECTS.

Editor of Sentinel:—As a citizen of Fort Wayne and a practising architect allow me, through the columns of your paper, to protest against the action of the school committee in giving the work for the library and high school to two architects of this city.

Manifestly the committee had no more right to give away this work than a contract or so much money from the public treasury.

These buildings are for the public and built with the public funds. They ought to be the best that can be procured.

If it was a matter of selection, the school committee are not competent to act; as they are not experts in art or architecture.

The proper way for them to have done would have been to call for an open competition; thus all local architects could have submitted designs to a jury, composed of outside architects of recognized ability, the finding of this jury to be binding on all parties. Thus the best man would have won and no one would have had valid ground for complaint. Ample time should have been allowed.

There was no necessity for hustle and bustle; it was not a matter of killing hogs or shifting cars; but the building of monumental structures that would outlast the present generation.

Most city officials would consider artists and architects the flower of their community and try to encourage them; at least see they have fair play. Most of us architects have spent some little time, study and money in acquiring our knowledge and more or less skill; hence we do not like to see about $300,000 worth of public work given away, for the asking, without our having a chance to show what we could do.

It is from the fees for service in performing just such work the architect obtains his money to expend for diamonds, watches, pianos and other inexpensive articles, to say nothing of sums required for missionary purposes of foreign travel.

George R. Tolman.

Fort Wayne, April 25.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1901.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Rooms 606 and 608, Smith block, Liberty avenue and Sixth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

A24-w-s-td

PAPERING done PROMPTLY and done RIGHT by L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

Go-Carts of Real Worth.

Go-Carts in such variety and at such low prices that you can't help but be more than satisfied. Prices range from $6.00 up to $25.00, and we guarantee the quality, durability and style just as we do everything else in this quality store.

The Pape Furniture Co.
240 to 246 EAST BERRY ST.

THE QUALITY STORE.

For Spring Wear.....

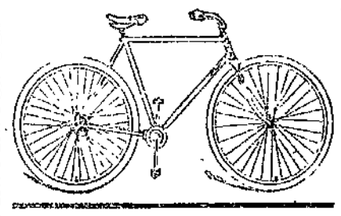
Just in. All the new, nobby styles in Stiff and Soft Hats Bring your silver scrip to us. Save 5 per cent on your purchases.

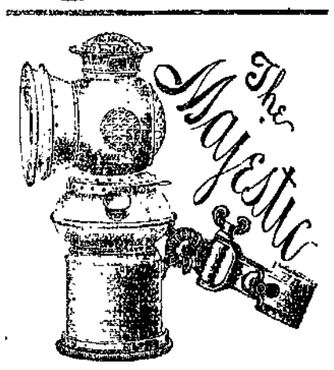
Wm. Meyer & Bro.,
The Gents' Furnishers, 84 Calhoun St.

Architect M. J. Stock is preparing plans for a new K. of P. hall at Auburn.

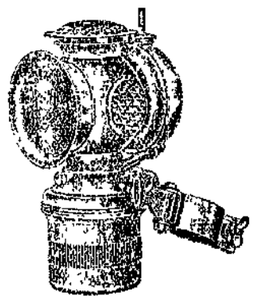
Ellis Kiser has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

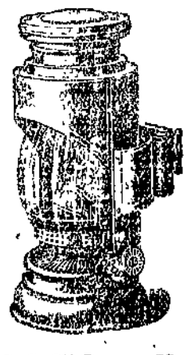
LOOK AROUND AT OUR PRICES.



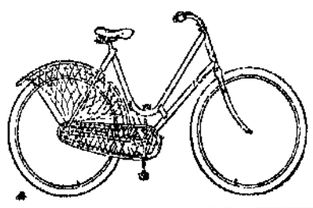


$2.50 Majestic Gas Lamps, $1.75.
$2.50 O. K. Gas Lamps, 75c.
Besides these we carry the following lamps: Solars, Admirals, 20th Century and Electros, at the lowest possible prices.





$1.00 I. C. Oil Lamps, 60c.
$1.00 Light-Weight Oil Lamps, 60c



The Rambler

The standard of years. As to the quality of this wheel everyone knows.

Prices to suit the lightest purse. $35.00 up.

The Racycle

A familiar name, that should always be considered by anyone intending to buy a wheel in whose build quality alone is considered; not a defective part; made in a factory where skilled workmen are ordered to turn out the best wheel on the market regardless of cost.

Price, $40.00 up.

The Rumsey

Come and look at this wheel and we will show you something about it that is good. Price, $40.00.

75c Push Button Bells, 45c

The Barnes
The White Flyer

The color that stands for purity. When you ride a "White Flyer" you and everyone who sees you knows that you are mounted on the best wheel built.

Bicycles Complete

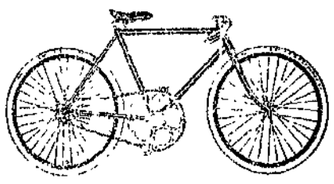
$2.00. Can You Beat That.

Second-hand, but good, and in good condition. We have on hand a large line of these wheels that have been taken in exchange for later models and have carefully gone over and repaired and put in proper condition each one. They are not, of course, the "latest models," but the price is awfully low. Come and look at them. You will be surprised.

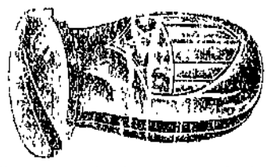
THEY ARE GOING FOR $2, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15 AND $18. THINK OF IT!

Never Leak Tire Fluid

Stops all leaks in single tube tires.
THE ONLY FLUID THAT CAN BE LEGALLY USED IN A PNEUMATIC TIRE!
When injected into a tire it will never evaporate, but is always in liquid form, ready to plug up a hole as quickly as made. Will not stop up or interfere with working of valve.
4 oz. tube (for one tire).....20c.
8 oz. can (for two tires).....35c.
Neverleak is the only compound used or indorsed by manufacturers of tires.



Neverslip Nipple Grip

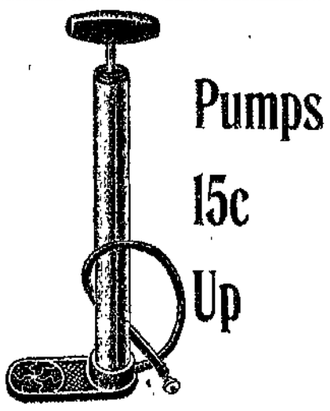


Fits any nipple, no adjustment necessary, and affords the user a powerful grip. They are hardened, nickel plated and polished.
Regular price, 25c.
Our price, 15c.

Tires

We carry all makes of these, including such as the Palmer, G. & J., Goodrich, Morgan & Wright, Fisk and Wabash, at the lowest possible prices.
Single Tube Tires, $1.50 up.

Lubricates Prevents Rust Cleans and Polishes
You can get it here.



Pumps 15c Up

At Last

You can buy oil in a bottle and keep it there without having to pour into a can before using. No oil can! No oily fingers! (Ladies note.) But the bottle is not all you get. The bottle is full of the best oil that can be produced at any price.
Regular price, 25c.
Our price, 15c.

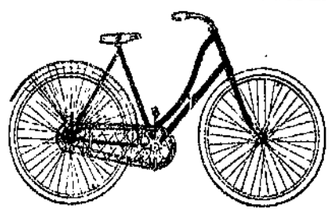
. . . Repairs . . .

Our repair shop has the well gained reputation of being the best in the city. Repairs refused at other shops as being too difficult, we have repaired. A guarantee goes with all our work. By adopting all the latest improvements in machinery we turn out better work at moderate charges. If you have any repair work you want done, remember the best work is done by us.

New Bicycles

With Ironclad Guarantee from .....

$15.00 up.



HIMES & ROSENWINKEL,

84 CLINTON STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

-RURODE'S.-

A Welcome Opportunity

For Prudent Housekeepers

to purchase trustworthy merchandise at substantial money saving prices.

A QUILT SALE.

White crochet quilts, good size, marseilles patterns, special price 50C EACH.

White crochet quilts, full size, extra value, 73C EACH.

White crochet quilts, full size, handsome Marseilles patterns, 89C EACH.

White crochet quilts, in choice patterns, extra quality, 98C EACH.

Fine crochet quilts, extra size, beautiful Marseilles patterns, special value at $1.18 EACH.

Fine white crochet quilts, extra large and handsome, $1.35 EACH.

Fine white crochet quilts, in a selection of choice designs, $1.50 EACH.

Fringed crochet quilts, full size, good quality, fine patterns, $1.25 EACH.

Fringed crochet quilts, extra size, fine quality. pretty designs, $1.85 EACH.

Satin finished quilts, special designs and qualities, at attractive prices, $2.00, $2.2 5and $2.50.

Marseillies quilts, beautiful patterns, great values at $2.50. $2.75 and $3.00.

INTERESTING TO MOTHERS....

We can help you settle the problem of dressing the children comfortably and economically. We show washable suits for children in sizes from 2 to 14 years in Chambrays, Ginghams, Madras and Piques, prettily made and daintily trimmed with laces and embroideries, also in Sailor Suits of serge and flannel. The price for the Washable suits starts at 38c and up in little jumps to $3.50 each. The Serge and Flannel Suits from $4.50 to $12.00 each.

Separate Skirts for misses in Homespuns and Tricots trimmed with stitched Taffeta, $3.50 to $5 00 EACH.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

You will save money by getting acquainted with this department. You will find here the best productions of the best makers. Roger & Gallet, Pinaud, Hudnut, Le Grand and others. Extracts, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Face Powders, Soaps and Toilet requisites of every sort at low prices.

A special offering in fine Toilet Soaps at 19C A BOX of 3 cakes.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The LONG and SHORT of it is

THAT IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE

LOWE BROTHERS

"High Standard" Liquid Paints

INSTEAD OF WHITE LEAD,

BECAUSE:

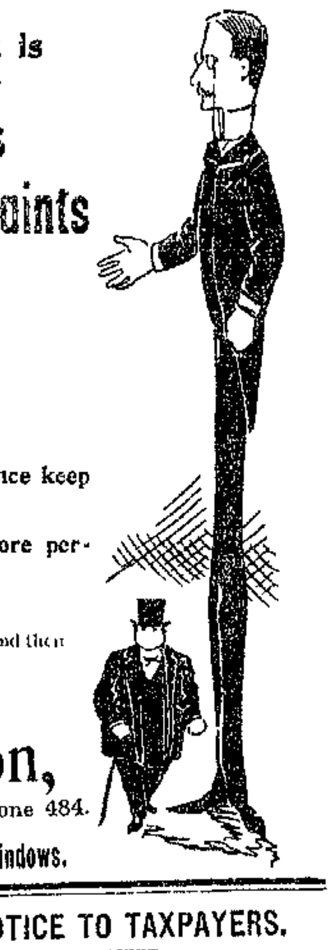
They wear Better.

They cover more surface.

They are more convenient.
(No thinning necessary)

They dry with a smooth surface and hence keep cleaner.

The colors and tints are clearer and more permanent.



Their covering capacity saves 33⅓ per cent of first cost and their unequalled durability ?? per cent of ultimate cost

COLOR CARDS ON APPLICATION.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, Screen Doors and Windows.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice,

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock.
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates,
Is a friend to rich and poor.
Assets $600,000

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

When paying taxes be sure and ask for all improvements under 10 year plan. 16-eod-9t

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

It's Not the Extravagant Man

Who patronizes Mautner, simply the sensible men in every walk of life. The extravagant man buys cheap-priced clothes and is forever buying new. The man of better judgment pays a fair price for a suit that's as perfect as human skill can produce—and it lasts long, looking well as long as it lasts. Costs him less per year than the extravagant buyer of cheap clothes.

I. Mautner & Co.

·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office............... 173
Editorial Rooms............. 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, April 27.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and probably Sunday; continued warm; fresh southerly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. W. L. Carnahan has returned from a visit in New England.

Miss Rosa Cagnet, of Monroeville, is in the city visiting relatives.

Mrs. Mattie Baker, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Minnie Brown.

Miss Minnie LaFrance entertained the Violet club Thursday evening

Miss Iantha Gregory, of Decatur, is the guests of friends in the city

Mrs. Herman Kucher will give a pedro party next Thursday evening

George Swain has taken a position at A. C. Alter's news stand and cigar store.

Mrs. Frank Hodges yesterday received the sad news of the death of her father, which occurred at South Bend. Mrs. Hodges left at once to attend the funeral.

GARDEN HOSE, ETC.

Guaranteed quality Garden Hose. 25 ft. sections, $2.65 and $3.25.

Wire Bound Hose, 50 ft. sections, $5.25.

Window Screens, 30c and 35c.

Wire Cloth for Doors and Windows, 4c and 5c ft.

Spring Door Hinges, 10c pair.

Lawn Grass Seed, best quality, 20c package.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

PALM SALE.

Beginning April 22nd and continuing until May 1st, special sale of Palms of all varieties, ranging in price from 50c to $5. Souvenirs for everybody at Vesey's Greenhouses, 90 Thompson ave. 25tf

CARPETS, MATTINGS AND LINOLEUMS.

New designs and rich beautiful effects. Prices that are bound to win your patronage.

Smith's best Saxony and Extra Axminster Carpets, $1.10 and $1.25 per yd.

Smith's, Higgin's and Stinson's Velvets, $1.10 per yard.

Higgin's best 8c and 10c Wire Tapestry Carpets, 75c and 85c yard

Extra quality 3-ply Ingrains, 85c yd.

Best all-wool Ingrains, 60c yd.

Wild's Linoleums, 50c sq. yd.

Fancy Mattings, 12c, 18c, 25c and 30c yd.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Patrons get just what they want at Ranke & Nussbaum's Soda Fountain, 88 Calhoun St.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CORRECT PRICES FOR HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Granite Tea and Coffee Pots, 12c, 18c, 25c and 30c.

Granite Tea Kettles, Nos. 8 and 9, at 43c.

Granite Sauce Pans, Kettles, Basins, Cups and etc., 4c up to 40c.

Galvanized iron, tin with copper bottom and all copper wash Boilers at 70c up to $2.15.

Special values in Brooms at 25c.

Bissell's, Cyclo and Standard Carpet Sweepers. $2.25 and $2.65.

Galvanize Wash Tubs, 55c, 65c and 70c.

Pott's and Geneva Sad Irons, per set, 95c and 80c

Good quality Gas Mantels, 9c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ACCORDION PLAITING.

STEAM PROCESS—ANY WIDTH

Promptly done.
I. R. JOHNSON,
373 S. Calhoun St.
Home 'Phone 472 South.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Rome City Sunday service will be inaugurated April 14. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7 p. m.

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27tf

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

The Musicians' union will have an important business meeting tomorrow afternoon.

A couple bar performers with the Dockstader show had a set-to behind the scenes at the temple last night, resulting in blows being struck. The men had been praticing at bars other than the ones needed in their act, but the affair was compromised and the performance went on as usual.

TOLEDO EXCURSION BASE BALL SUNDAY, APRIL 28, WABASH R. R.

The first Sunday game between Fort Wayne and Toledo Western Association Clubs will be played in Toledo on Sunday, April 28th. A special train will leave Wabash Station at 7:30 a. m. and leave Toledo returning at 7:30 p. m. Round trip tickets, $1.00. Telephone No. 6. 20-8t

RECEIVER'S SALE OF WAYNE WAIST CO.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Allen Superior Court I, Ronald Dawson, receiver of James Taft, will on Thursday afternoon, May 2nd, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the factory of the Wayne Waist company, No. 54 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will offer for sale all the machinery, made and unfinished shirt waists and material on hand belonging to the Wayne Waist company, of which James Taft is proprietor. That all of said property will be sold in bulk. That said sale will continue from day to day until said property is disposed of. Said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

RONALD DAWSON,
27-4t Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Got the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178.
98 Calhoun St.

BEST SET OF TEETH

$12.00 plates for $10.00.
$10.00 plates for $8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM APRIL 1st.

We use the best materials—give the finest workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have you teeth extracted and get yourself a plate while the offer lasts.

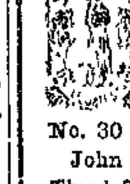
No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
BURKET & BAKER, Mgrs.
Tel. 627 M.

U. S. Stamps



Dr. Thompson does first-class dentistry and gives U. S. Trading Stamps. No. 30 E. Wayne St.

John H. Schaefer, 143 W. Third St.

B J. Ross, Cor. Maiden Lane and Main St.

Joseph Loos, 340 S. Calhoun.

W. H. LaTourette, 27 W. Columbia St.

D. E Maxwell, Cor. Cottage and Indiana Ave.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. A. Woods has gone to Wawasee to spend Sunday.

Milo Meredith, of Wabash, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Mannix and daughter, Mamie, left this morning for a visit in Chicago.

The first of the summer cars were put into service upon the Hanna street line this morning.

Rev. D. Markley and his daughter, Mrs. G. L. Fox, of Garrett, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Beaver.

Mrs. L. C. Buck and children left this morning for a visit with Mr. Buck, who is located in Iowa in the interest of R. L. Polk & Co., the city directory publishers.

If you have never kissed the Blarney stone, you will have an excellent opportunity while visiting Ireland in the "trip around the world" to be given in May by the Third Presbyterian church.

Bluffton News: "Pumping has ceased at the gas station across the river. The plants in Blackford county will be kept running and are sufficient to send to Bluffton and Fort Wayne all the gas necessary for summer consumption. All the present hands will be retained and will be kept busy all summer in repairs and similar work. The pipes will be moved from the river and turned into the immense pool on the company's grounds.

MASONIC TEMPLE........
SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
Mystery Supreme! The Great

KELLAR

The astounder of all nations; presenting many extraordinary novelties in the magic art.
A series of new and startling illusions, surpassing anything hitherto accomplished.
Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.00.
Seat sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE
One Week, Commencing
Monday, April 29,
Special Engagement of
FENBURG STOCK CO.,
In a grand repertoire of famous New York scenic productions. Opening performance Monday—Hal Ried's great play,

"KNOBS 'O TENNESSEE."

7—BIG SPECIALTIES—7
Prices—10, 20 and 30c.
Seat sale Saturday.

CUT THIS OUT.

This coupon and 15 cents will entitle any lady to the best seat for Monday night, if exchanged before 5 p. m. Monday.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
Office, White National Bank.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Room 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone. office 575 residence 574

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

Is the work turned out by the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning company. Rugs made from your old carpets. Phone 498. 4-27-eod-tf

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude to neighbors and friends whose many acts of kindness and assistance during the sickness and death of our daughter, Emilie, have helped us greatly in this bereavement. We also are deeply sensible of the loving tribute of many friends, whose sympathy was so heartily expressed in numerous floral tokens. To all we extend our thanks.

MR. AND MRS. WM. NAHRWOLD.

THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

People's Mutual Burial Association: I am thoroughly satisfied with my claim and received more than I expected. Accept my sincere thanks for the gentlemanly way in which your company has acted towards me. I think my money with you well invested and am glad the company is in such good condition, and will always speak a good word for you.

J. R. THOMPSON.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

No cheap extracts, only pure fruit juices and sugar used in preparing our fruit syrups. Ranke & Nussbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ATTENTION MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27tf

ANOTHER.....

Consignment Sale

At Wayne Dry Gonds Co.

The following message was received from one of the best SUIT and CLOAK manufacturers with whom we deal:

"Will ship you on CONSIGNMENT for fifteen days, 1-3 OFF OUR REGULAR PRICE, an elegant assortment of Silk Dress Skirts, tucked and applique effects. Also a handsome line of Ladies' Suits on same terms and conditions. Wire us if you can handle them."

Our answer was, "forward goods at once."

Wayne Dry Goods Co, is obtaining a reputation among large dealers, as being a good channel through which to let out, at this point, good goods at a low price.

As it is an arrangement in which we incur no risk or loss, and as there is in it a big profit to our trade and some for ourselves, we are very glad of an opportunity to accept these flattering propositions.

The Sale is Now on and Continues Until Further Notice.

Now is the time, at the very beginning of the season, to get a bargain in an elegant Suit or Silk Dress Skirt.

You will also be interested in the $1.00 COLORED VELVETS, sent us to sell at 47c a yard.

Milliners should make a note of this item.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Wear Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

Look for the Brand.

A luxury for the price of a necessity.

Cool and dry. Conducive to good health.

GOLDEN THE HATTER,

COR. CALHOUN AND BERRY.

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits ....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICRS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster,	Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash,	John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley,	William J. Vesey,
William L. Mossman,	Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul,	John B. Reuss,
Charles A. Wilding.	David Studebaker.

NOTICE!

All persons desiring to claim exemptions on mortgages must file their certificates at the auditor's office this month. Office open every evening this month.
WM. MEYER, JR.,
22t6 Auditor.

"If it's a good thing SLAVEY'S have it."

Our Garden Implements

Are second to none. Our stock of garden and farm tools is especially complete and worthy this spring. We have all the latest and best tools—all from the best manufacturers.

Get your spring needs filled here—we can please you, and save money for you.

We will sell you a lawn mower, with self-sharpening blades, that costs no more than you would pay for a second-rate mower at another store. So simple a child can use it.

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 & 21 W. MAIN ST.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ACCORDING TO BELLAMY

A GROCER TO FOUND A COLONY LIKE THAT DESCRIBED IN "LOOKING BACKWARD."

[Boston Post.]

In his famous book a decade ago the late prince of socialists, Edward Bellamy, portrayed a life of national ease, free from mercantile strife and competitive systems. George H. Webster, a retired grocer of Nashua, N. H., has founded a colony on the banks of the Merrimac river at Merrimack, N. H., that will live the law as laid down by Bellamy.

It will be known as the Bellamy Colony association, for it was from Edward Bellamy's famous book, "Looking Backward," that Mr. Webster gained his first inspiration regarding the colony. It is to be modeled on the Ruskin colony, now located in Georgia, and formerly of Tennessee. It will cost $300 to become a member of the colony and that $300 gives the applicant a life membership. Only ministers and lawyers will be barred.

"While I believe," Mr. Webster says, "that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, I think it much better that he should do his worshipping outside of the colony. Start a church and nine times out of ten you have laid the best corner stone in the world for a row.

"Some lawyers may be honest, but their methods are of necessity dishonest in many cases. What legal advice we need we can obtain in either Manchester or Nashua, and we won't be taking as many chances as we would with a lawyer in our midst."

The articles of agreement which each member signs provide for the election of a trustee by the members of the colony, in whose name all the property shall be purchased and through whom all business shall be transacted.

This paragraph from the articles describes the purposes of the colony:

"The specific objects of the colony shall be to acquire and collectively use the means of production and distribution with which to supply the necessary sustenance and comforts for the members; to apply the principles of co-operation and fraternalism to industry that the best results may be obtained from the productive effort, and that the condition of the laborer shall tend to his mental, moral and social development; to ameliorate the adverse conditions of life occasioned by accident or other misfortune by collectively bearing the expense thereof; to provide industrial, commercial, educational and recreative facilities of the highest order and to demonstrate to the world the practicability and desirability of fraternal co-operation as the proper basis upon which to conduct the business of life."

The agreement provides for the expulsion, after a fair trial, of any member of the colony for failure to perform any of the duties assigned him, or for conduct contrary to decency, sobriety or good morals.

"Each member of the colony," Mr. Webster explained, "must own one share of stock; no more and no less. We shall build a cottage house for each of the married men, for we do not believe in living together as is the case in some colonies.

"Of course, we shall use the greater part of the necessities of life on our farm and we expect also to raise a good deal of truck that we can dispose of in the Manchester, Nashua and Boston markets. We shall found schools for the education of children and a large part of them will be devoted to manual training.

"This colony won't be an asylum for either tramps or men and women who are too lazy to do their full share of the work. If a member is sick he will be cared for. If he dies he will be given a decent burial. If he lives he must do his part of the work. Our motto will be, 'All for one and one for all,' the slogan of 'The Three Guardsmen.'

"Women will receive the same pay as the men, but the fact that their family cares will take up a large portion of their time will not make it necessary for them to work as hard. Each man and woman will be assigned to the work for which they are best fitted.

"Their pay will come in the shape of certificates good for the purchase of such articles of wearing apparel as are necessary to their comfort at the colony store. By this, of course, I mean articles that we do not manufacture ourselves.

"Membership in the colony guarantees every one a sufficient supply of food, fuel and clothing, as well as a residence. No money will be used among members. There will be neither borrowing nor lending, and such nightmares as interest accounts will be unknown. We shall pay cash for what we import and we shall buy in large quantities and get the rock bottom prices.

WILL BUILD THEIR HOUSES.

"Our first industry will be a sawmill, for which we have excellent water power right here on the farm. We shall saw out the boards from the logs and build our own houses.

"At first we shall have to purchase our glass, nails and other hardware, but I think in a few years we shall need very little from the outside world.

"What industries have I in mind to establish here that will bring us a revenue from the outside? Well, as I have told you, market gardening will probably be the most profitable. We shall make extracts, inks and cider, and naturally we shall raise poultry and sell eggs and other farm produce. Perhaps," he continued, with a smile, "we may go into the Belgian hare business."

The farm in Merrimack is bordered by the Merrimack river and is almost entirely composed of rich bottom land, as it is called, a fine, rich, black muck that is especially adapted to raising vegetables. The one drawback is that it contains no timber land, but Mr. Webster does not feel bad about that.

"It will be easy enough to buy all the timber we need right in this neighborhood," he said, "and I am not sure but raising vegetables will pay better than timber would. This is certainly the finest farm I have seen in this section of New England, and I have examined over fifty within the last two years."

It was late last fall that he found the place that suited him—a 200-acre farm in the town of Merrimack, seven or eight miles from this city. He had notified his applicants for places in the original colony that nothing would be done until spring, and so he used his own money to purchase the place. He disposed of his grocery businesss in Nassau and moved at once to Merrimack.

Early in the winter he sent out notices of his intention to form a colony this spring, and since then he has received numerous applications, not only from people in this country, but from people in England, South Africa and South America.

WHERE SIBERIA SHOPS.

Siberia buys from every one. From China she gets tea silk; from Japan wheat, rice and salt; from Korea grain and cattle. From France come wines, preserved foods and left-off fashionable clothing. None of these things need disturb us, says a writer in a London newspaper. But from America she gets, in addition to food, all her agricultural implements and satisfies some of her growing demand for machinery. From Russia machinery which is dear and unsatisfactory, woolens and cottons, spirits and tobacco; and from Germany all kinds of machinery and manufactured goods of inferior make but attractive price, furniture, household goods, sugar and much more; while from England Siberia is buying about one-fiftieth of what she might and should buy in the way of machinery iron goods, woolens, cottons, tinplate and the like.

Go into any well-to-do Siberian home. All the furniture comes from Germany. The pictures, the cutlery, the crockery, all come from Germany. The ordinary clothes of the women hail from Russia, and their finery from France. The men's clothes are slops from Germany and Russia; in a town of 40,000 people you will not find half a dozen tailors. Germany sends those pots and pans and everything you see in the kitchen; Russia the boots and shoes; France the wine and jam; America the shotgun and the rifle and the garden tools, and Belgium the glass.

Upon my word, in all the house I can find nothing from England, unless it be the pocket handkerchiefs—and how many manage to do without them!

POPULARITY OF THE AUTO.

The best idea of the advance of automobile construction in America today is gained not so much from the fact that a couple of years ago there were hardly 100 automobiles in the United States, while now there are thousands, but rather from the steady progress of new automobile inventions and serviceable devices.

"The whole country seems to have gone automobile mad," declared an official of the United States patent office the other day while conversing with a writer in Ainslee's Magazine. "We have more patents filed for automobile devices today than for any other branch of invention, and still they come pouring in."

The same might be said of the formation of new companies for automobile construction. Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not record the incorporation of a new automobile company. Barely one year ago there were but ten recognized manufacturers of automobiles in America, while now there are more 300.

All the energy that went into the great bicycle boom of the last decade would appear to have diverted itself into this new channel. Nor have the lessons of the bicycle boom been lost. Little fear as there need be at present of an overproduction of automobiles, it is clearly recognized that quick production must be one of the essentials of success. Those makers who launched their automobiles first now have the strongest grip on the market.

BOSTON POETRY NOT WANTED.

Poets should rejoice that there are no published statistics from which it would be possible to calculate the average number of copies sold of the many hundred volumes of poems published each year in America, but I venture the opinion that it does not exceed 150, says a publisher in the Boston Transcript. I frankly confess that I have published many volumes of poems of which I have sold less than 150 copies. Two years ago I published a volume by an English poet who had contributed to at least two American magazines, though otherwise unknown here. The poems were all charming, while many of them were of striking merit Eleven of the best papers reviewed the book favorably, several magazines quoted from it and I spent over $40 in advertising it. At the end of the year I had sold six copies! I had always believed that this was the smallest number of copies sold of a regularly published book until a brother publisher confidede to me not long ago that—well, that it was not. Of another volume by an American poet I sold only forty-two copies (not counting those bought by the author.)

BY NAME OF HENNESSY

A good political campaign story is related by Arthur Stanwood Pier, of the Youth's Companion, in his clever novel, "The Sentimentalists," recently published in Messrs. Harper & Brothers' One-a-Month Contemporary American Novels series. Mrs. Kent, a sort of American "Becky Sharp," tells the story to some magnates whom she has invited to dinner for political reasons.

"What!" cried Mrs. Kent, "you never heard about O'Brien and the German vote! You have, Mr. Proudfoot? You have, Mr. Morrison? Nobody? Well, well. It's not a very savory story, but this is so nearly a stag dinner that it may pass.

"In one section of the candidate's district," began Mrs. Kent, "the German vote was decisive. So O'Brien advertised a great Sprechenfest and chartered an excursion train to the picnic ground. In the afternoon he gave out prizes he'd provided for the winners of the athletic contests. Then began his speech.

"'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said, 'I am pleased and proud to be here as one of you, for I feel I am among my own people. I am of Prussian blood My mother was a Schneider.'

"'Her name was Hennessy,' called a voice in the crowd.

"'The German people are the salvation of the country!' shouted O'Brien. 'I am one of them, partly by blood, wholly by inclination.'

"The next day he spoke in a small mining village composed mostly of Italians. To these he said: 'My name is Irish, but I am an Italian at heart. I glory in the epithet of Dago applied to me as I walk upon the streets. My mother was a Sforetti, and I am proud to be of the blood of your gifted and maltreated race."

"'Your mother was a Hennesy,' came from the voice that had before interrupted. But, as before, O'Brien passed it by.

"Three days later he addressed a camp of laborers on the railroad They were mostly Hungarians. He said: 'In beginning permit me to say that my sympathies are with the people of your blood. Foreign though my name is to your ears, it is my product memory that my mother was a Lithuanian peasant woman.'

"'By the name of Hennessy,' interjected the familiar voice.

"'In this country you begin by being the people of the pick, and you end by being the pick of the people,' continued O'Brien. 'I am proud to count myself one of you, and I hope when it comes to counting you will each of you count for me.'

"O'Brien closed his campaign before a native American audience. 'I am glad to think, though my name is Irish, my mother was of a good old New England family.'

"'By the name of Hennessy,' the fateful voice reminded him.

"This time O'Brien lost his temper at the persecution.

"'I'll knock the scoundrel down that says a word against my mother's character,' he roared. 'But if that fellow down there knows her name was Hennessy, then he's the man that was with her when she left me hanging in a basket on Mike O'Brien's doorknob, and I'm ashamed to own him as my dad—I'm ashamed to own him as my dad!'"

Sweden and Norway both boast several homes for unmarried women. One of these was endowed more than 200 years ago by a man who left the bulk of his fortune to his spinster descendants. The home is managed by salaried trustees, and the unmarried woman who can prove kinship to the founder is entitled to a home there.

TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

Big Industries Across the Atlantic Emulate Those in the United States.

We hear always, and only, of American trusts. What about our own? asks a writer in the London Daily Mail. We have long had informal combines and rings. The railways and shipping companies adopt the same rates, and compete only in facilities and speed. The fire insurance companies have a committee which settles their rates; the London Coal exchange regulates the price of coal for its members—and for us; a small association of flour millers decides periodically the price of flour for the west end bakers; a proprietary articles trade association prevents cutting among chemists. There is an infinite variety of arrangements for dividing trade and keeping up prices. Just now the recent movement toward amalgamation and monopoly has taken the following forms:

1. Amalgamation of two or more firms to effect economies in production and make them independent of outsiders. Examples: Armstrong, Mitchell and Whitworth; also Vickers, Son, and Maxim.

2. Amalgamation with the object of lessening competition. Example: Castle and Union steamship lines.

3. Combinations which aim at local monopolies. Example: Bradford Coal Merchants' association.

4. Combinations which aim at controlling a national industry. Examples: Wall Paper Manufacturers' association; Portland Cement association.

5. Combinations which are international. Examples: Coates' Thread companies; Borax and Nitrate companies.

One of the most notable recent developments in the way of absorption has been in connection with banks Lloyds bank has swallowed up forty other banks; Barclay's bank is responsible for absorbing quite two dozen, and Parr's list of amalgamations is quite as numerous. Banks in provincial cities have been uniting and it looks as if all the proprietary banks were to be absorbed out of existence, except perhaps several venerable houses like Coutts' and Child's

Amalgamation has also been prevalent in the shipping business Within the last few weeks we have had the Booth Steamship company joining three companies; the absorption of the British and African Navigation company by Elder, Dempster & Co., and the buying up of small eastern lines by German companies etc. Coal companies have come into alliance to such an extent that little competition is left among the big firms, and it is these coal combines—more particularly when the merchants are also colliery owners—that have given us dear coal.

There have also been many unions between coal, iron and engineering firms, and also between engineering and ship-building companies. There is nothing new in all this except that the mania for amalgamation has set in more severely in recent years, and may be regarded as a stepping stone to trusts.

NEW BLOOD FOR OLD SPAIN.

That Spain is determined to win back by the arts of peace the prestige that she lost by unsuccessful war becomes more and more evident. On the 30th of this month there is to be held at Barcelona an exposition that is significant of the new spirit that is entering into the country. On that day an exhibition of Spanish coal is to be opened and it is to continue until the end of June.

The men who planned the exposition seem to be broad-minded and advanced, for their ideas are in the line of progressive thought. The purpose of the exhibit is announced by the exploitation of the coal wealth of the country, and great results are anticipated. Not only is coal to be shown, but modern patent fuels and waste products are welcome, as well as peat and coke, pitch and tar, and whatever minerals are used in the making of special fuels. The plan is even more advanced—in fact, it could not be more advanced if it were in progressive America—for all possible kinds of tools, machinery and appliances connected with the mining, handling and shipping of coal are to be shown. Stoves, furnaces, hearths and grates also come under the purview of the managers of the scheme. That Spain is the richest country in Europe in minerals has long been known. There are immense deposits of iron ore and of lead, of sulphur, copper and nickel.

Following the impetus given by the development of the coal beds will come a livelier increase in railroad building and in manufactures, and a new Spain promises to rise from the downfall of the old. For centuries Spain has foolishly prided herself on chivalry, romance, punctiliousness and ability to fight. Her stiff pomposity and egotism have made her a laughing-stock, and in war after war she has been terribly beaten. Many a foolish man has had common sense put into him by a good beating, and after a series of defeats has at length arisen sober-minded and more capable. It is often with nations as it is with individual men.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE MARRIAGEABLE INCOME.

The question asked by one of our correspondents and discussed by others of them, if an income of $20 a week is enough for a young man to marry on, is answered by the actual experience of the great majority of married people in this city and this country, and the answer is, emphatically, Yes! Twenty dollars a week is $1,000 a year. The households from which proceed the best moral influences and in which are nurtured and developed the virtues which keep sweet and pure and vigorous our American society are maintained on incomes more often less than greater. A thousand dollars a year is a grand foundation for a house and all the varieties of furniture that matrimony brings to it.—New York Sun.

GOLD FIND IN MOZAMBIQUE.

Reports from Beira state that there has been a rich "strike" of gold on the Macequece claims belonging to Jose Matt's Mozambique company, says a Lorenzo Marques correspondent. Macequece is 200 miles from Beira, and the official center of Portuguese Monicaland. It was well known that there were a number of reefs in the neighborhood, some of which have been energetically worked for some time.

KNEW NOT THE FUTURE

[Utica Observer.]

It is the night of the 2d of April, 1865—Sunday night—in the confederate army. Gen. Robert E. Lee is even more thoughtful than it is his habit to be. He has determined upon a last desperate resort to save the remnants of his army from the union troops. His plan involves the abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg—the forced marching to the south, the junction with Johnston's force, the whipping of Sherman and the maintenance of the ill-starred confederacy for a year or two longer. As he thinks of these things his weary mind takes in a broader scope of subjects. He sees himself again a colonel in the United States army—serving on the staff of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, whose favorite he is. Supposing that he had not resigned. He might have been in command of the union troops; his Virginia birth would not have stood in his way, as is shown in the case of George H. Thomas. But did he have any choice? Nay, for his first duty—proud old Virginia, the birthplace of Washington—could he forsake her in time of trouble? Could he, for the sake of food and clothing and money and rank, have proved false to the old dominion? Nay Lieutenant General Grant is in command of the northern forces. Lee remembers him—way back in Mexico—where his brother officer used to speak of him as "Sam" Grant. He was a lieutenant then, and Lee was a major. Who would have supposed that nineteen years could have wrought such changes.

As General Lee thus muses he sees the whole heavens lighted up with a great blaze. The cannon are discharging around him; the musketry is rattling. But the blaze is distinct from either of these and it indicates the burning of such records as the confederates cannot take with them. This day he has communicated to President Davis his intention to depart. And the home of the executive in Richmond has been a scene of wild confusion ever since Jefferson Davis received Lee's dispatch. In Richmond, too, confusion worse confounded reigns. The citizens there are panic-stricken. Their capital to be abandoned, which they have held through four years, and to Lincoln's hirelings.

At last General Lee, having directed the movement of his shattered, starving soldiers, mounts his horse and rides slowly out of Petersburg toward the south. Even yet he does not know what is coming: how a week from today he will surrender to Grant, who will receive his capitulation with every sign of delight and give him the best terms possible: how he will not leave Virginia now or at any future time; how the patient President Lincoln will walk through the streets of Richmond today or tomorrow; how his evacuation of Petersburg is the first step toward a restoration of the union; how thirty-three years later his nephew, Fitz-Hugh Lee, shall be commissioned a general in the United States army: how he and Joe Wheeler shall both fight for the union which they have labored to destroy, and how the whole American people shall honor the memory of Robert E. Lee.

There are no millionaires in Iceland. The people there are all poor, but there are no dependents and no paupers in the land. All are self-supporting. There is little or no crime in that land.

The number of epileptics in Illinois is estimated at not less than 5,000. The legislature is expected to arrange a state colony, where they may be kept at one place.

EDITORS IN POLITICS

PRECEDENTS AGAINST THE SUCCESS OF JOURNALISTS WHO ASPIRE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

William J. Bryan, in his new role as manager of a newspaper, is beginning to get concrete evidence of the feud which is "on" between fate and the ambition of editors who seek high political office or to dictate the policy of political parties. John Russell Young, who for a time was one of his subordinates on the New York Tribune, once said that Horace Greeley would be the greatest journalist of the world if he would drop his attempt to be America's leading politician. Young told that he asked Greeley one day to allow him to report as a matter of news for the readers of the Tribune a speech to be delivered by Governor Seymour. "Young," answered Greeley, "the Tribune will print Seymour's speech when the World prints a speech by Morgan, Fenton or some other republican." That particular speech of Seymour did not appear in the Tribune. Greeley had been an active politician for many years at that time, though the presidential episode in which he figured was still half a dozen years in the future. All newspapers, with two or three exceptions, were party papers at that time, as most of them are still. Newspapers of the present day, however, even in the most rancorous of canvasses, give the speeches and movements of candidates and spellbinders on the other side to an extent and with a fairness not dreamed of a third of a century ago.

Major Noah, prominent in New York journalism half a century ago, and for many years before that time, but long since forgotten, told of a meeting which the elder Francis P. Blair, Isaac Hill, Amos Kendall and himself had in Washington preparatory to making a descent on Jackson for appointive office not long after Jackson's first election. Blair, Hill and Kendall afterward formed part of Jackson's kitchen cabinet, and became very important personages in the politics of the country. All had been connected with newspapers, and Blair, a year later, in 1830, became editor of the Globe, Jackson's Washington organ. All except Blair held important offices afterward. According to Noah, it was arranged that Noah should head the procession to Jackson, but he vetoed the plan, saying that he was too fat and sleek "If Old Hickory sees me first he will think that editors are in too good a condition to need political office. Let the meanest-looking men—the lean, the halt, the blind—take the lead." Noah fixed up the procession so that it should march on Jackson in this order—Blair, Kendall and Hill, with the major himself in the rear.

It is only fair to say, however, notwithstanding Major Noah's tale, that Blair did less office-seeking for himself than almost any other editor of his days of anything like equal prominence. It was on Jackson's unsolicited invitation that Blair left Kentucky to go to Washington to take charge of the Globe, which was established soon after Jackson's first inauguration, to become the mouthpiece of his administration. Gale's and Seaton's National Intelligencer, which was almost a third of a century old at the time, and which was the best known paper then printed anywhere in the country, had been the organ of the previous presidents beginning with Jefferson, except that it was out of favor for a time during the presidency of Monroe. Jackson, however, wanted a different sort of a paper, and at first the United States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, filled that role, Green thus becoming a member of that little junta of Jackson's political chums which Jackson's enemies designated the kitchen cabinet. When the breach began between Jackson and Calhoun in 1830 it was suspected that the Telegraph was favorable to the South Carolinian, and the Globe was started as the administration organ, with Blair as the editor. Green, of course, thus dropped out of the president's camarilla and Blair entered. Blair and the Globe remained conspicuous through Jackson's two terms and Van Buren's one, but on the defeat of Van Buren in 1840 and the election of the whig, Harrison, the National Intelligencer, which went to the whig party as soon as it was formed, became the administration organ. For Blair's fidelity to Jackson and Van Buren, and for his advocacy of Van Buren's nomination in the convention of 1844, when the nomination went to the dark horse, Polk, the Globe was deposed as the national democratic organ when Polk entered office, and a new democratic spokesman, the Washington Union, with Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and Heiss, of Nashville, put in charge.

Blair's promise as an editor ended then. He drifted into the free soil party with Van Buren in 1848, and, unlike his chief, became one of the founders of the republican party in 1854, was a close friend of Lincoln, but went back to the democracy in the reconstruction days.

James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer for a third of a century, immediately preceding the war of secession, and one of the most prominent journalists of that day, was hampered in his usefulness as an editor by his activity as a politician. To Webb is commonly ascribed the honor of suggesting the name Whig for the coalition of national republicans, anti-Masons and anti-Jackson democrats, who adopted that name in 1834. Nathan Sargent, however, another newspaper man of that day, who wrote for many years under the pen-name of "Oliver Oldschool," claims that distinction for himself, and that the designation whig for the new combination appears for the first time in a paper called the Star-Spangled Banner, printed in Philadelphia. Douglas told his Boswell and father-in-law, James Madison Cutts, in 1859, that the reason Webb, who had been a strong supporter of Jackson previously, went to the opposition in 1834, was that Webb had just borrowed $52,000 from the Bank of the United States, and that Jackson's removal of the deposits from that institution just afterward showed that the president's war against the bank would be successful, and, therefore, seriously injured bank stock. It was for this cause, according to Douglas, that Webb joined the opposition, of which he was a prominent spokesman until the death of the whig party. One of the results of Webb's activity as a politician was the duel between Congressmen Cilley, of Maine, and Graves, of Kentucky, in 1838, in which Cilley was killed. Another was his own rejection for minister to Austria by the senate in 1849, to which post he was nominated by Zachary Taylor.

A few years ago a letter, written in the 30's, from Thomas Ritchie, was discovered in which Ritchie deprecated the activity of Major Noah as an office-seeker, and said that no editor could mix politics with journalism without destroying his usefulness in the latter calling. But Ritchie forgot his own precepts, for shortly after this time, in 1845, he was induced by President Polk to go to Washington to take control of the Union, which displaced the Globe, of the Jacksonian era, as the journalistic dispenser of true democracy. He soon discovered his blunder. Ritchie, for over a third of a century the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the most prominent journalist of the south during most of this time, never, while in the national capital, found his environment altogether congenial. Personally and kindly as the old bishop in Les Miserables, who strained himself to avoid stepping on a worm, and along to the end of his days, when in relaxatiton, the youngest in spirit and the most exuberant of any company he was in, though often the oldest in years, Ritchie when in harness was a typical fighting editor, who wrote with the directness and the vehemence common to the partizan journalist of that time. He was also an extremer state sovereigntyite than Calhoun himself. The Thomas Ritchie, though, who killed Pleasants, the other Richmond editor, in that celebrated duel around the Mexican war days, was this Ritchie's son, and not, as is often said, the elder editor of that name. With a quainter garb than that worn by Grimes, of the old song, and, in his latter days, with a form as emaciated and tortuous as that of Senator Poindexter, whom Blair, of the Globe, called the "devil's darning needle," "Father Ritchie," during Polk's days, was one of the most picturesque and interesting figures of the national capital.

But Ritchie's work in Washington never satisfied himself. Almost seventy years of age when he listened to the siren song of Polk, he still wrote with some of the fire and the vigor which made him while in Richmond more loved by his friends and more dreaded by his foes than any other southern editor if his day, with the exception of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. But he had a far harder task than Blair and his partner, Rives, of the Globe, who conducted the national organ in Jackson's days. Though a war, and a successful war, of Polk's own instigation, was waged in Polk's days, he was conspicuously destitute of the picturesqueness, the dash and the intensity by which Jackson exercised a hypnotic sway over the minds of his contemporaries and through which he captivates the imagination of Americans of all partisan faiths down to today. Ritchie defended Polk's administration with the eloquence of a Cicero, and he scalped Polk's enemies with the ferocity of a Geronimo, but he could not create a soul under the ribs of death. He was powerless to stem the current which turned against the president before his term was half ended, and which defeated the president's party in the ensuing election. When the Whig

NewsLibrary ARCHIVE.com

Taylor entered office in 1849, and the vocation of the Union as an administration organ ended for the time, Ritchie left Washington a sadder and a wiser man than when he entered it, and with less money in his pocket.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal; the Rhetts, of the Charleston Mercury; the young John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, and Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, were all prominent as politicians. Prentice, as a whig, though, was commonly in the minority, except in his own state, which was a stronghold of whiggery down to the end of that party. Forsyth, like Blair and Thurlow Weed, preferred to be a king-maker rather than a king. Both Blair and Weed were offered high posts by presidents, but refused them. All were men of ability and influence. In these days, however, their activity as party leaders would detract from their power as journalists. Samuel Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, boasted that he was the author of the democratic cry "Fifty-four-forty or fight," which figured in the canvass of 1844, but he was rather more successful than were most active and prominent editors in getting office. Often their activity in the two callings, when it does not destroy their usefulness as editors, defeats them in their political aspirations, as when the nomination of James Watson Webb for a diplomatic post in Taylor's days was rejected by the senate, or when Murat Halstead was defeated by the same body a few years ago when proposed for the same sort of a post.

"Why doesn't Sam run for congress?" asked Horace Greeley of Frank Sanborn around 1870, referring to Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican. "Because," Sanborn answered, "he says a man cannot be a good editor and an active politician at the same time." This was a piece philosophy which Greeley could have profitably heeded, but he did not. He had been an aspirant for office for more than twenty years at that time. Once he was, back in 1848, chosen to congress to fill a vacancy, and served a few months. In 1861 he was a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed Seward, who entered Lincoln's cabinet as secretary of state, but in the contest between him and William M. Evarts the latter threw his support to Ira Harris, a man much less conspicuous than Greeley, and Harris got the office.

The association of Greeley and Weed with the fortunes of Seward a few years earlier was so marked that it was noticed by all close newspaper readers. That connection was ended by Greeley in 1854, and its end had a decisive effect on the career of Seward and influenced the history of the country. Greeley wrote a letter to Seward just after the congressional elections in 1854, which was pathetic in its ingenuousness. It started out by saying that as the election is over "it seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, by the withdrawal of the junionr partner." He recounted the service he had done for the whig party in New York in 1837-39, which aided in the election of Seward as governor, said that Seward was giving out offices at that time worth from $3,000 to $20,000 a year, and remarked that "I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of the abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you." Then he referred to the fact that he had done campaign work for the party as editor of the Log Cabin in 1840, when Harrison swept the country, and added: "Now came the great scramble of the swell mob of coon minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went from this city, though no one of the whole crowd * * * had done so much toword General Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing, but you, Governor Seward, ought to have asked that I be postmaster of New York."

But the most unkindest cut of all for Greeley—which he brought out very plainly in his letter to Seward—was delivered when his former associate and then rival, Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, was given office and patronage, and he, Greeley, excluded. Raymond was as ambitious for office as Greeley himself, and was much more successful in gaining it, for he served in the state legislature, was lieutenant governor and was in congress for two years, and not, as in the case of Greeley, chosen to fill a vacancy which lasted only about ninety days. Greeley ended his letter to Seward by saying that he trusted he would never be found in opposition to that statesman. He was in decided opposition a few years later, however, and that hostility was fatal to Seward's ambition. His opposition to Seward for the presidential nomination in 1860 defeated Greeley for election as a delegate from New York to the republican convention at Chicago, but he got a place in that gathering by securing a proxy from an absentee delegate from Oregon. The hostility of Greeley's paper to Seward and his influence at the convention prevented the nomination of New York's distinguished son, and was one of the forces which give the candidacy to Lincoln.

But the saddest part of Greeley's life came a dozen years afterward. This is the part which ought to have an especial interest for Mr. Bryan. Nominated for president in 1872, his candidacy at first seemed to take the popular fancy, but several weeks before the election came it was plain to all astute observers of the drift of political sentiment, except Greeley himself, that his chances were hopeless. Both members of Greeley's old political firm were still alive. Seward, though, died about four weeks before the election, but Greeley's defeat was doubtless clearly foreseen by him at that time. Weed, the other quondam partner, though the oldest of all of them, lived a dozen years later. Then came the death of Greeley's wife, his overwhelming defeat in the election, and his own insanity and death, all converging into a space of a few weeks, and completing one of the most pathetic tragedies in the history of American politics.

WOMAN AS A RAILROAD BOSS.

The new railroad now in process of construction from Monterey to the Laurel coal mines in the southwestern part of Overton county, Tenn., enjoys the unique distinction of having among its employers a woman contractor. She has just employed to build one mile of grade, two and one-half miles from the mines, and personally oversees the men at work, both in the cuts and on the fills, and is a "hustler from Hustlersville." Sometimes when the men do not seem to go about their work fast enough she invariably addresses them in plain, typical lingo, interspersed with timely streaks of profanity, judiciously applied, which never fails to have the desired effect. She is a brunette of medium stature, with lustrous black hair and eyes, and weighs 160 pounds. She dresses in the usual attire of her sex, with the exception of a man's hat, an overcoat and a pair of railroad contractor's lace top boots, No. 8. She formerly held a contract on the Tennessee Central, her home being in Michigan, where she was engaged in farming until two years ago, when she gave up her rural calling and became a practical railroader.

MADISON'S OLD HOME.

Montpelier, the beautiful home of the late President Madison, down in Orange county, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, has recently been sold at auction, and the purchaser was William Dupont, the powder manufacturer of Wilmington, Del. The estate includes 1,300 acres, sixty acres of which is in gardens, 500 in forests and about 300 acres under cultivation, although the land is pretty well worn out. The mansion, which is one of the best types of colonial architecture and compares well with Mount Vernon and Monticello, the home of Jefferson, has passed through many vicissitudes, but is still dignified and imposing. The local traditions attribute it to William Thornton, who designed the capitol of the United States, and say that it was built by Madison's grandfather with bricks brought from England, but the latter is questionable. Montpelier is more than 200 years old, so that Dr. Thornton could not have designed it, but it is very likely that it was restored under his direction in 1794.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Minneapolis man bought from a Russian in Halifax five years ago a curious rough stone of a reddish hue. Acting on a recent hint he sent the stone to Kansas City, and cutters developed ten fine Siberian rubies worth $75 a karat.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER"

Has received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

MISSION WORK IN PERSIA

A FORT WAYNE YOUNG LADY AMONG THE ARMENIANS.

Miss Lillie Beaber Writes Entertainingly of Gospel Labors Beyond the Seas.

Mrs. J. O. Keller, secretary of the Woman's Presbyterian society, furnishes The Sentinel another letter from Miss Lillie Beaber, a missionary from Fort Wayne now working among the Armenians. The letter was written from Tabriz and comes via Tiflis, Berlin and New York.

"I had hoped to get this letter off to you directly after the New Year's calling time, but though this must be written much more hurriedly than I wished, I trust it will reach you in time.

"An epidemic of influenza has been raging for about six weeks in Tabriz, which greatly interfered with our work, both during our own New Year's time, the week of prayer and the Armenian New Year's, which is twelve days later than our own. The attendance at school had been quite good up to this time, the number of pupils having increased from seventy-six of last year to ninety-two this year, and the receipts from $65 last year to $91 this year, with about $15 still uncollected. We have two girls in the senior class, to one of whom I am giving special training in kindergarten works and methods for next year's work in the kindergarten. The other is by far the brighter pupil, but does not seem to be at all adapted to work with the little folks. Neither of these girls are graduates as we would think of them at home—that is, they are not advanced enough—but because they were graduates according to the curriculum lately in force in this school. I thought it best to make no change in reference to them, but all the other grades I have put upon a higher standard and put into the curriculum a systematic study of the Bible, very similar to a curriculum in force eight or ten years ago. Many of the girls remember with great pleasure Miss Wallace, whom doubtless many of the Presbytery know. She was enthusiastic and did much for the girls at that time. Many of the girls' mothers speak so lovingly of Mrs. Van Hook.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

"During the week of prayer it has been the custom to have a service in Turkish in the afternoon, followed by a woman's meeting, and in the evening a service in Armenian. It has been the custom to dismiss the school and to have the children attend this afternoon serivce, but as few of the Armenian children understand even conversational Turkish, we arranged for children's meetings to be held in this school every afternoon, the little boys coming three-quarters of a mile from the boys' school. I led three of the meetings and Mrs. Wilson two. I was delighted to begin to be understood while using this difficult language. The Turkish is much easier, but because the Armenian is much more necessary for me, I have put the most time on that.

"One afternoon I had selected for my subject, Sol. i., 15, 'Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines: for our vines have tender grapes,' and had made upon muslin a large picture of a vine and had cut out and colored some small foxes. I had talked about two and had pinned them up, when I noticed a very small boy in front becoming quite excited. I picked up a larger fox, which we named 'Disobedience,' and when through talking, was in the act of pinning him up also, when this little fellow in agony cried out, 'Take them away, don't let them eat up the vine.'

"I cannot help but think that the week's teaching was very effective, a large number of the little folks saying that they wanted to be Christ's soldiers, and I noticed some of the girls trying especially hard to be less selfish and to be more careful in their speech.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.

"School closed January 13 with a Christmas tree for the children. Thanks to an extra donation that came just in time, each child received an apple and a bag of popcorn and candy— and also thanks to the kindness of the boys and girls in Kansas, Iowa and Indiana, each child also received a Sunday school card. I have now enough of these cards to give one to each one of the children who come to the primary class at Sunday school for a few Sundays. The card seems an extra inducement to the children to come.

On New Year's day and the day after we receive calls and on the Armenian New Year's day and the few days after we make calls on the Armenians. The first afternoon we made fifteen calls and at every home it was necessary to drink the tea or coffee brought. My stomach rebelled, but the next day fortunately was Sunday and I was recovered enough to continue the drinks on Monday and Tuesday, again giving up on Wednesday. This year the poor people seem more comfortable than they did when we went around last year. Wheat was lower in price, though other things were higher, but we are hoping that the famine prices are broken and that so many people will not have to starve as the last few years have seen.

OPENING IN MOSLEM WORK.

"Just now there seems to be more of an opening in the Moslem work than has been possible of late years. The Armenians seem so hardened, but I am longing for God to raise up a Luther in their midst. The Moslems are afraid to openly confess Christ or to send their children to the schools. Because it is a hospital Dr. Bradford can have little Moslem girls come to her home to learn to read and write. She has also succeeded in starting a little Sunday school for these Moslem children, which meets at her home. Last Sunday I was particularly interested in two tiny children who came barefoot and ragged in the almost zero weather. They had such bright faces and learned so quickly to follow the tune of the hymns we were singing. The two songs those children seem to be proudest of are 'Come to Jesus' and "Hallelujah 'Tis 'Tis Done.'

LEARNING OUR SONGS.

"Many of our songs are too difficult for many of these people to understand, but the song, 'Come to Jesus' seems easy and a favorite. The last time Dr. Bradford and I went to the leper village we sat in the midst of those wretched suffering creatures, who forgot for a short time their fingerless itching, aching hands and the horrible ravages of the disease in their bodies while learning this precious song. In less than half an hour they had learned it so that they could sing it. One of them, formerly a Mullah, or Mohammedan priest, can read, and reads every day to these lepers from the New Testament which Dr. Bradford gave him some time ago. Many of them profess to believe in Christ. They asked us to give them this song, so I wrote it off for them and am curious to know if when we again go they will have remembered it.

"Just now I am happy in the receipt of a lot of patchwork pieces cut and basted sent by Cedar Rapids ladies for the school at Mianduab, but as Miss Jewett is not able because of ill health to continue that school she gave them to me for this school. I'm afraid I also nearly covet three boxes of dolls for these girls which those ladies sent to Miss Jewett, but which will probably be sold to pay the freight.

PICTURES ARE NEEDED.

"The thing that I am asking people who can to send at present are pictures. Advertising cards, cut from magazines, illustrated supplements, all can be sent so cheaply through the mail and just now I want to use several hundred pictures. My fingers just ache to get hold of many of the pictures that are lying unused and unwanted in many American homes. I want a large number, I can not receive one too many, both black and white and colored and all sorts of subjects. You see this would not be a true missionary letter if I did not ask for something. I am much helped by the duplicator you sent. Today I sent out forty invitations printed on it to our mothers' meeting, which meets here tomorrow, and now I can duplicate copies of the Golden Text for each Sunday and paste on the back of a picture card for the children. I think I told you before how the children prize these cards, and many times it is the only picture or ornament of their best rooms in their homes.

"The girls have formed a little prayer meeting circle Sunday afternoons and are beginning to lose some of the timidity and to lead in prayer, etc.

"I have felt strengthened by the prayers that I knew were being offered up for me by you and ask you to continue to remember me in your prayers. Yours sincerely,

"Lillie B. Beaber."

CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

New York, April 26.—The employing typefounders in the country and their employes adjourned their joint conference at the Park Avenue hotel today. The outcome has not yet been made public, although G. W. Dwelle, the secretary of the employers' organization, said that the conference was ended and that nothing had been accomplished.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

Percy—What's the best way to make love to a girl?

Sharp—That depends. Do you wish to marry her?—Smart Set.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1111 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases in cholera from 10 to 2 per cent.

ANIMALS' VOCAL MUSIC

How Composers Have Tried to Write and Imitate Notes of Birds and Beasts.

Not a few animals and birds can sing in some way or another. Country people who have occupied rooms near a frog pond and have heard the vocalization of these "Dutch nightingales" know and probably appreciate that fact. But all animal songs cannot be set to music, and only a few composers have triumphed over the difficulties that beset any attempts of the kind, says the London Daily Mail. Animal sounds, however, have been scientifically studied, and a German naturalist goes so far as to maintain that even the donkey's bray moves in true musical progression.

This is, however, rather a far-fetched proposition, and, true or otherwise, it would require a good deal of devotion to scientific research to enable a man to remain for long in the vicinity of a donkey that had been seized with a fit of braying.

Birds, of course, produce musical sounds which can be written out in musical notation. One of the best-known passages in Beethoven is the introduction of bird notes—a nightingale, a quail and cuckoo—in the slow movement of his "Pastrol" symphony. Insects also give out musical sounds, and the Greeks kept locusts in cages as we do birds. There was a pretty tradition among the Greeks that when Terpander was playing the lyre at one of the Olympic games so beautifully that he was sure of the prize one of the strings of the instrument broke. But just at that moment a locust perched on his lyre chirped the right note and Terpander won the prize.

Whoever has been in a menagerie about an hour after the animals have been fed knows what a curious concert suddenly begins at that time. There is a deep, rumbling bass of the lion, the tenor of the tiger, the alto of the wild cat, with a trumpet obligato by the elephant. Some of these familiar sounds have been successfully imitated in music by composers, who made a patient study of them first. Haydn, in his oratorio, "The Creation," has given his idea of several animal sounds in music. He has the roar of the lion, the neigh of the horse and the dragging rustle of the serpent, and he also tries to realize musically the buoyant bound of the tiger and the leap of the deer. A famous place of salon music in De Kontski's day was that pianist's effective "Reveil du Lion." ("The Awakening of the Lion.") It ends with a tremendous tour de force, which is supposed to realize the fully awakened roar of the king of the beasts. A composition which is quite popular among German vocal societies is a quartet for a cat, a hen, a dog, and a pig, accompanied by a monkey at the piano. Of course it is not done by real animals. The performers wear papier mache heads and dress up in costumes which are kept in music stores for the purpose. If well done the piece is irresistibly funny.

There are animal sounds which will probably never be fully expressed in music. Of such is the call of the cow moose, weirdly echoing over the moonlit water of a lake deep in the Maine or Canadian wilderness. Such, too, are the howls of a pack of wolves as they signal to one another to join in the chase of some unfortunate deer floundering in the deep snow; a coyote sending his message over the plains, an invitation to his comrades to feast on the carrion it has discovered; a fox wakening the stillness of the forest, summoning its cunning comrades to a raid—these are some of the rare noises of the wilderness which may be imitated, but cannot be confined within the rigid limits of musical notation.

TEACHING IN PORTO RICO.

There seemed at first impassable barriers between the teacher and scholars. First, there was the language, and, second, the difference of habits and customs, and the absence of any interpreter or intermediary to bring the two together. The children could all say "American" or "Americano," which they thought would please the vanity of the teacher, and they repeated it often. It was a difficult matter to take a school of forty or fifty shoeless little Spanish-speaking mulattos, white and half-white children, ranging from two and to fifteen years of age, and teach them English.

But the quick wit of most of the American novices came to their aid, and before they left their schools last summer, to return in the fall to take up their work again, they could in most instances understand the words of their little wards. It was a case where "you teach me, and I'll teach you;" and the fact that the teaching was not all on one side amused and pleased the children. They went home and reported that they were teaching their teacher how to talk. But in the process the children learned more than their teachers, for that was what the schools were for.

The rural schools were poor specimens of architecture, and one was only thankful for the holes and crevices in them, because they provided ventilation which the builders had otherwise totally overlooked. The school supplies were almost nil. There was a blackboard, but no chalk. There were seats, but no desks. There were no books or slates, for the new board of education was not then fairly in working order, and the Spanish had evidently let their educational system outside of the cities die a natural death. At least it showed signs of rust and decay.—Christian Endeavor.

SOLDIER GOT A NEW LIP.

The London Hospital, an English medical publication, reprints with enthusiastic comment from an American newspaper the account of an operation performed in the field in South Africa by a doctor connected with one of the regiments in the British army. The incident occurred at Pretoria. An Irishman who belonged to one of the regiments engaged was practically riddled with dumdums. The body was carried to the rear and was seen by the doctor while en route. Not long afterward the doctor was in a section of the field where the fighting was fast and furious. A Scotch regiment was there engaged and one of the men who knew the doctor called in a cheery tone, "Eh, doctor, but we'll pound the deils afore munelicht."

Presently the Scotch regiment charged. Not long after the wounded began to stream back toward the rear. Among the number the doctor was shocked to find the brawny Scot who had hailed him so bravely but a short time before. The man's upper lip had been completely torn away and his face presented a horrid sight. The surgeon hastened to attend him and suddenly thought of the Irishman whose body had been brought to the rear not long before. Placing the Scotchman on the hastily constructed field operating table, he caused the anesthetic to be administered, and hastening to the yet warm body of the dead Irishman, cut off the upper lip. The Irishman's lip was quickly stitched in place under the Scotchman's nose. The operation was a decided success and the patient made a good recovery.

This operation was remarkable enough in itself, but the most peculiar fact in connection with it is one that the surgeon himself relates as an experience some months or so after the patient's discharge from the hospital. One day the doctor came across the Scotchman and asked him how he was getting on. To the great surprise of the surgeon the ex-patient replied: "Begorra, doctor, I'm as right as I can be, and faylin's illigant." In the operation of transplanting the lip of the Irishman to the face of the Scotchman the surgeon had inadvertently transplanted the accent.

We would never believe the latter part of the story if it were not printed in a medical journal.—Utica Observer.

DRIVES A TEAM OF COWS.

Miss Laura Rienzo, a fair Brazilian maid, has a horseless carriage with which she is creating a great sensation in Paris. She appeared on the Bois de Boulogne a few days ago driving two trotting cows harnessed to a pretty cart. The animals are small, black and fiery, but obey the reins perfectly. The police were greatly worried over whether or not they should permit the driving of the tandem cows.

Miss Rienzo gravely informed the inspector that other sorts of horseless carriages were permitted on the drives of Paris and she did not see why her carriage and its queer motive power should be barred.

Miss Rienzo comes from Bahama, and her father is one of the wealthiest citizens of Brazil. Rienzo, pere, who is devoted to his daughter, had the two cows which she is now driving trained in Rio Janeiro and shipped to her in Paris as a birthday present. The owner of the Nouveau cirque offered $10,000 for the team, but Miss Rienzo indignantly spurned the offer, and every day drives out in state with her two cows, spinning off a cow trot down the boulevards.

CHINAMAN'S BURGLAR TRAP.

In the Kung-Ching street, Fatsham, Canton, says a Hong Kong newspaper, the shops are connected with each other by electric wires, so that in case of robbing, by a mere touch of the wire the bells sound the alarm and the neighbors appear to render their assistance to catch thieves.

Denmark has a tax for commercial travelers. Its rate is $42.88 for the first firm and $21.44 for every additional one, where a man represents more than one, good for one year.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

Steps are to be taken to form a commercial museum in Madrid.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 40 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Street.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

- - - PETS - - -

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.
Send for catalogue.

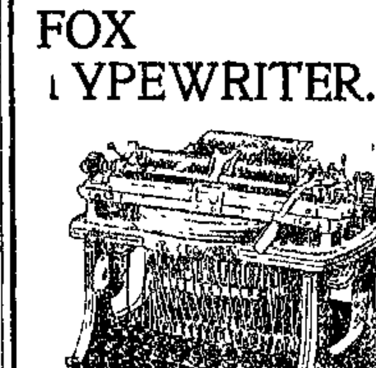
HOPE,
29 No. 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Drink RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee

The Finest on Earth.

FOR SALE BY
A. R. WALTERS & CO.

FOX TYPEWRITER.



Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand, Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN ST,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:40.

Chicago, with 70,000 arrests in a year and 4,000 miles of streets to be patrolled, has 3,300 policemen.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SHOCKING ATROCITIES

Tokio Newspapers Tells of the Crimes Perpetrated By Europeans in China.

From Japan comes a cry against the fiendish outrages committed by the French and Russian soldiers in the allied armies in China. A Japanese newspaper, the Niroku Shinpo, of Tokio, has issued an appeal to the western nations to put a stop to and punish the barbarities committed by the soldiers of France and Russia. The ghastly horrors of which it tells should arouse France and Russia to a sense of shame brought upon them by their troops in China and the other civilized nations of the world to the duty of taking every possible means to prevent in the future these two guilty contingents of the allied army from disgracing Christianity and civilization by their inhuman deeds. The Niroku Shinpo says:

"The recollection of the great outrages at Tung-Shau still makes us shudder at this very moment when we are writing these lines. Tung-Chau may be said to be the gate to Pekin, as it is a very important place in north China. Through it rice and other provisions are transported into Pekin. The town of Tung-Shau has a population of about 270,000, while Pekin contains 800,000 people. But the streets and houses and the inhabitants of the former city appear much more wholesome and attractive than those in the latter. So you can imagine how prosperous these people were before the war. Previous to the entrance of the troops of the allies into the town the mandarins, who were about to run away, had instructed the people to surrender, but never to oppose the invaders lest their property should be destroyed. They were faithful to their mandarins' instructions and welcomed the foreign soldiers with open arms, freely supplying them with wines and provisions day by day. But the wolves among the sheep. By and by their wolfish passions were roused. According to the report of the Japanese reserve troops which was stationed there, the Chinese women who were violated and afterward murdered by European soldiers, together with those who had committed suicide to avoid the unbearable shame thus forced on them, amounted to 573! Think of it! Besides the above report, how many more met with the same fate is beyond the possibility of discovery.

"Here let us reproduce a few striking pictures of savagery, so that readers may know what cruel things have been practiced by certain soldiers of nations who are just now loud in their boasting of a Christian civilization.

RUSSIANS CHIEFLY BLAMED.

"If you had visited China you would have noticed that every Chinese house keeps a large water butt in its yard or garden. The water butt is about four feet high and about three feet wide at the top. Now, many Chinese women, as some of our war correspondents have seen with their own eyes, jumped into these water butts with their heads downward. In this frightful manner they had struggled in vain to maintain their chastity. It was oftener that the women of high rank in China met death in this manner than those of the lower classes, for the former set a higher value upon chastity than the latter.

"It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of last August when a Japanese, whose story we are about to write, took a walk through the streets of Tung-Chau. The air reeked with blood. Corpses were lying here and there. Every now and then deserted dogs went roaming about among the dead in search of their murdered masters. All of the pools in the streets were filled by a recent rain.

"It so happened that while our correspondent was walking toward the southern gate of the city, stepping over corpses and mud, he met a droop of Hindoo soldiers on their way to Pekin. In order to let them pass he stepped aside and walked on. Suddenly his attention was arrested by the sight of four French soldiers coming out in a most excited manner from a house, under the roof of which he was just stopping. One of them was a respectable-looking French officer. None of them, however, carried any goods which he could have plundered from the hands of Chinamen. Soon after they had gone the Japanese entered the house. There were two Chinese coolies helping themselves to all that they could lay hold of, for there was no one in the house besides themselves. The coolies were frightened at the sight of a Japanese and stated to escape, but they were assured by him that they should not be molested.

"Then they told him that the four Frenchmen, by whom they were hired as coolies to carry provisions and to take care of horses, had caught sight of two Chinese women at the southern gate, whence they pursued them to this house. The women, being natives of Canton, among whom the custom of binding the feet is not practiced, ran as fast as they could, but they were at last overtaken.

"'Sir,' said one of the coolies, pointing with his finger, 'that is the room into which they were dragged by force.'

"'Look, sir,' said the other, 'look at that entrance. It was there that they stationed one of their number to watch while the others were in the room.'

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

"Finally the correspondent was led to the room by the coolies, who, looking in, exclaimed suddently: 'My God! My God!' Entering the room he found—what do you suppose?—two lifeless bodies of young girls, half naked and stained with blood! One of them looked about sixteen years old, the other twenty-one or twenty-two. Both lay with their faces upward. The crimson blood was still warm. The black hair was disheveled around their pale faces. Their bracelets, rings, earrings and other valuables had been stripped from them. The scene must have been a heart-rending one. They were only two poor Chinese girls, but their innocent blood cries from the ground, and who shall render satisfaction to their mothers and fathers when they demand it at the bar of justice? They were but two poor Chinese girls, but the crime committed against them was a crime against humanity and merits the bitter condemnation of all mankind.

"The coolies' explanation was this, that the tramp of the passing soldiers frightened those Frenchmen so much that they instantly killed the poor girls with their bayonets. Readers, who would you say when you know that such savage crimes were actually committed by soldiers of civilized nations? Is this civilization? Is this humanity? Is this justice? Can we allow such exhibitions of savagery to pass without raising our protest? No! No! No!

THE SPREAD OF MACHINERY.

The introduction of machinery in parts of the world where household manufactures have hitherto almost monopolized industrial life is a matter of great interest, says the New York Sun. Manufacturers, particularly in Great Britain, are beginning to feel some effects of the new competition. Machinery is working a revolution in some of the industries of India.

Before the British occupied the peninsula India sent to foreign countries only art fabrics or luxuries mostly produced in the homes of the humble workmen. These objects had a good sale abroad because they represented the art development of the East Indians. They did not interfere with the trade of other countries because they were peculiar to India. Then the British overran the land and new phases of the export trade developed. For many years rice, wheat, raw cotton, oil seeds and raw jute have been large exports. The export trade of India has thus been pre-eminent related to raw material.

In the past few years, however, another great feature has been introduced into this export trade. In consequence of the new departure in the manufacturing industries through the introduction of machinery a great deal of cotton and jute goods are now sent to foreign lands where they compete directly with the trade that England has built up at the expenditure of much time and money.

These observations with regard to India may also be applied to Japan, whose factory interests are constantly growing. Japan promises to become a competitor with the large cotton cloth producing countries in supplying her home trade and the Oriental markets. Though there are now a considerable number of cotton mills in China there seems to be no prospect that that country will have a large influence in the cotton industries of the world. All China is likely to do is to supply a part of her home demand.

THE CURIOUS GOOSE PLANT.

The goose plant is a native of Guatemala, and its name is truly descriptive. Its bud has the perfect shape of a goose, with a head and neck proudly arched, as if floating in the water. The average length of a bud is sixteen inches. As it bursts into bloom the breast opens, showing a delicate cone-shaped orifice, lined with a rich purple, velvety surface, simply exquisite in coloring and tracing. In full bloom it resembles an enormous leaf, about fifty inches in circumference.

It has a long, string-like tail, two feet, six inches in length. In some respects it resembles the night-blooming cereus. It makes its growth during the night, and all bloom is put forth in the silence of darkness. Further, it blooms but to fade. The bud expands into full bloom in three days, but the flower withers in a day.

Its odor, however, is decidedly different from that of the queen of the night. The bud has no odor, but that of the bloom is an almost unbearable stench, exactly like that of decaying meat. It attracts the regular blue bottle, or carrion fly, and swarms of them are buzzing about the strangely beautiful though repulsive flower. These flies are its agents of fertilization. It is a carrier plant. The odor of decaying meat lures the flies to the orifice of the flower. On and on they walk, deep into the throat of the flower—never to escape. The deep nap lining of the orifice inclines down into the throat of the blossom. Consequently, the flies find it very easy and comfortable walking in; but, if they wish to come out, or retrace their way, they strike snags. Once in, there is a high, curved phalanx which makes escape hopeless.

The leaves, roots and stems—in fact, all parts of the plant—are an infallible antidote against the bites of all poisonous insects and reptiles. Bites of the most venomous snakes are absolutely harmless with a goose plant at hand. Travelers relate that all poisonous reptiles and insects shun this plant—except when they have been bitten. Then they seek it. Humboldt says that while traveling through Central America he saw two snakes engaged in deadly combat. One was mortally wounded. It immediately went for a goose plant near by and greedily devoured the healing leaves. Humboldt captured the snake while in its torpid state and treated it with the leaves. The snake recovered. The natives of Guatemala never travel without carrying a small sack of the roots of this plant in their pockets. Thus equipped they are never molested by insects or reptiles of any sort.

HUMOR OF THE ROCKIES.

High up on the Laramie Range there is a little station called Sherman—a mere watering place for trains on the Union Pacific railway. Near it is a gigantic pyramid of stone, 60 feet high and 60 feet square at the base, which was set up by the railway as a monument to Oakes Ames and Oliver Ames.

In the later 80's there arrived at Sherman a shabby person of melancholy aspect, who put up a "shack"—western for shanty—not far from the monument.

Ostensibly he was prospecting, and he continued to prospect for three years without accomplishing any results so far as could be observed. At the end of that period the management of the Union Pacific received from him a communication demanding the immediate removal of the monument from the premises which he claimed as his under the homestead law.

The matter was regarded in a humorus light at first, but subsequent proceedings developed the fact that the squatter had what lawyers call a "case." The stranger, it seems, had located on a section on which the monument had, by inadvertence, been placed. He knew very well what he was about, and the upshot of the affair was that the railway had to pay $5,000 for the squatter's claim in order to make its title good.—Saturday Evening Post.

DISPERSAL OF ANIMALS.

The manner in which animals may be conveyed from one area or region to another by what may be called chance agencies has always formed a subject of much interest in the eyes of naturalists. The same opinion may be expressed of the dispersal of plants. Darwin found over eighty seeds in a little clod of earth attached to the leg of a migrating bird, and we can readily imagine how such agences serve to widen the distribution of life. Sir C. Lyell gives an instance of a pig—an animal popularly believed to be anything but an adept at swimming—being found far out at sea bravely making it way toward some haven of rest. Such animals as tortoises may easily be conveyed on driftwood over long tracts of ocean. A recent report of the Indian Marine Survey gives a case in point. A female leopard was brought down the Moulmein river and came aboard a cargo steamer. Then she swam to land and was thereafter despatched. Snakes were also found on the floats of the paddlewheels of the surveying steamer, having been carried down by the flood. A luck settlement in a new territory thus implies the extended distribution of a race. It is interesting to note how greatly what we may call chance may influence the extension of life over the earth's surface.—London Chronicle.

EXCAVATIONS AT MILETUS.

For the better part of a year, excavations have been conducted at the expense of Prussia on the site of Miletus, and work has been laid out for six years ahead. The Germans have established the circuit of the walls, laid bare the street that ran from the city hall to the great temple of Apollo beyond the walls, and discovered in a wall of the Third century after Christ a number of ancient statues belonging to a primitive temple of Diana, together with many hundred inscriptions that contain official enactments, boundary regulations, rules for the conduct of ceremonies in the temple and other valuable materials for the clearer understanding of a Greek community in Asia Minor. The entrance to the old sea port, which was filled up long ago, was ornamented with two colossal lions. The theater, on an elevation near by would seat 50,000 persons. Another smaller theater in the center of the town yielded a large altar to Diana decorated with high reliefs. Many statues that graced fountains have been found. The arrangement with Turkey is, that part of the objects found go to the museum at Constantinople and part to the museum in Berlin.—New York Times.

AN ENGLISH BOOK ON WINES

One of the large English firms has recently sent out an interesting booklet telling Americans some wine facts. The custom of ordering wines by vintage is one that does not prevail much in America. It is only at the best restaurants in New York that one ever sees a mention on the bill of fare of the year when the wine was produced. In England the date of the wine is one of the most important facts about it.

There have been no fine champagne vintages since 1896, it is said. In that year the best champagne was produced that has been made since 1880, probably since 1874. In the Medoc district the clarets were notoriously bad during the years 1879, 1881 to 1886 inclusive, 1892, 1894, 1895 and 1897.

"The public are strenuously warned," says the booklet sent out by a large English firm, "against the wines of well known names, but in different years, so often offered at auction sales or through other advertised channels, thus inspiring a belief in their cheapness. It should be remembered that quality depends not so much on the name as on the vintage."

Full instructions are given for the keeping of wines. They should be placed in a cellar where a temperature of about 55 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained throughout the year. To effect this the walls and roof should be of brick and the floor of concrete.

To avoid shrinkage all bottles should be laid down so that the contents cover the cork.—New York Journal.

FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

Money is prolific; the first hundred saved earns the second.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

Always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom.

If you would know the worth of money go try to borrow some; for he that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.

Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.

It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.

He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he whom you yourself have obliged.

If you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.—From Poor Richard's Almanack.

A SAD TRUTH.

"Are you good at conundrums?" asked Kitty of Mollie.

"Pretty good," answered Mollie, cautiously.

"Well, here's one," said Kitty: "Where do the sweetest cherries always hang on the cherry tree?"

"In the sun," answered Mollie promptly.

"That isn't the answer," said Kitty severely.

"Well, what is it, then?"

"They always hang just out of reach!" declared Kitty, with a mournful sigh.

KEEPER'S PROGRAM.

The professor, according to a London newspaper, had taken a few of his pupils to the Zoo. While the lions were being fed he remarked to the keeper, with a view to his pupils' instruction at first hand:

"If one of these gigantic and ferocious carnivora should contrive to emancipate itself and should hurl its prodigious strength into our midst, what steps would you take?"

"Bloomin' long uns, sir," said the man; whereat the boys tittered.

"'WAY DAOWN EAST."

"East" does not mean to the Washingtonian what it means to the New Englander, says W. D. Lyman, in the Atlantic. Anything the other side of the Missouri is "east" to us. A new arrival from Massachusetts was once greeted very cordially, in my hearing, by a lady who had been here some time, and who said, "I came from the east myself." "Ah!" said the New Englander. "From what place?" "From Iowa," was the unexpected answer.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor Calhoun and Columbia streets.

EVILS FOLLOW GRIP.

A French Physician Declares That Appendicitis is an Aftermath.

On the testimony of a distinguished French physician a new count must be added to the long indictment against th dreaded grip. This physician, Dr. J. Lucas Championniere, has set the medical profession to discussing and disagreeing about his theories in a fine manner. The new theory of the Frenchman was given to the world through a paper read by him at a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine recently. In this Dr. Championniere declared that appendicitis is largely an after effect of the grip. He points out that it has been noted and recorded by physicians in all parts of the civilized world that there are many serious cases of the affection of the appendix after every recurrence of an epidemic of the grip.

The conclusion is not based on this observation alone, however, and there is a full discussion of the increase of the malady which has during the last twenty years become familiar to the people of Europe and America under the name of appendicitis. Dr. Lucas lays down several propositions which may be generalized as follows: Appendicitis is a new disease or its development into the frequent malady of the present is a new thing; it is a sort of epidemic; more frequently than otherwise it is the localizing of the grip. Its prime causes, he thinks are improper or insufficient purgation of the digestive organs and the excessive use as food of freshly slaughtered meat. The French physician, in his discussion of the disease, gave one of the most prominent physicians of an American city as his authority for the statement that one-third of the population of that city was afflicted with appendicitis or had the germs of the disease in their systems.

IS NEW HUMAN AFFLICTION.

He does not countenance the theory of some physicians that appendicitis has existed for generations, but that the medical profession was not observing enough to discover it and treat it as a distinct ailment. He believes that for many generations Europe and America have had surgeons and physicians who would not have failed to record and endeavor to seek a remedy for this malady had it been developed in their patients. He from his researches thinks that while there has always been a vermiform disease arising therefrom it is only in the present generation that the changed conditions of living have made the disease important.

His theory about the disease is based on his observation and the rejection of other eminent physicians of the old theories which were held a few years ago about it being traceable to grape seeds and the like. These have been exploded long since, he says, and the physician must look somewhere else in his search for the origin of this new foe to human life which it is his business to battle with. The malady known as appendicitis is but little understood, and, like many other physicians, he admits that practically nothing is known of it except that it is dangerous and often fatal, and that of late years it has increased at an alarming rate. It is known by physicians that it is catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes, which, extending to the appendix, produces a condition of purulence that becomes localized peritonitis. But what the inflammation proceeds from and what is the original cause are problems which have baffled the physicians up to this time.

MODERN HABITS PRODUCE IT.

He reasons that if the malady is a new disease, or even an old one which has increased according to the proportions which the evidence of the best physicians shows it has attained then there must be some modern cause for this. He finds the cause in the new conditions of life, the change of civilized men, especially in England and America, to a more exclusive meat diet and the concurrent change in the practice of physicians in the matter of not giving purgatives. In the old days the farmer, the artisan and the ordinary business man, he says, living a quiet, peaceful life, subsisted on a diet largely vegetable. This was ot only the best suited for his digestive organs, but it supplied him with the sustenance needed for his work. Since "the strenuous life" became the vogue in America and Europe, too, the terrific nervous strain under which men live requires a more powerful stimulating diet, and meat has become the great food staple. Children are ed it when they should be given only lacteal food. The physician says he has heard men boast that they never under any circumstances ate vegetables, fruit or bread.

The appendix, he says, can be safely said to be more susceptible of disease from its structure than any other organ of the body. Whatever infects the intestines inevitably affects the appendix. Its direct connection with the intestines makes it the depository of the most virulent poisons which infect the body. As there is no outlet, these toxics multiply and increae in virulence and finally work fatal consequences. Animal food contains to a much greater degree than vegetables the properties inimical to health. The change from the more natural vegetable diet, or largely vegetable, worked changes in the digestive organs which were not wholly able to adapt themselves to the new conditions. He has never seen nor heard of a purely vegetarian being afflicted with appendicitis. He goes further and says that the medical statistics will show that in those countries where the vegetable diet is still adhered to there is nothing known of the malady which has come to be the terror of the meat eating nations of the world.

ADVISES ATTENTION TO DIET.

For a remedy and preventive of this disease of the appendix, or which has its culmintion in the affection of the appendix, the physician says a more careful attention to diet is necessary, and he urges on physicians to go back to some of their older practices with relation to purgatives, which of late years have been almost totally abandoned. The old practice relied largely on this form of treatment in most ailments, but the modern practitioner has rejected it from fear of peritonitis. This Dr. Championniere thinks a groundless fear, or, at least, that the danger from peritonitis is much less with the intestinal canal thoroughly cleansed of waste than is the danger from appendicitis where the body is clogged with poison-generating material. As the artificial mode of life has increased the liability of the accumulation of poisons in the system, so, he argues, must artificial means be used to assist the system in getting rid of them.

SUICIDE BELIEFS.

Yesterday a coroner's jury at Chelsea brought in the very rare verdict of "felo de se" in a case of suicide. Nowadays such a finding involves no more than the possibility that the body may not be buried in consecrated ground, but, as every one knows, it is not so many years ago that it would have compelled the authorities to bury the corpse at a point where four cross roads meet, and with a stake placed through it. People who suppose that this barbarous ceremonial was ordained for the purpose of making suicide terrible to those who contemplated it are probably quite mistaken. The idea underlying it was not the punishment of the dead, but the security of the living, and the peculiar ordinance was a survival into modern times of the strange ghost notions of our Scandinavian ancestors. It was thought that the suicide was particularly apt to reappear as a "revenant"—a "gegangere" it was among the Scandinavians—and the object of these apparently meaningless operations was to make it as difficult as possible for the ghost to annoy the living.

It was supposed that the stake might suffice to hold down the spirit, and that if it did not do so, he or she would be so much confused at entering upon a new phase of existence at a place where four roads met, as very likely to take the wrong one, and move off to annoy some other village, or, perhaps, lose the way altogether upon moor or fen, and subside into a comparatively harmless jack o' lantern. In some places cutting off the head and placing it upon the chest was substituted for impalement with the stake. The introduction of rowan, the witchwood of all northern nations, into the coffin, was much favored by those who made a specialty of means for restraining the tendency of the suicide to "come again;" but it never seems to have grown into the recognized custom, and must be regarded as a merely empirical remedy suggested by the fact that the mountain ash is good against all kinds of supernatural unpleasantness.—London Globe.

A REMARKABLE BEQUEST.

There are some curious documents filed in the county offices in St. Joseph, Mich. Perhaps the most curious of all is the will of a prominent Niles township farmer, who went to claim his future reward some years before the civil war. The remarkable part about the will is a passage leaving 50 cents to his daughter's husband "to buy a rope to hang his d—— self with."

WHY INDIANS PAINT.

The fact of the matter is that every paint mark on an Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint, says a writer in Pearson's Magazine, he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe. He may possess one mark of distinction only, or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to don a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all his honors at one time.

Among the Indian tribes is one designated by the symbol of the dogfish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two, and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face, it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value and indicates a high rank.

Very peculiar are some of the honorable symbols painted on the Indians' faces. There are fish, flesh and fowl of all kinds—dog salmon, devil fish, star fish, woodpeckers, eagles, ravens, wolfs, bears, sea lions and sea monsters, mosquitoes, frogs, mountain goats and all manner of foot, claw or beak marks—each with a special meaning of its own.

WILL SAIL THE ANTARTIC.

The schooner Gauss, which was launched a few days ago at Kiel, is intended for use in the German antartic exedition and has been specially designed for such an undertaking. She is entirely of wood, of a model slightly different from that of Nansen's Fram, and is fortified for her conflict with heavy seas and antartic ice with a system of internal supports and triple planking of oak, pitchpine and greenheart. The ship is 151 feet in length, draws sixteen feet of water, has the rig of a three-masted schooner and engines capable of giving her a speed of seven knots an hour. She contains accommodations for five scientific observers, five officers and a crew of twenty men. Each of the observers and each of the officers will have his own cabin. The center of the ship is occupied by the rooms for scientific work, and the forecastle contains space for fifty arctic dogs. Two steam winches serve the anchor, and also will be used for scientific purposes. The ship will be illuminated throughout with electric lights.

The Howaldt shipbuilding yard was under a contract to have the ship built by May 7, and fitted out not later than the end of August. Although the expedition, if all goes well, will hardly be absent more than two years, the vessel will be thoroughly provisioned for three years. An important part of the equipment will be a balloon for purposes of reconnoissance when exploring parties venture out from the stations. And if it be found to be safe the necessary hydrogen probably will be taken along, ready made, but greatly compressed. This would occupy less room than the apparatus for manufacturing gas on the spot.

Although the members of the commission already have been conspicuously identified with researches akin to those in which they are about to engage, they are expected to spend a good deal of the time during the next few months in further preparation for the work in hand. Each man will not only conduct his own regular investigations, but must be prepared to assist one of his colleagues and if necessary to take his place.

SWEDISH AIR TORPEDO.

An air torpedo of a construction heretofore unknown has been patented by a Swedish major, Mr. Unge, and the inventor has just received a government subsidy for making experiments with the new torpedo. The motion of this peculiar projectile through the air, according to the patent specifications, is caused exclusively by a force which is developed in the torpedo little by little from ignition of a gas generated from slowly burning material. The pressure of the gas gradually becoming stronger, propels the torpedo through an arrangement by which the gas can escape at the bottom.

Once in motion, the torpedo therefore increases its speed in the same degree as the gas pressure is increased. The charge may consist of any explosive, provided the same is ignited only by shocks or blows. The initial velocity need be but slight, as the torpedo is impelled by its own force. Therefore the discharge from the torpedo gun, constructed for the purpose, occasions no report nor recoil and but little pressure and consequently is not in the least dangerous to those handling the gun. At the trials made so far the torpedoes traversed a distance of 16,000 feet.

WORK THEIR BRAINS HARD.

A French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly. He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are far behind them; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom sixty-six in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only forty-two out of 100,000 to the madhouse.

NewspaperArchive.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

NOTHING EXCEPT THE MINT CAN MAKE MONEY WITHOUT ADVERTISING.—GLADSTONE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, APRIL 27 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IMPORTED TALENT

SHOW PARIS AN UP-TO-DATE JOB OF SAFE CRACKING.

ROB AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

AMERICANS AND AMERICAN TOOLS IN THE WORK.

ROBBERS GOT 30,000 FRANCS

COLORED WATCHMAN BOUND AND GAGGED.

Paris, April 27.—Three masked burglars entered the American Express company's office last night, surprised the watchman asleep, gagged and bound him, and escaped with 15,000 francs.

The colored lad who acted as watchman says the robbery was committed by three men, who spoke English, one of them with a noticeable American accent. According to the boy's story, he was awakened by one of the men kneeling on his chest and choking him.

Afterwards two of the men left him and blew open the safe, the third man standing guard over him with a revolver. The carpet from the office floor was wrapped about the safe to deaden the noise of the explosion, but in spite of this the detonation awakened a watchman in a building opposite the one in which the express company's office was located, and the force of the exploding charge was so great that it twisted coin lying loose in the safe. The burglar who had been guarding the boy, the latter says, left him with a warning not to stir on pain of death.

Burglar tools of American make were left behind by the cracksmen. The watchman has been arrested, the police not crediting his account of the burglary.

CHARGED WOMAN WITH THEFT

YOUNG MAN HAS COMPANION ARRESTED.

Visited Bismarck Garden Together—Mayor Let the Woman Go Free—Police News.

There was only one case before the mayor this morning and that was one in which Jessie Dillon was charged with the larceny of a pocketbook, a watch chain, a finger ring and a silver dollar of one Ashland Smith, who filed the affidavit. The theft was alleged to have occurred in the Bismarck garden last night and the Dillon woman was arrested soon after by Officer Bergman, who took her to the station and searched her. In one stocking was found the pocketbook and the dollar and in the other stocking the ring and chain. Smith said he met the woman on the street and asked her to go and take a drink with him. She consented and they went to the Bismarck. While there she took whisky and he took a cigar and subsequently she took his property from his pocket, although he did not know when it was done. The stolen articles were produced. The ring was of the variety that comes in prize packages and the chain was of the kind sold by street fakirs and cost about $1 a gross when new; the pocketbook at a liberal estimate was worth about 8 cents and the dollar had a hundred cents in it. The Dillon woman testified that she had never seen Smith until she met him on the street and asked her to go with him. At the saloon he bought a round of drinks and asked her to go with him to a lodging house and she refused. He then left and she retired to the ladies' toilet room. When she came out she saw the pocketbook lying on the chair in which she had been seated. She says she then did what anybody else would have done under the circumstances—she picked it up and shoved it in her sock, having no other place to carry it. There was not a cent in the purse, the dollar belonging to her sister, who had given it to her to get some medicine at Meyer Bros. drug store. Smith asked her whether the dollar was marked and whether she could identify it. She retorted that she did not know whether it was marked or not, and if it was and belonged to him, he could probably identify it, adding that he was a cheap skate who probably marked everything he had for fear of losing it some time. Smith acknowledged that he could not identify the money. There was no case and the mayor dismissed the woman. Turning to Smith he told him that if he had his dues he would be under arrest for associating with such a woman and said that if he ever came into that court again with a cheap case like that he would see to it that he got punished for associating with bad characters. Smith was accompanied by May Covault and together they made a quiet sneak, glad to get away from hisszoner, who was just beginning to get warmed up.

A runaway team was caught by Officer Greer yesterday afternoon in Bloomingdale and put up at the City Trucking company's barn. Later the owner called for it.

Francis Parnin, a Monroeville timber dealer, gave one of his employes a check for $125 with instructions to go to the country and purchase a certain lot of timber which was offered for sale. The man made the purchase for $110 and in exchange for the check received a bill of sale for the timber and $15 in change. Instead of going back to Mr. Parnin with the change, he came to Fort Wayne yesterday and called at the office of the Peters Box and Lumber company. He exhibited the bill of sale and offered the timber for sale to Charles Pape, secretary of the company. A bargain was finally struck, the stranger receiving $72.50 and Mr. Pape receiving the bill of sale. Then came Mr. Parnin onto the scene and after all the facts were related, Mr. Pape grew warm under the collar. The timber belongs to Mr. Parnin and Pape is out just $72.50 and the stranger has left for parts unknown. The matter was reported to the police, but there is little hope of his capture.

Yesterday noon Mrs. David Felger, of Lake township, went into Owens & Welch's Harrison street restaurant to get her dinner. Having eaten she got up and went away, leaving on the seat she had occupied a small valise containing two pocketbooks and $31 in cash. After walking a distance of only a block or so she discovered her loss and hurried back to the restaurant, but the valise was gone and no one knew a thing about it. No one had seen it and no one remembered of seeing any strangers in the place between the time of Mrs. Felger's departure and her return. The police were notified and are investigating the case.

POLICE THINK IT A CLUE

A TRACE OF WILLIE M'CORMICK IS FOUND.

Paper Dropped in Washinton by One of Two Gypsy Girls—Girls Allowed to Go.

New York, April 27.—Captain of Detectives Titus held a conversation over the long distance telephone today with Detective McConville, of the central office, who is in Washington following what is thought to be the most important clew in regard to missing William McCormick, of Highbridge, that has yet been unearthed.

Captain Titus said today that the signature "Gertrude" found on the slip of paper that has been left at a photographer's in Washington by the two gypsy girls arrested there yesterday had been compared with the signature of Gertrude McCormick, the missing boy's sister, and that the two are almost identical. Captain Titus said he attached great significance to this clew and now had hopes of finding the boy.

A later dispatch from Washington says:

The two gypsy girls, Hannah and Lizzie Michel, who were arrested here yesterday in connection with the disappearance of Willie McCormick, the New York boy supposed to have been kidnaped, were released from custody today, the police not being able to make a case against them.

MRS. KNOTT WILL LECTURE.

Mrs. Anna M. Knott, C. S. D., of Detroit, will deliver a lecture in Fort Wayne upon the subject of Christian Science on May 16. Mrs. Knott is one of the most gifted speakers in the west and is a member of the international board of lectureship of the Christian Scientists. The lecture is to be given at Masonic Temple under the auspices of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist.

Rev. C. S. Shoemaker, pastor of the Free Methodist church, has been summoned to Pontiac, Mich., to attend the funeral of his brother. Rev. S. H. Matthews will preach at the Free church tomorrow morning and Mrs. Matthews will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

TRYING AN ALIBI

THAT IS THE DEFENSE OF JIM CALLAHAN.

WAS HAVING FRIENDLY CHAT

AT HOME WHEN YOUNG CUDAHY WAS ABDUCTED.

A LITTLE GIRL'S TESTIMONY

SAYS MAN WHO VISITED CALLAHAN WAS PAT CROWE.

Omaha, Neb., April 27.—An alibi was offered when the defense opened today in the trial of James Callahan, accused of participation in the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy.

Charles McDonald, a neighbor of Callahan, related a conversation he claimed to have held with the defendant on the afternoon of the kidnaping, December 18.

At the moment the abduction was taking place McDonald said he sat on the porch in company with Callahan, at Mrs. Kelley's house, the defendant's boarding house.

McDonald said he and Callahan were together between the hours of 3:30 and 5 o'clock. McDonald remembered the date because it was the twentieth birthday anniversary of his son.

On cross-examination he admitted having recently told to detectives that he was not quite sure whether it was December 18 or on the day or second day following.

Mamie McDonald, the little daughter of the preceding witness, proved an unfortunate witness for the defense. She said she remembered a man called Johnson who often visited Callahan, and had heard it whispered that he was Pat Crowe. Frank Hensman and James Gillan, newspaper carriers, testified to seeing Callahan during the time he is supposed to have been absent on the alleged kidnaping mission, but could give no exact dates.

Mrs. Kelley, sister to Callahan, will be put on the stand this afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session Callahan testified in his own behalf. His story was a series of denials of all the allegations of the state.

He said he spent the afternoon of December 18 at home and in the evening played cards at a saloon in South Omaha.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county commissioners were in session a few hours this morning, transacting office business.

Anna Dinklage was this morning declared of unsound mind by Judge O'Rourke, and Mrs. Margaret Wendellen, her sister, was appointed her guardian.

In the divorce proceedings of Garman vs. Garman, contempt of court proceedings were filed against the defendant for failing to pay over certain money as ordered by the court.

The case of Bacheller vs. Purcell, on account, is on trial before the jury in the superior court.

Receiver Dawson presented a petition to the court asking for an order that all mail addressed to James Taft and The Wayne Waist company be turned over to him.

Judge Aiken this morning granted Belle Hanchett a divorce from Miles Hanchett.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher has filed a suit against Olive E. Heathman et al. on a note and mortgage for $2,500.

Henry C. Luhrman has commenced proceedings against W. O. Gross, receiver for J. G. Thieme & Co., to establish a preferred claim for $1,078.57.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Louis Schirmeyer, township trustee, felt of himself all over this morning and then quietly gave thanks that he was still on earth. Thirty-six years ago this morning he was not on earth all the time, but spent part of the morning between earth and the moon. This is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the wreck of the Sultana, a government transport, which blew up on the Mississippi river, having on board several regiments of soldiers, of whom 1,800 were killed, burned to death and drowned. Mr. Schirmeyer was a member of the Thirty-second Indiana and was blown high into the air and came near drowning after he got back. The annual reunion of the survivors will be held Tuesday at Lindsey, Ohio, thirty miles east of Toledo, and Mr. Schirmeyer will attend, as has been his custom for years. There are only about thirty of the survivors living today, and as the reunion has never been held in Fort Wayne Mr. Schirmeyer will exert himself to have the 1902 anniversary celebrated in this city.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Benjamin Cullin's troubles continue to multiply and he manages to keep himself constantly in the public eye. Cullin and his alleged wife came to the city about two months ago and took board with Mrs. Ida Spurry. She supposed they were man and wife until day before yesterday, when Cullin took out a marriage license and subsequently got drunk and was arrested. She was naturally indignant at the deception practiced on her and told the couple what she thought of them. "Mrs." Cullin retorted in no conciliatory spirit and volunteered to take a poke at Mrs. Spurry; she likewise took several drinks, according to Mrs. Spurry's statement, and the interview between the two was rather stormy and culminated in Mrs. Spurry going to France's court, where she filed three affidavits. There was one each against Mr. and Mrs. Cullin for public intoxication and a third against Mrs. Cullin for provoke. Constable Ford took the warrants this morning and started on a search for the couple, but up to a late hour this afternoon had not succeeded in finding them.

Mrs. Spurry and her other boarders were much imposed upon by the couple, supposing them married. Mrs. Spurry ordered them to leave her house as soon as she learned the state of their relations, so that lady told The Sentinel today, but the couple had refused to do so.

MRS. HARRISON SATISFIED.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27.—Mrs. Harrison has filed with the probate commission a formal notice of her intention to accept the provisions of the will of General Harrison. By the terms she is to receive $15,000 in cash, the summer home in the Adirondacks, the use of the home during her life and the interest on $125,000 during her life. After her death the last two bequests revert to the residuary estate. Under the Indiana law she might have demanded one-third of the entire estate, which is valued at about $375,000. She has never entertained any intention of doing so, however, her representatives say.

LONG IDLENESS TO END.

Niles, O., April 27.—All departments of the Falcon plant of the American Sheet Steel company will resume here next Monday after being idle almost a year.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. J. C. Wagner is at home from a visit at Albion.

Miss Ruth Caldwell, of Warsaw was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Messrs. S. S. and L. E. Bowser have returned from a visit of two weeks in Kansas.

The Misses Katie and Frances McVoy entertained the "Jays" last evening at their home.

Architect Henry W. Meyer is preparing plans for a seven-room frame residence for F. L. Miller.

Miss Minnie McWhorter is at Columbia City for a visit with her sisters, Mrs. Otto Reider and Mrs. Moody Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Quidor, of West Jefferson street, leave Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Forest, Ohio.

E. Russell Sanborn will resume recitals after the evening service at Trinity Episcopal church, commencing tomorrow evening.

Lawton camp No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, will hold a special meeting Monday evening at True Blue hall, 142 Calhoun street.

Dr. S. H. Havice was called to his old home at Milroy, Pa., by the death of his father. Dr. Havice will not return to the city until May 1.

Elkhart Truth: "Miss Mame Vordemark has returned to her home in Fort Wayne, after an extended visit with Mrs. Lizzie Wear, of Marion street."

North Manchester Rays of Light: "A. L. Smith and family, of Fort Wayne, has been in this city the past week, called here by the illness of Mrs. Smith's father, Joseph Harter."

The Barber Asphalt company will commence work on the East Main street pavement next Monday morning. Ground will be broken first at the east end of the street. The street will be a rather difficult one to pave, owing to the location of the central engine house. About that building the pavement must be built in sections, as the street must at all times be left so that the apparatus can be taken in and out of the house without interruption.

BIDDERS ON HAND

BELDEN-LARWILL WORKS ARE UNDER THE HAMMER.

SALE OPENED THIS MORNING

PROPERTY OFFERED IN PARCEL AND ENTIRETY.

COURT MUST APPROVE SALE

TALK WITH E. O. WAYMIER, OF DAYTON WORKS.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the sale of the plant of the bankrupt Belden-Larwill Electric and Manufacturing company had not been completed, and the bidding was still in progress at the works, on North Harrison street.

Bids were received this morning for the property in parcel and this afternoon the receiver was seeking offers upon the plant as an entirety—real estate, machinery, etc. Among the later bidders who entered the competition were Weil Bros. and Maurice Goldberger, of this city.

BIDDERS ON HAND.

In compliance with the order of the referee in bankruptcy, the property was offered for sale at 10 o'clock this morning by the Citizens' Trust company as receiver, and E. W. Cook, secretary of the company, officiated as auctioneer. About twenty-five gentlemen were gathered in the Belden-Larwill offices on North Harrison street, when the bidding opened. Among them were E. H. Belden and E. O. Waymier, representing the Dayton Fan and Motor company; a representative of the J. M. York company, Maurice Goldberger, J. J. Wood, of the Fort Wayne Electric works, and a number of stockholders in the Belden-Larwill company.

Complying with the court's directions the property was first offered in divisions, and later as a whole, and all bids were received subject to the approval of the court. The first offered was the machinery, appraised at $3,157.38. The bidding moved in a lively fashion, and at the close Mr. Belden's bid for the Dayton people, $2,675, was highest. The instruments and electrical apparatus brought $950, on the bid of J. J. Wood. The two divisions, aggregating bids of $3,625, were then offered and Mr. Belden was highest with a bid of $3,620.

Tools and patterns, appraised at $3,345.73, brought $2,510 on Mr. Belden's bid, while the same gentleman was also highest on the merchandise and office fixtures, appraised at $8,218.35. Mr. Belden's offer was $4,030.

But one bid was offered upon the real estate singly, and that by A. Weil, who offered $3,900. The appraisement was $5,000.

OFFERED IN ENTIRETY.

The property in its entirety, comprising real estate, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns and merchandise, was then offered, but there was a slow start to the bidding. The bids received for the parcels aggregate a total of $14,200, but under the court's provisions the property can not sell for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, and as the total appraisement was something like $21,000, it would require an offer of $15,701 to meet the two-thirds requirement. The first offer was $14,300, by Maurice Goldberger, and after some delay the figure was advanced to $14,360. It is understood that the Dayton people do not particularly care for the real estate, while other bidders are anxious to acquire the grounds and buildings, but have no use for the machinery and stock, and it is probable that some of the bidders may reach an understanding concerning the dividing of the property on this basis. No one seemed disposed to raise to figure above $14,360, and an adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. WAYMIER TALKS.

E. O. Waymier, who is secretary and treasurer of the Dayton Fan and Motor company, told The Sentinel this morning that in case his company came into possession of the Belden-Larwill equipment they would be ready to entertain a proposition to remove the entire Dayton works to Fort Wayne, though the matter would not be definitely decided until next Tuesday.

Mr. Waymier says the officials of the Dayton company are very favorably impressed with Fort Wayne, and an enlargement of their plant is absolutely necessary, as the Dayton works are too small to handle the present business. Three hundred men are now employed, and if the concern is removed to Fort Wayne the force will be very largely increased, for it is the intention to begin the manufacture of arc lamps in addition to the fans and motors.

"We had no idea of coming to Fort Wayne," said Mr. Waymier, "until Mr. Belden broached the subject to us, and the final settlement of the issue will depend very largely upon what sort of terms we are able to make here." Mr. Belden, who is now connected with the Dayton company, says they have been looking at a number of sites in various parts of the city, as a much larger tract than the present works on North Harrison street will be needed in case the company comes to Fort Wayne. Mr. Waymier will probably remain in the city until the matter is finally determined next week.

VERICT FOR THE CITY.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Yeater, who sued Columbia City for $3,000 damages in consequence of a fall upon a defective sidewalk, ended Friday in a finding for the city. At one time the city offered to compromise for $300.

PUBLIC TEST TUESDAY.

There will be a public test of the Hicks' amalgamating machine at the Bass works next Tuesday. A considerable quantity of ore has been received from different mines in the south as well as from other points, and this will be reduced by the Hicks process in the presence of all who are interested in the working of the machine. The arrangements have not yet been fully decided upon, but a more complete announcement will be made in the papers on Monday, at which time the hour for the experiment will be set.

FATAL BULLET IN COURT.

Cambridge, Mass., April 27.—The bullet which caused the death of Richard H. Grogan, jr., was handed around for microscopic examination by the jury today in the trial of Charles R. Eastman, charged with murdering Grogan. The bullet was introduced in connection with the testimony of Dr. Durrell, who was summoned when Grogan was killed and who was present at two autopsies subsequently held.

VOTED TO INCREASE STOCK

INDIANA MACHINE WORKS TO ENLARGE CAPITAL.

Directors Held a Meeting This Morning—It Means a Large Increase in Business.

At a meeting held this morning the directors of the Indiana Road Machine works voted to double the capital stock of the institution, and the big company will now be capitalized at $100,000.

While it is not definitely known just who will own the new stock, it is understood that Henry C. Paul becomes largely interested in the manufactory, which is one of the most prosperous in the city. The old stockholders have been Montgomery Hamilton, A. E. Hoffman, J. F. W. Meyer, J. C. Peters, J. M. Landenberger and J. F. W. Meyer.

It is the intention of the company to very largely increase its facilities for the manufacture of its product, and it may be that a line of machinery apart from that of road-making will be taken up.

BIRTHDAY OF GRANT.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—Exercises in commemoration of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant were held today in this city. Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus was orator of the day. A special train bearing Dr. Gunsaulus and a party of guests arrived from Chicago shortly after noon. They were escorted by G. A. R. posts and hundreds of visiting delegations from surrounding towns. At Turner hall an immense audience gathered. President William Rippin, of the Grant Birthday associatiton, opened the exercises in a short speech. Letters of regret were read from Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Admiral Dewey, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Allison and others.

WIFE SLAYER ACQUITTED.

Paris, April 27.—Count Cornulier, after two days' trial for the murder of his wife, November 17, by shooting her three times as she was leaving the house of a lawyer, M. Leroux, an admirer of the countess before her marriage, was acquitted today amid the applause of those in court. The count made a speech in which he thanked the jurors in the name of his three children.

KAISER RETURNS

GERMAN EMPEROR ENDS VISIT TO BONN UNIVERSITY.

HIS MAJESTY HAD FINE TIME

LIVED OVER AGAIN THE FOND DAYS OF STUDENT LIFE.

JOINS IN THE MERRYMAKING

HAS JOKE AT EXPENSE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Cronberg, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here at noon and drove to the castle, at the entrance of which he was greeted by his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick. The emperor left Bonn this morning.

THE KAISER'S GOOD TIME.

London, April 27.—All accounts agree that Emperor William thoroughly enjoyed himself at Bonn, and among the students of his old corps he became a student again. The emperor wore the white cap and across his breast the black and white ribbon of the Borusia corps. His majesty himself took command at the symposium, issued orders in a firm tone and voice of the so-called salamanders, amid the thunderous rattling of beer mugs on the table when the leading toast was proposed. He also joined heartily with a loud voice in singing students' songs, bringing down the flat of his rapier, in the orthodox fashion, with a crash on the table at the end of each verse.

The proceedings reached a climax when his majesty called for that grandest of German songs, "Landesvater" ("Father of the Country"). At one of the verses in which the students swore to live or die for king and country each man crosses his rapier with that of the man opposite him and caps are taken off and spitted on the rapier points, the youthful crown prince crossed rapiers with the aged General Von Loe, himself an old Borusier.

At another part of the proceedings, in which the emperor with great pleasure was calling up the former corps students, some of them aged, so that their health might be drunk, in the order of the years when they studied, the emperor called for a salamander for a blind old lawyer, Herr Lauff, father of the dramatist, Josef Lauff, who annually, under his majesty's directions, prepares a new historical drama at Wiesbaden illustrating the achievements of the house of Hohenzollern.

Later, joined by the students, he called out, "Our youngest fox," the slang nickname of the youngest student. The emperor laughed heartily, and clapping the crown prince's shoulder, said:

"Horst du dieser mein dier?" ("Do you understand that he means you?")

There was another humorous incident when one of the veterans, in reply to the toast to the men of his year, drank to the canal bill and expressed the hope that the old fellows of Berlin might at last realize that the canal must be built.

The emperor lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long.

An interesting story is told of a surprise night visit paid by Emperor William to the training ship Charlotte while at Kiel. The ship was anchored in mid-stream when the guard espied the emperor's pinnace approaching and, a moment later, the emperor was on deck, much to the surprise of the hastily-awakened captain. His majesty then began a rigorous inspection of the ship.

In the dormitory he was astonished to find the cadets asleep under the glare of electric lights.

"I scarcely believe they are asleep under such a light," said the emperor.

"They are tired after their day's work," replied the captain. "They would sleep anywhere."

The emperor was still skeptical, shook a sleeping cadet soundly and awoke him.

"Ho," said his majesty, "you sleep as well here as at home?"

The cadet, recognizing his questioner, promptly replied:

"Better, your majesty."

The emperor was much gratified at the answer he received and returned to his own ship, delighted with his experiment.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

J. Andrew Schmidt and Minnie Harmann.

Thomas Henry Horton and Kate Isabel Hicks.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headaches, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.
Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:
An eight-room house on Montgomery St. for the sum of . . $2,200
A seven-room house and full lot on Lillie St. for 1,500
Six-room house on Clay St. lot 37x150 ft., for 900
Eight-room house and barn, lot 60x150 ft., St. Mary's Ave. 950
Several snaps in south side, vacant and modern improved.
Five and one-half acres with small house edge of city for $1,450, and lots of other bargains. Carriage always ready.
Two houses and lot 75x150 feet, on a square off High street, for $1,650.

Val. C. Rocholl,
23 Court Street. Phone 49 Main.

Business Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street,
Both 'Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

SAW AIR-LIFT PLANT WORK

CITY OFFICEALS MAKE VISIT TO JACKSON, MICH.

Satisfied That the System Will Produce All Water Required If Supply is Abundant.

The party of city officials, citizens, newspaper representatives and others who went to Jackson, Mich, Thursday afternoon to inspect an air-lift pumping plant, returned Friday afternoon. There was but one opinion held, and that to the effect that the air-lift system will deliver water to the surface of the earth in any required amount if the source is abundant. This fact had fair demonstration in the north side field during the late test, but the inspection of an air-lift plant that for five years has been giving satisfaction to the city it serves was conclusive.

The gentlemen who composed the visiting party were Mayor Henry P. Scherer, Comptroller Berghoff, Chairman Eggemann, of the board of public works; Councilmen Hosey, Scheid and Schwartz; Engineer Tom Baxter, of the water works department; William Stephan, chief draughtsman for the Pennsylvania company; G. Max Hoffman, superintendent of the Fort Wayne Gas company; Messrs. Noble and Ladd, representing the sales department of the Bass Foundry and Machine works; R. M. Anderson, vice president of the Bacon Air-Lift company; Jay B. Lampman, sales agent of the Bacon Air-Lift company; A. J. Anderson, representing Joseph McWillams & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and George W. Galbraith, Cincinnati sales agent for the Laidlow-Dunn-Gordon company; Thomas F. Bresnahan, representing the Journal-Gazette; John T. Dougall, representing the News, and a Sentinel representative. Councilman Lennart, City Editor Fuelber, of the Staats-Zeitung, and Messrs. Kane and McCracken, of the board of public works, were invited to be of the party, but did not go.

The trip was made pleasant and it was of profit to those who desired to know something of the air-lift method of pumping in immense quantities. The party was entertained at the Hibbard house in Jackson.

Friday morning a visit was made to the pumping station of the Jackson waterworks department. Officials of the waterworks department and other branches of the Jackson municipal government took charge of the party and were at much pains to make the inspection satisfactory and profitable to the visitors.

The Jackson pumping station is situated upon the bank of an extensive reservoir which formerly furnished the water supply and was abandoned years ago when the people of that city raised an outcry against the use of a surface source of supply and demanded wells. The city now gets its entire supply of water from wells, most of them in the rock and a few in the gravel. Jackson is fortunate in having a water field that is seemingly without limit of capacity. Flowing wells and exceedingly rich producers of water may be obtained by boring into the earth almost anywhere in the neighborhood of the city. Years ago three of the best producers from some cause ceased to give water and were abandoned. The siphon system of lifting water was then exclusively used. Tests with the Bacon air-lift system, now steadily employed, proved satisfactory, and five years ago that system was installed, the air-lift being attached to the three abandoned wells. At present and since then about 2,200,000 gallons of water have been pumped daily from those three wells once abandoned as worthless. Owing to abundant supply from other wells the air-lift wells are pumped only from two to four hours daily, except in times of excessive draft on the supply.

City officials and citizens of Jackson generally unite in the declaration that the air-lift system is satisfactory and reliable and that no one there would for a moment consider dispensing with it. Five years of daily test of the Bacon air-lift system has, so far as Jackson is concerned, at least, given abundant proof that it is equal to every ordinary requirement and every unusual emergency as well.

The compressor plant installed in Jackson cost about $7,500, but it is much smaller than and in many respects inferior to the plant it is proposed to install in Fort Wayne.

After leaving the waterworks station at Jackson the party visited the city hall and was received by the mayor and other city officials of Jackson.

CONCERNING THE BIDS.

The wisdom of the board of works in taking reasonable time for consideration of the recently submitted bids for the construction of an air compressor plant in this city is vindicated by some facts just disclosed by careful examination and comparison of the bids submitted by the Bass Foundry and Machine works, of Fort Wayne, and the Shaw-Kendall company, of Toledo.

The two low bids of $36,000 and $40,695, made by Joseph McWilliams & Company, of Louisville, contemplate furnishing at the first figure a plant to be driven by gas engines. The doubtful future of the supply of natural gas bars this bid from consideration and the other is not in accordance with specifications. Thus is the matter reduced to the difference in the proposals submitted by the Shaw-Kendall company and the Bass company, with the present competition narrowed to those two concerns.

During the course of an examination of the respective bids of the Shaw-Kendall people and the Bass company yesterday, discovery was made which shows that while the Shaw-Kendall company's drawings, submitted to the board of public works, illustrate two cross-compound condensing units with duplex air cylinders, their specifications call for but one unit, this single unit having a capacity of what is practically equivalent to the two cross-compound condensing Corliss duplex condensers upon which the Bass company has bid. The city specifications stipulate that there shall be two units, as the Bass bid provides, thereby giving the city a plant capable of flexibility, according to the view taken by some experts, it being contemplated, evidently, to disconnect one side of their machine while operating the other side as a single cylinder condensing machine. It is claimed that the cost of operating the proposed Bass installment could be done at a saving of much money on the item of steam alone.

The steam cylinders provided for in the Bass specifications are larger than those proposed by the Shaw-Kendall company and the two fly-wheels on the proposed Bass engine weigh 47,000 each, whereas the fly-wheel proposed for the Shaw-Kendall engine weighs but 16,000. The total weight of the one engine proposed by the Shaw-Kendall specifications with which to do the work is 99,500 pounds, and this includes the weight of the compressors, while the two engines proposed by the Bass company weigh 340,000 including the compressors.

Numerous advantages are pointed out in the Bass bid which are absent from the other company's bid, and the latter in many respects departs from the city specifications. It is stated by representatives of the Bass company that it is easy to figure out that their bid is at least $13,000 lower than the bid of the Shaw-Kendall company.

At all events the board of works is more than ever convinced that a course of wisdom was pursued in taking the bids under advisement until they can be looked into more carefully.

BONDSMEN NOT LIABLE.

(Auburn Courier.)

Special Judge Vesey, of Fort Wayne, yesterday, at Angola, sustained the demurer of the defendants to the complaint in the case of state ex rel McIntosh vs. Borst et al. This ends the case in the lower courts and holds that the sureties on the bond are not liable to McIntosh for the spurious county orders which he bought.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Inasmuch as May 6 next will positively be the last day for the payment of city and county taxes without the penalty imposed by law, I will keep the office open next week, beginning with Tuesday, April 30, from 7 until 9 o'clock p. m., for the receipt of taxes in order to accommodate people engaged during the day.

J. H. ROHAN,
County Treasurer.

April 22, 1901. d23-7t-w1t

GREAT OIL GUSHER IS STRUCK.

Hartford City, Ind., April 27.—A 400-barrel well has been drilled in one mile north of Montpelier, this county, which has created intense excitement among oil men by reason of the fact that the gusher was struck in the second pay sand at a depth of about 1,300 feet. The well is the property of Marion Melvin, of Bradford, Pa. Hundreds of abandoned wells and small producers will now be drilled deeper with a view of getting a fresh supply of the crude. The find is one of vital importance to oil men all over the country.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Auburn, Ind., April 27.—Mrs. Joel Smith, an aged woman residing in Spencerville, met with a shocking death here yesterday. Her clothing became ignited accidently and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her husband is 83 years old and very deaf and he did not hear her screams. When assistance finally arrived it was too late, the victim had been so badly burned that she died a few hours later.

MONEY ORDER RULING.

Washington, April 27.—The comptroller of the treasury has decided that postal money orders are payable only by postmasters upon whom they are drawn and to whom notice of the issue thereof has been sent. It has been the practice heretofore to cash money orders at postoffices other than those on which they are drawn and for the postmasters cashing such orders to turn them in to the postoffice department as vouchers.

TO EDUCATE PORTO RICANS.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 27.—The United States transport Sedgwick sailed yesterday evening for New York having on board nineteen Porto Rico youths who are going to the United States to be educated. Eleven of them are bound for the United States government Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. The government will assume the expenses of the eleven students referred to.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Pittsburg, April 27.—The wedding at 12:30 o'clock today of Miss Emily O'Niel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Niel, and Frederick Martin Davies, was one of the most brilliant of the season. The ceremony was performed in the Shadyside Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Fulton, of the Point Breeze Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Shadyside church, officiating. On account of the prominence of the two families the guests formed a notable gathering.

MUCH DEBT; NO ASSETS.

New York, April 27.—Marshal C. Blain, a contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today, with liabilities of $175,875; no assets. The principal creditors are all in Huntington, Pa., the largest being the Union bank, $52,500; William Davis, $50,000, and K. A. Lovell, $41,183.

RIVER WILL SOON GO DOWN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27.—An even stage has been maintained in the Ohio river flood since 2 o'clock this morning. The register is 59.7 feet. This, of course, delays the resumption of business, but as the weather everywhere above Cincinnati is reported clear and warm, it is certain the waters will soon begin to recede. Little can be done in the way of cleaning up in the submerged district before Monday.

FATAL COACHING ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, April 27.—A coaching party, consisting of several of the most prominent young men in Philadelphia, was overturned at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets today, and Joseph E. Widner, aged 30 years, son of P. A. B. Widner, had his skull fractured and is dying at a hospital. Harrison K. Caner was also badly injured. The accident was caused by the wheel of the coach catching in the street car tracks.

A Free Chew

Wetmore's Best is a navy tobacco. If you like navy tobacco and don't like Wetmore's Best, the dealer will return your money if he knows you bought it of him.

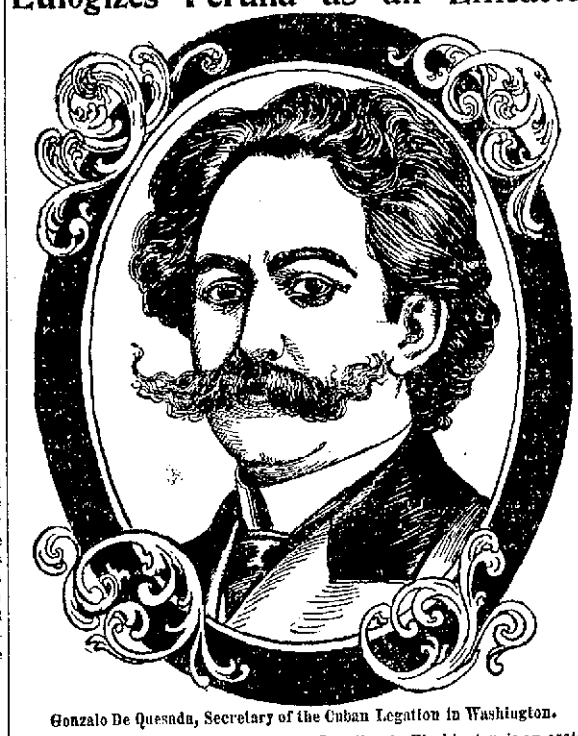
"It's all in the quality."

Made only by
M. C. WETMORE
TOBACCO COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

AN ACCOMPLISHED CUBAN

Eulogizes Peruna as an Efficacious Catarrh Cure.



Gonzalo De Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington.

Senor Quesda, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theatre, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement, but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Marti." In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Gonzalo De Quesada.

Peruna does not operate upon the system as the usual remedy does. It is not a local treatment. It operates as a systemic remedy. It gives tone to the weakened nerve centers, and thus gives tone to the mucous membranes that line the various organs of the body.

Catarrh is always located in some mucous membrane. Catarrh is a flabby condition of the blood vessels of these membranes. Peruna gives tone to these vessels and restores them to their natural elasticity.

Miss Martha Wittkopp writes from Greenville, Mich., the following: "When I began your treatment I had catarrh of the head, nose, throat, stomach and pelvic organs. I was troubled with hawking and spitting, caught cold very easily, had almost constant headache. My stomach was all out of order, I did not sleep well, and was more tired in the morning than when I retired. I had backache and was very nervous, in fact, the catarrh had permeated my entire system, and I almost despaired of getting well.

"I wrote you for advice and you advised Peruna. I began to gain right along, and am now well. My parents praise Peruna very much. As for myself, I can't speak well enough of it. I am well and happy and enjoy my life as I never have before. I cannot remember when I have felt as well as I do now."

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his endorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."

Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." This book treats exclusively of diseases peculiar to hot weather, is profusely illustrated and should be in the hands of every person suffering with any form of summer catarrh.

Mrs. Katherine Buhr, who has for many years made her home with the family of her brother, K. J. Bauer, has been removed to St. Rochus' hospital on account of her serious illness.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

There will be no religious services at the jail tomorrow.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The county board of A. O. H. will hold a regular meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Library hall.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

Rev. Albrecht, of Milwaukee, will be the guest tomorrow of Fred Paul, of 206 Harrison street.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Removes the Cause.

Master Lester Diamond has issued invitations for a birthday party for Saturday evening, May 4th.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The Primrose & Dockstader minstrels left this morning for South Bend.

GRAND OPENING PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

At Buffalo May 1st. The Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare plus $1.00 for the round trip on trains due at Buffalo at 4:45 p. m., April 30th, 2:05 a. m. and 7:35 a. m., May 1st, 1901, good to return for five days. Write, wire, 'phone or call on C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or F. L. Twining, agent, Fostoria, Ohio, or R. J. Hamilton, agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 23-6t

ATTENTION.

New and second-hand wheels for sale, also a full line of bicycle sundries, at the Bicycle Hospital, 249 Calhoun street. 22-6t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

RHOADS, CUT-RATE DRUGGIST,
97 Broadway, saves you 25 per cent.
Home Phone 1528. Goods delivered.
Cuticura Soap, 20c; Wine of Cardui, 75c; Miles' Remedies, 75c; S. S. S., 75c; Castoria, 35c; Honey and Tar, 19c.

L. O. HULL,
WALL PAPER

All Kinds and Prices. SURE to please you.
90 Calhoun Street.

Columbia
BICYCLES

FOR 23 YEARS
Columbias have satisfied all who have used them for pleasure, exercise or business. Constantly improving year by year, they have long been recognized as the
STANDARD BICYCLES OF THE WORLD.
Lightened construction in combination with important changes and improvements distinguish the
Chainless and Chain Columbias for 1901.
1901 Chainless, $75; Columbia Chain Bicycles, $50; Hartford Bicycles, $35; Vedette Bicycles, $25; 1900 Chainless, $60; Columbia Chain, $40; 1900 Hartfords, $30; Coaster Brakes, $5 extra.
COMPLETE STOCK OF BICYCLE SUNDRIES.
F. M. SMITH & CO. 22 CALHOUN ST.

..At Less than Cost..
Going Out of Business.
A Few of Our Many Bargains.
Rogers' Bros. Tea Spoons, $1.35 a set.
Roger Bro.'s Berry Spoons, $1.25.
$10.00 buys a Gent's Gold Filled Watch with Elgin movement, warranted 20 years by reliable manufacturers.
Ladies' Gold Filled Watches with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cake Baskets, $1.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.00.
A fine lot of Gent's Gold Filled Chain from $1.00 up.
Ladies' Guard Chains, soldered links, $1.50.
Solid Gold Rings from $1.00 up.
A Fine 8-Day Mantle Clock, $5.00.
Buy them now while the selection is good. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity.
P. Sherzinger,
78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99$\frac{44}{100}$ PER CENT. PURE.

COPYRIGHT 1899 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

VERY DIMINUTIVE BABY.

(Warsaw Times.)

Mr. and Mrs. Claude SeCheverell, of this city, are the parents of perhaps the smallest living, perfectly formed child ever given birth in Indiana. The child, a boy, weighed slightly less than two pounds at birth and was not quite twelve inches in length. A ladies' finger ring of the ordinary size may be used as a bracelet and can readily be slipped over the hand and on the wrist. The little fellow has a lusty pair of lungs for one of its size, cries at times, and even took nourishment of cream and water the next day after birth. From its diminutive size it was not thought the little one would survive, but its weigh has increased in ounces and each day since its birth, April 20, adds to its strength and to its chances of survival. The little one is lively and active and it may truthfully be said isn't larger than a "pint of cider."

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergenthiem's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

You Need Money

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH,

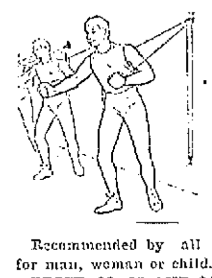
65 CLINTON STREET.

Dr. Jno. J. Ogle, Office with Dr. Gard, 13 West Wayne street; residence, 415 South Calhoun Street.

'Phones—Office, 245 Main; residence, 154 South.

All Chronic Diseases made a special study.

The Whiteley Exercisers



DRIVE AWAY THAT TIRED FEELING.

—o—

Promotes Perfect Physical Development.

Recommended by all physicians for man, woman or child.

PRICE, $2, $3 AND $4.

Ranke & Nussbaum.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 26 Madison St.

Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a special bargain, a fine 5-room cottage on Home Ave. Make me an offer. C. K. Fairfield, 7 Balle Ave. 4-27-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house and full 50 foot lot on W. Creighton Ave at $1,050. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns and Rosecomb Brown Leghorns; at 174 Maumee Ave.

FOR SALE—Nice residence and large grounds on Hoagland Ave.; very desirable; want an offer. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Smith Premier No. 2 typewriter; A1 condition; has been in service about one year. Address "Stenographer," care this office. 27-6t

FOR SALE—Choice building lots on Broadway, Fairfield and Cottage avenues; will build if desired. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Stoves and Repairs. Six-hole, high and low closet range; five-burner gas range. C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun St. Phone 427 South. 27-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—The 7-room brick residence at 16 Baker St. for sale at a bargain if taken before the 1st of May; if not sold at once will be for rent. Apply at 16 Baker St.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, the property at northwest corner of Lafayette and Washington streets, consisting of two single and one double dwelling. Enquire of Henry Stier at People's Store. 22-6t

FOR SALE—Jersey cows, soon to be fresh; also eggs for hatching from thoroughbred White Wyandotte fowls that are good winter layers. Three and one-half miles north of city on Lima road. Rural Route No. 6. L. D. Elliott. 23-5t

FOR SALE—Nice cottage, Wabash Ave., $1,400; nice cottage Broadway, near Emmaus church, $1,700; nice cottage, Scott Ave., $1,500; small cottage near east yards, two squares from car line, $575. Fire and all other kinds of insurance. 76 Calhoun St. 'Phone 192 Main. G. W. Boerger. 4-9-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—Green stamp trading book. Finder return to 24 Arcade and receive reward.

LOST—Fancy gold pin; colored maroon and white; initials C. M. A. Finder return to Sentinel office and receive reward. 26-2t

LOST—A pair of gold rim spectacles, Sunday morning, between Second street and Lake Shore depot. Finder return to 28 Second street from Calhoun street. A24-tf

LOCAL NEWS.

William Walda has returned from Boston.

George J. Kierspe is able to be about after an illness of two weeks.

Ralph Yarnelle gave a bowling party at the Crystal Maze alley Thursday night.

Harry Webster, of Van Wert, O., who has been visiting in the city, has returned home.

C. G. Smith, of the Business Guide, is recovering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Mrs. Robert Porteous, of Manistee, Mich., who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned home.

The Fort Wayne Motorcycle club will make its regular Sunday run tomorrow morning, weather permitting.

F. E. Wickheimer, of Huntington, and Hoyer Ireland, of Columbia City, were business callers in the city yesterday.

Albert W. Ringwalt, of Milan township, has been elected superintendent of the Waterloo public schools.

The regular meetings of the Relief union and Home for Emergencies will be held in the usual place on Monday afternoon.

Charles H. Windt, manager of the Withington handle factory, has gone to Jackson, Mich., to spend Sunday with friends.

Mrs. L. J. Motschman and daughter, Elizabeth, have gone to Springfield, Ohio, to be the guests of Mrs. Motschman's parents.

Mrs. Henry Zauner, of Suttenfield street, and sister, Mrs. Caroline Weber, will spend Sunday with their mother and sister in Toledo.

Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Pattee entertained a number of the members of the Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' Republican club Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shulze will entertain a party of friends this evening in honor of the seventy-eighth anniversary of his grandmother's birthday.

Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor of Christ's Lutheran church, will deliver his lecture, "Boys Becoming Men," at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and Elvira, Iowa.

Charles S. Kiser has received a letter from friends in Pasadena, Cal., stating that the remains of his brother Frank, who died there two weeks ago, were cremated.

The Bicycle Dealers' association will meet Monday night in the Wayne club to make further arrangements for the race meet to be given at the Driving park May 30th.

Miss Agnes Fairbanks entertained a few friends informally last evening. A dozen young people called at the Fairbanks home and spent a delightful evening with dancing.

Dr. A. P. Buchman will address the Theosophical Society of America at its fifteenth annual session to be held at the English hotel, Indianapolis, commencing Sunday afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. social to have been held at the home of Mrs. Fairbanks on Thursday, will be held at the home of Mrs. S. L. Morris, on West Washington street, on Wednesday, instead.

The third of the monthly "question box" services, which have proven so popular at Plymouth Congregational church, will be conducted tomorrow evening by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bailey.

Bids for St. Catherine's academy, the new girls' school to be erected by St. Patrick's parish, will be opened at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The school will cost in the neighborhood of $9,000.

The Christian Endeavor section of the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will conduct a handkerchief sale at the Arcade this afternoon. An excellent supper will be served.

A meeting of social democrats was held last night in Schroeder's hall and an address was made by Thomas O'Brien, candidate for councilman on the social democratic ticket for the Fourth ward.

Huntington Herald: "The Fort Wayne Southwestern Traction company has filed in the recorder's office here for record four more deeds conveying to them certain canal lands near Roanoke."

Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder of the Fort Wayne M. E. district, will conduct quarterly services in St. Paul's M. E. church on Sunday evening at 7:30. He will preach and administer the sacrament.

The recital given by Miss Mary Wood Chase, of Chicago, at the Wayne club yesterday afternoon was one of great merit. The recital was given under the auspices of the Morning Musical, and the members of that society and invited friends were the guests.

A merry crowd of fifty guests invaded the home of Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Bricker, at 92 Oliver street, Friday evening and spent the time most enjoyably. Mr. Bricker has recently completed a new barn and those who cared for the diversion spent the evening in dancing there. At 11:30 the party repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous luncheon was served. The members of Col. E. S. Walker camp No. 159, Sons of Veterans, with their auxiliary, L. A. S. No. 19, together with a few invited friends, made up the party. Mr. Bricker is captain of the camp and is very popular.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—"All who have asthma—sure—take Hirons' Asthma Cure." It relieve and cures hay fever. We just bought 400 bottles. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3m

WANTED—Man for this section by old house solid financial standing; $36 cash paid for two weeks' trial. Permanent if successful. Manager, 331 Caxton Building, Chicago. 20-22-27-29.

WANTED—All who have asthma—hay fever—catarrh or cough—to try Hirons' Asthma Cure; it relieves and cures; just bought 400 bottles. Meyer Bros. & Co. 5-eod-3m

WANTED—Worthy woman or young lady of good character to distribute sample orders to housekeepers; commission or salary $1.50 per day. National Soap Works, Chicago. 25&27

WANTED—Ideas—A practical carriage wrench which will not soil hands nor slip off the tap would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Lady Agents—Your opportunity; Hygeia Straight Front and Military Corsets are money-makers; every woman wants one. For terms apply Department D., Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-16-sat13t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

WANTED—When in need of iron, or wire fences, iron or wire settees and chairs, for cemetery purposes; iron flower vases, drinking or fancy fountains, you should see my catalogues and get best prices before ordering from the other fellows, as I handle first-class goods at reasonable prices. Call on me at 5 Cass street, or send postal and I will call on you. J. A. Bookwalter. 4-13-3tf

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

PAPERING done PROMPTLY and done RIGHT by L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

BIG RUSH:—Keep with the crowd and get your souvenirs at Vesey's. 25tf

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Photographer Miner is taking the photographs of the officers at the city hall under the Scherer administration and the councilmen from the various wards. All have been taken excepting two. When completed the pictures will be grouped and hung in the council chamber.

City Clerk Monning has received the election supplies for the approaching election. The supplies consist of 1,200 large election notices, in English and German, and forty-seven packages containing tally sheets, envelopes, election laws, affidavits and other blanks.

Three new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the city health office this morning. They are located at 139 Broadway, 44 West Wayne and 87 Grant street.

The Fort Wayne Bowling club will go to Toledo tomorrow to play a match game at Masonic alleys. The Fort Wayne players will be John Farnan, Ross Stradley, Fred Reynolds, Otto Owels and Clarence Allen.

FEED YOURSELF SCIENTIFICALLY.

Some Sure Results From Proper Food Selection.

Farmers select certain food to bring about desired results in their animals, but it is not so easy a matter with the complex machine called man (or more highly organized woman).

The food specialist, however, has been at work, and in Grape-Nuts we find a food containing delicate natural particles of Phosphate of Potash and larger quantities of albumen.

These unite in the human body forming the peculiar soft substance which fills the cells of the brain. Therefore, when one desires to use a food directly intended for brain-building the food Grape-Nuts may be depended upon.

Fortunately it is one of the most delicious bits of food used by mankind, the delicate sweet of Grape-Sugar being of the most charming character. All prominent grocers sell Grape-Nuts, made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House, 23 Douglas ave. Inquire first door west. 27-3t

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room at 24 West Berry street. 18-1mo

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. 16 Brooklyn Ave. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Grocery and meat market and fixtures for both. Inquire at 274 Hoagland ave. 20-27

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, centrally located. 26 W. Jefferson st. 27-2t

FOR RENT—One furnished room and three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping at 177 Griffith St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room, No. 94 Wells street. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Works, office East Superior street. 18-tf

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—On easy monthly payments, several 5 and 6-room house. J. F. Bickel, 35 Bank block. 4-24-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of furnished rooms for light housekeeping; light and fuel furnished; two minutes' walk from court house. Apply 81 E. Washington St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Cottage of two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; also furnished rooms for rent. 39 W. Washington street, one square from Calhoun street. 24-tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Before May 1—Eight-room house; modern improvements; fruits, etc.; in Lakeside. Apply C. M. Gillette, recorder's office, court house. 25-6t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without board; all modern conveniences; rates reasonable. 27 and 29 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished suit of front rooms; modern conveniences; central location; suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 106 E. Berry St.; same block as city hall. 4-10-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—From May 1st to Sept. 1st a large modern furnished residence on W. Wayne St. Parties desire to leave the city for the summer and will give reasonable terms to the right party. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Room 20x50, south of Aveline house alley, rear of Wellington restaurant; good for shop; storage or other purpose; $10 per month. Apply 24 E. Wayne. Also at No. 9 East Wayne, one front basement room, suitable for office or barber shop and shoe polishing parlor. 17-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 185 W. Berry St. 23-tf

WANTED—To make rope portiers from chenille curtains. Inquire, No. 57 West Willams St. 24&27

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Persons everywhere who can write meritorious sketches, articles or stories; good pay. Literary Bureau, 303 Caxton Building, Chicago. 27-29-4-6-11-13-18-20

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery work for us at their homes; steady work; good pay. Ladies' Toilet Supply Co., 1210, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling man of age for Indiana to advertise and collect; $65 monthly to start and all expenses; position permanent; good route. Address Superintendent, 310 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Know Your Future—Send sex and date of birth, in own writing, and 12c to Mrs. J. H. Wickwire, clairvoyant, lock box 540, Jackson, Mich., and receive answers to five questions; disease diagnosed; never fails.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only two more weeks of our special offer of scholarship, board and tools, eight weeks completes; $12 weekly paid graduates. Write for particulars today. Moler Barber college, Chicago, Ill. 27-6t

WANTED.

WANTED—Two good experienced waist girls at 15 Arcade. 27-2t

WANTED—At once, four first-class carriage painters. Wayne Buggy Co. 20-2t

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Will do plain sewing very cheap. Call at 317 Hanna street. 24-6t

WANTED—Woman for chamber work. Crescent Restaurant, 14 W. Berry St.

WANTED—A girl for housework. Mrs. Horace Marriot, 142 W. Washington St. 4-23-tf

WANTED—Woman to work in laundry. Apply at Allen County Orphans' Home. 4-23-tf

WANTED—A girl for light housework and taking care of children. Apply 117 Lake Ave. 26-2t

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. Inquire 171 East Berry street. 25-3t

WANTED—A man to learn to repair watches. Call at 98 N. Harrison St., between 9 and 10 a. m. 23tf

WANTED—Ladies to call and get sample bottle of Mrs. Sommers' Remedy for Ladies, 56 W. DeWald street. 4-3-1mo

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Two good girls for first and second work, by Mrs. F. J. Hayden, Hanna Homestead. East Lewis street. 26-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must come well recommended; good wages. 241 West Berry street. 11-tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family; good wages to right party. Apply 23 Jackson street. 26-2t

WANTED—Ladies' hats trimmed, 20c; all kinds of first-class millinery work done very cheap. Mrs. Field, 53 W. Lewis St.

WANTED—I have opened the cleanest and best upholstering and mattress rooms in the city. F. E. Harman, 181 Calhoun St. 4-6-1m

WANTED TO SELL—Good as new, very cheap for cash, a 5-drawer, drophead Singer sewing machine. Address G. W. M., Sentinel. 1-tf

WANTED—Portrait Agents—Finest work, lowest prices, outfits credited, delivery guaranteed. Write us. Crown Art Co., 6436 Eggleston Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A double-bank reed organ action builder; one competent to build any part of the action. Address, Needham Piano and Organ Co., Washington, N. J. 25t6

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened right and reasonable; called for and delivered. Phone 147 S., or address South Side Machine Works, 363 and 365 S. Lafayette St. a25t3

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. O., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Young man to act as agent for our enameline letters and figures for signs on glass, cardboard, banners, etc.; big profits for the right party. H. A. Koehler, 176 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., has a number of nice places waiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—A good plain cook who understands washing and ironing; she must give satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. Montgomery Hamilton, southwest corner of Clinton and Montgomery Sts. 26-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Private detective wants engagement; all cases; city or country; evidence in divorce cases obtained, etc.; charges very reasonable; advice free; all business treated strictly confidential; highest references. Call or address "Mack," 53 W. Lewis St.

WANTED—Home Work—$6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing. We have several lines to give out. Some to copy letters. An hour or two evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly income.... Enclose stamp. Work sent any distance. Address gical operation, and its advantages Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine baby cab and also a ladies' wheel at a reasonable price. Call at 24 E. Washington St.

FOR SALE—Nearly new nine-room steam heated residence, west end; price cut to $4,500. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage on E. Creighton Ave.; brick pavement paid; price cut to $1,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A lot on W. Creighton Ave., 55x150; a very desirable location; price reduced to $850. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—9-room house on Harrison St., near Williams; lot 25x150; price, $2,500; make us an offer. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room cottage; all modern; corner lot; on W. Jefferson St.; price $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Drug store, complete stock and fixtures; good location; a bargain; established trade. Address, Druggist, care Sentinel. 27t6

FOR SALE—Frame double house on Lake Ave.; property in fine condition; rents well; will be sold at a bargain. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—18 choice lots near the Jefferson street school; first choice can now be had on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice new 7-room house short distance west of Broadway; 30 foot lot; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 1-28-1m

FOR SALE—Nearly new, nine rooms, bath and electric lights, on Hanna street, near DeWald; a special bargain, $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Vacant property on Hoagland Ave.; high and dry; east front; asphalt pavement; near Creighton Ave.; cheap. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—8-room dwelling on W. Creighton Ave., near Webster; bath, closet and gas for fuel and lights; price $2,500. Lennart & Zorbaugh, 81 Calhoun St., second floor. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Lot on E. Butler St., size 50x150 feet; lays two feet higher than the sidewalk; one-half block east of Clinton; will sell cheap if taken at once. Lennart & Zorbaugh. 3-28-1m

FOR SALE—Factory sites on E. Columbia St., near the bridge; close to the heart of the city; paved street; fire protection; etc.; or would build a good feed yard on a part of the ground for a good tenant. Apply to Foster Furniture Co. 4-13-1m

FOR SALE—Desirable lot, 100x150 feet, corner Wabash avenue and Humphrey street; will divide to suit purchaser and erect building if desired and sell on easy payments; no commission. Call on Hoosier Mfg. Co., 30 East Berry street. 3-30-1mo

FOR SALE—Building lots; at $100 to $300 each, on very easy payments; situated on N. Clinton St., fifteen minutes walk from the court house and three or four minutes from street car. John H. Jacobs, Spy Run Ave., north of Cenlivre Brewery, west side of the road. 2tf

FOR SALE—Dwelling and half lot on Baker St.; full lot and two dwellings on Center St.; dwelling and full lot on West Creighton ave.; vacant lots on St. Mary's ave.; vacant lots on Howell St., Rockhill Heirs' add.; two farms, will take part payment in improved city property. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE—Cottage house opposite Franklin school; one block from Lutheran church and school; short distance from Catholic church and school; house has good cellar, hard and soft water, and furnace; also natural gas; lot 52x150 feet. Southeast corner Huffman St. and Franklin Ave. Inquire at same.

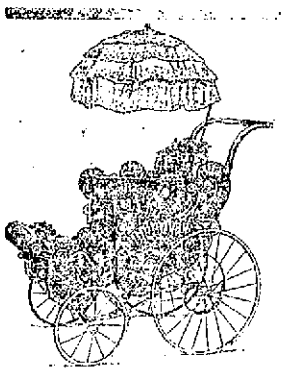
FOR SALE—Two-story brick store building on W. Main St., 20x150 feet on E. Main St. at a bargain; four acres; good 6-room house on Baker Ave.; 6-room brick house; two lots on Hillside Ave., $900; three Washington Boul. residences; two 7-room house on Holman S. at a bargain; half price lot in Lakeside. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolraska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 280 acres 9 miles west of city; 83 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-25-d-a-w-tf

Up-to-Date Go-Carts...

Can be found at

PICKARD BROS.



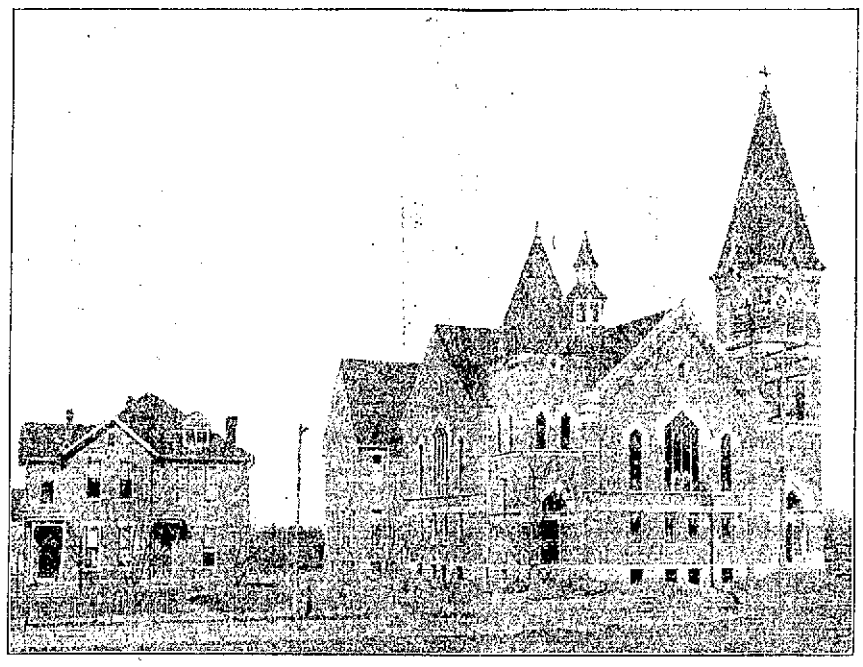
We have secured the agency for the best adjustable Go-Cart made. The automatic drop back and raise front can be adjusted so as to make a flat surface several inches longer than the bottom of a baby carriage, so that in this position it can be used for the smallest baby, or it can be adjusted to a sitting position, suitable for a child of three or four years. This arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.

PICKARD BROS.,

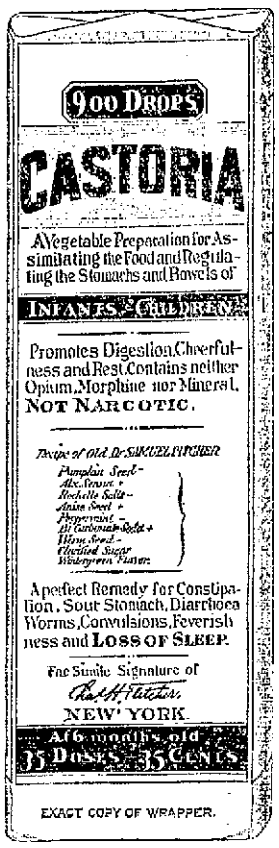
...HEADQUARTERS FOR...

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

THE NEW EMMAUS LUTHERAN CHURCH



HANDSOME HOUSE OF WORSHIP ON SOUTH BROADWAY TO BE DEDICATED WITH NOTABLE SERVICES TOMORROW.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

THE CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Mayor,
HENRY C. BERGHOFF.
For City Clerk,
AUGUST M. SCHMIDT.
Municipal Judge.
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Ward.
G. R. HENCH,
E. J. EHRMAN.
Second Ward.
WILLIAM J. HOSEY,
FRANK J. BAKER.
Third Ward.
JOHN J. O'RYAN,
EDWIN J. LENNON.
Fourth Ward.
JOHN J. BAUER,
HENRY C. BAADE.
Fifth Ward.
JOSEPH F. ZURBUCH,
ADOLPH FOELLINGER.
Sixth Ward.
SYLVESTER M'MAHON,
HENRY C. SCHWARTZ.
Seventh Ward.
PETER J. SCHEID,
FERDINAND MEIER.
Eighth Ward.
EDWARD C. MILLER,
HENRY W. KOHLMANN.
Ninth Ward.
CHARLES P. SORDELET,
JOHN C. FIGEL.
Tenth Ward.
WILLIAM E. GERDING,
BERNHARD BORKENSTEIN.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 136 meets at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.
Stationary Firemen—No. 40 meets at K. of L. hall.
Brewery Workmen—No. 62 meets at 54 East Main street, third floor.
Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. & A. M.
Masonic Temple—Kellar, the magician.

DESPAIR OR HUMOR.

It is not yet clear whether the ruling emotion of the republican campaign managers is despair or humor. The republican organ warns its readers that a "vote for Berghoff means a vote to turn the canal water into the city mains;" that "a vote for Berghoff is a vote for the expenditure of an hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the canal," etc., with considerable more like that.

A vote for Mr. Berghoff means nothing of the sort. Canal water will not be turned into the city mains. During Mr. Berghoff's administration the city will be equipped with an air-lift pumping plant that will furnish all the water the people want to use, and that, too, from deep rock wells, pure and undefiled. A vote for Mr. Berghoff will not mean the payment of "an hundred thousand dollars," or one hundred cents, for the canal. The water question has been settled most happily and until Fort Wayne has outgrown need of twelve millions or fifteen millons of water daily the source of supply will be wells.

No intelligent voter will be deceived or bamboozled by any such opera bouffe campaign as that now employed by the republicans. Mr. Berghoff's fitness, integrity, ability and experience are not questioned. He will give the city a clean, business-like and economical administration and will enforce the laws.

Comparison of the details of the various bids submitted for furnishing Fort Wayne with an air-lift pumping plant seems to indicate many distinct advantages in the bids of the Bass Foundry and Machine company of Fort Wayne. With anything like equality in all essential things the people of Fort Wayne generally will be glad to have the award made to the Fort Wayne establishment. Many thousands of dollars involved in the contract will be spent in Fort Wayne as wages. That is the substantial and practical side of the matter. Fort Wayne ought to be loyal to her own manufacturing institutions. That is the sentimental side of it—a matter of civic pride—and yet with its distinct material benefits as well. It is not a good thing to say that Fort Wayne goes abroad to buy what it may purchase at home.

WHERE IS THAT ISSUE?

What has become of that issue upon which half a dozen republican politicians waged a very successful municipal campaign in the lobbies of the Indiana state house last winter? Then Fort Wayne was set forth as the worst-governed city in the country. That issue was lost sight of the moment the law transferring local government from the people to the governor was in force and has not been heard from since. It was omitted from the republican platform and it has been studiously omitted from the campaign discussions of the republican organ. Law enforcement was the issue upon which the charter amendments were justified. Now it is pure water, the question of which is settled and settled right: Mr. Berghoff's misfortunes in business, and a dozen other things which are not issues. The question of enforcing the law, of justifying the political rape made on the charter, the creation of an office for whose encumbent the people are denied the right to make choice, have been shoved aside. A lot of noise and a lot of dust are being raised to distract attention from the vastly superior fitness of the democratic candidate for mayor and to soothe, if possible, indignation the people have felt at the political juggling with the charter. It will fail to deceive anybody.

PROTECTION FOR THE HEN.

It will be generally admitted that the industrious hen has done much for mankind and deserves to lead a life of placidity and comfort. She is a hard-working, persevering member of society, and we all of us owe her gratitude. To be sure, she has a way of going on a strike occasionally in the winter time and refusing to lay, but even such exhibitions of eccentricity should not lessen our affection and respect. Down in Connecticut they propose to show this affection in a new way. A bill has been passed by the house of representatives in that state providing a fine of $100 or a maximum imprisonment of two years for the theft of poultry, and also establishing a standing reward of $50 for anyone giving information that leads to the conviction of a chicken thief.

If this bill becomes a law the deserving hen should be able to perform her accustomed duties in greater peace. It may even lead to an increase in the number of eggs, for no longer will the hen be haunted by the fear of unwelcome visits to the chicken coop upon the part of persons having no business there. If the removal of such a cause for anxiety has a beneficial mental effect—as, no doubt, it will have—why should it not help the industry in which she engages?

The proposed Connecticut law will have the approval of all friends of the hen and will be accounted a good measure.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.

HOW YOU MAY OBTAIN A LASTING CURE FROM PILES.

No Surgical Operation, No Pain, Trifling Expense—A Simple, Harmless Remedy, But It Does the Work.

There are some people who have piles as regularly and frequently as other people have colds. Any little bowel trouble will bring them on, an extra exertion, as in lifting, will produce them, and in fact will often appear without any apparent provocation. Piles, however, is much more serious than a cold, as the tendency is always to grow worse until the trouble becomes deep seated and chronic, or develops into some fatal rectal disease.

While there are many pile remedies which give relief, yet there is but one which not only gives instant relief, but at the same time makes a permanent cure, and that is the well-known Pyramid Pile Cure.

This remedy is composed of simple, harmless vegetable ingredients, but combine so effectively and act so promptly and thoroughly that it cures every form of piles whether itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. In long standing cases the Pyramid Pile Cure has proven to be the only certain cure except a sur- Eagle Mfg. Co., 108 Spitzer Bldg., over an operation are many, as it is painless, causes no delay or interference with daily occupation and, last but not least, is cheaper than any surgical operation could possibly be, costing 50 cents a package at any drug store. The cases that the Pyramid Pile Cure will not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depending on this cheap but effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure and it never disappoints except in cases beyond the reach of medical skill. The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Each package contains a treatise on cause and cure of piles together with testimonials from every section of this country.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual Society will hold their regular services in the Elektron Building next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Dr. O. W. Knowles, of Grand Rapids, will lecture and give tests. Come and hear him. Everybody invited.

We are dispensing the same drinks that made our Fountain popular last year. Ranke & Nussbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

The purest, coolest and most delicious Ice Cream Soda served at Ranke & Nussbaum's, 88 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Girl to help with Accordion Plaiting. 373 S. Calhoun St.

Soda prepared and dispensed by an expert at Ranke & Nussbaum's Fountain, 88 Calhoun St.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. C. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

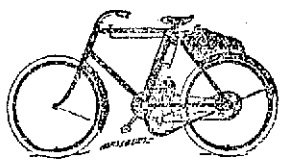
WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We defy anyone to successfully challenge our statement that you can get from us a little the finest stock of seasoned lumber obtainable hereabouts, whether you want a few feet or boards by the thousand. It is our purpose to suit you in every respect and our supply, facilities and methods enable us to "make good" our promises.

The Diether Lumber Co.
44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

SOME

Bicycle Dealers



THE PATEE MOTOR Cycle creates anew that old time longing for a wheel.

select a line of Bicycles with the longest margin of profit to themselves.
WE DON'T. The margin of profit on Patee Crest Bicycles is smaller than any line we handle, but we advise our customers to buy them because we KNOW THEY ARE GOOD. There is no guaranty on bicycles so good and so liberal as the Patee Guaranty.
Come and see for yourself.

For Sale by Randall Wheel Co.

Clay Street Vehicle Works,

11 and 13 Clay Street.

Come and see the full line of up-to-date vehicles of all descriptions - - - - - -

—AT—

ALBANUS BROS.

Now is the time to have your vehicles painted and repaired.

—Home Phone 290.

The Wail of the Back

WELL KNOWN IN FORT WAYNE.

No wonder the back cries out for help. The back is to mankind what the mainspring is to a watch—take the tempering out and work is mighty uncertain. When the kidneys are sick they take the temper out of the back. Many a busys business man is forced to give up from the pains and aches of a bad back, and it's the same in every walk of life.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure Kidney Ills in all their varied forms. Backache, Headache, Weariness, Rheumatic Pains, Urinary Disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease. They are indorsed by people you know; by Fort Wayne citizens. Read this proof:

Mr. J. S. Tyler, of 115 Shawnee avenue, carpenter by trade, says:

I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and can highly recommend them as a most worthy remedy. I was afflicted with kidney complaint for a number of years. It differed somewhat from the ordinary cases, for when I was up and around my back did not ache, but as soon as I got in bed it started, and the only way I could get relief was by getting up. Many a night I have spent sleeping in a chair. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I had become so bad that I had to get up nearly every night and could get no rest except in a chair. The very first night after I started to use this remedy I slept as well as I ever did without feeling one touch of pain. I hardly believe that many people are affected with their kidneys just as I was, but whether they are or not they cannot make a mistake if they give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 West Wayne Street,
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY GONE

H. H. HAINES SUFFERS A FIRE LOSS OF $1,000.

Office Building in Lakeside Destroyed by Flames—Believe Incendiaries Dit It.

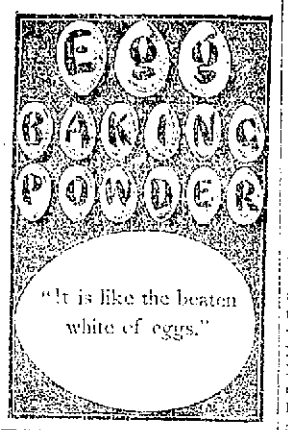
A frame building containing the offices and laboratory of H. H. Haines, on the premises at 26 Columbia avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Haines is the manufacturer of Fathers' remedies and in addition to the office equipment, nearly $1,000 worth of medicines were destroyed. When discovered the flames had enveloped nearly the entire interior of the building, and it was impossible for the firemen to save the property. There was but $300 insurance. Mr. Haines' net loss will be about $1,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. There has been no fire in the building for more than a week and it is stated that there were no chemicals there which could have by any means caused the blaze.

A FLATTERING OFFER.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church, has been tendered the position of financial secretary of the MacAlester college, of St. Paul, the offer having been made by the president, Dr. James Wallace. MacAlester college is the leading Presbyterian college of the northwest and the students at the institution number several hundred. The position offers an income of about $4,000 a year, but after mature consideration of the proposition, Rev. Berckenridge declined the offer, giving as his reason that his present charge needs his services and that the field in Fort Wayne offers a greater scope for Christian labor.



Rev. Breckenridge was recommended to President Wallace by several of the leading Presbyterian divines of the west and the offer is certainly a most flattering one. The college authorities are desirous of raising about $300,000 to enlarge the institution and the offer to Rev. Breckenridge was made on account of his reputation as a financier.

AN ARCHITECT OBJECTS.

Editor of Sentinel:—As a citizen of Fort Wayne and a practising architect allow me, through the columns of your paper, to protest against the action of the school committee in giving the work for the library and high school to two architects of this city.

Manifestly the committee had no more right to give away this work than a contract or so much money from the public treasury.

These buildings are for the public and built with the public funds. They ought to be the best that can be procured.

If it was a matter of selection, the school committee are not competent to act; as they are not experts in art or architecture.

The proper way for them to have done would have been to call for an open competition; thus all local architects could have submitted designs to a jury, composed of outside architects of recognized ability, the finding of this jury to be binding on all parties. Thus the best man would have won and no one would have had valid ground for complaint. Ample time should have been allowed.

There was no necessity for hustle and bustle; it was not a matter of killing hogs or shifting cars; but the building of monumental structures that would outlast the present generation.

Most city officials would consider artists and architects the flower of their community and try to encourage them; at least see they have fair play. Most of us architects have spent some little time, study and money in acquiring our knowledge and more or less skill; hence we do not like to see about $200,000 worth of public work given away, for the asking, without our having a chance to show what we could do.

It is from the fees for service in performing just such work the architect obtains his money to expend for diamonds, watches, pianos and other inexpensive articles, to say nothing of sums required for missionary purposes of foreign travel.

George R. Tolman.

Fort Wayne, April 25.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1901.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Rooms 606 and 608, Smith block, Liberty avenue and Sixth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

A24-w-s-td

PAPERING done PROMPTLY and done RIGHT by L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

Go-Carts of Real Worth.

Go-Carts in such variety and at such low prices that you can't help but be more than satisfied. Prices range from $6.00 up to $25.00, and we guarantee the quality, durability and style just as we do everything else in this quality store.

The Pape Furniture Co.

THE QUALITY STORE.

For Spring Wear.....

Just in. All the new, nobby styles in Stiff and Soft Hats. Bring your silver scrip to us. Save 5 per cent on your purchases.

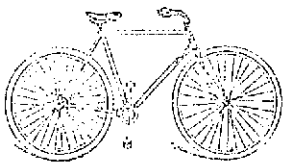
Wm. Meyer & Bro.,

The Gents' Furnishers. 84 Calhoun St.

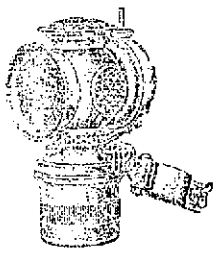
Architect M. J. Stock is preparing plans for a new K. of P. hall at Auburn.

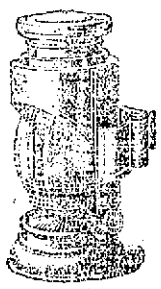
Ellis Kiser has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health.

LOOK AROUND AT OUR PRICES.

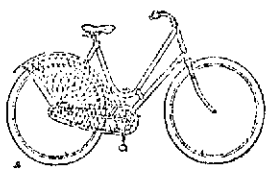


$2.50 Majestic Gas Lamps, $1.75.
$2.50 O. K. Gas Lamps, 75c.
Besides these we carry the following lamps: Solars, Admirals, 20th Century and Electros, at the lowest possible prices.





$1.00 I. C. Oil Lamps, 60c.
$1.00 Light-Weight Oil Lamps, 60c



The Rambler

The standard of years. As to the quality of this wheel everyone knows.

Prices to suit the lightest purse. $35.00 up.

The Racycle

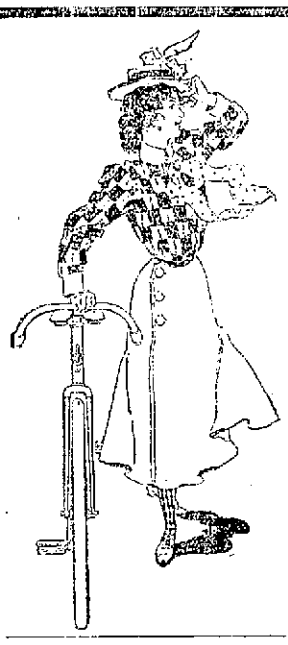
A familiar name, that should always be considered by anyone intending to buy a wheel in whose build quality alone is considered; not a defective part; made in a factory where skilled workmen are ordered to turn out the best wheel on the market regardless of cost.

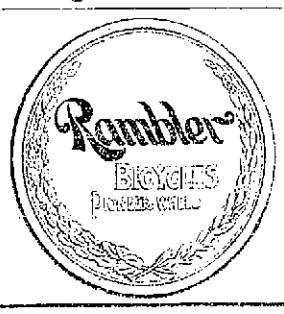
Price, $40.00 up.

The Rumsey

Come and look at this wheel and we will show you something about it that is good. Price, $40.00.

75c Push Button Bells, 45c





The Barnes
The White Flyer

The color that stands for purity. When you ride a "White Flyer" you and everyone who sees you knows that you are mounted on the best wheel built.

Bicycles Complete

$2.00. Can You Beat That.

Second-hand, but good, and in good condition. We have on hand a large line of these wheels that have been taken in exchange for later models and have carefully gone over and repaired and put in proper condition each one. They are not, of course, the "latest models," but the price is awfully low. Come and look at them. You will be surprised.

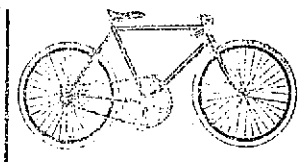
THEY ARE GOING FOR $2, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15 AND $18. THINK OF IT!

Never Leak Tire Fluid

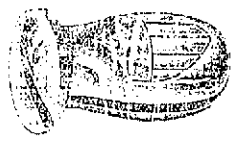
Stops all leaks in single tube tires.
THE ONLY FLUID THAT CAN BE LEGALLY USED IN A PNEUMATIC TIRE!
When injected into a tire it will never evaporate, but is always in liquid form, ready to plug up a hole as quickly as made. Will not stop up or interfere with working of valve.

4 oz. tube (for one tire).....20c.
8 oz. can (for two tires).....35c.

Neverleak is the only compound used or indorsed by manufacturers of tires.



Neverslip Nipple Grip



Fits any nipple, no adjustment necessary, and affords the user a powerful grip. They are hardened, nickel plated and polished.
Regular price, 25c.
Our price, 15c.

Tires

We carry all makes of these, including such as the Palmer, G. & J., Goodrich, Morgan & Wright, Fisk and Wabash, at the lowest possible prices.
Single Tube Tires, $1.50 up.

Lubricates
Prevents Rust
Cleans and
Polishes
You can get it here.

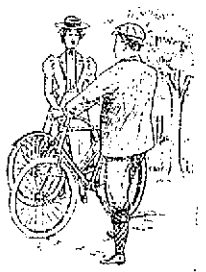
Pumps 15c Up

At Last

You can buy oil in a bottle and keep it there without having to pour into a can before using. No oil can! No oily fingers! (Ladies note.) But the bottle is not all you get. The bottle is full of the best oil that can be produced at any price.

Regular price, 25c.
Our price, 15c.

. . . Repairs . . .



Our repair shop has the well gained reputation of being the best in the city. Repairs refused at other shops as being too difficult, we have repaired. A guarantee goes with all our work. By adopting all the latest improvements in machinery we turn out better work at moderate charges. If you have any repair work you want done, remember the best work is done by us.

New Bicycles

With Ironclad Guarantee from . . . . . .

$15.00 up.

HIMES & ROSENWINKEL,

84 CLINTON STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

THE SIPE

Educated Animal and Lilliputain Shows....

FORT WAYNE, ONE DAY ONLY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st.

2--Performances--2

At 2 and 8 p. m.

RAIN OR SHINE.

Free Street Parade.

25c--ADMISSION--25c

CHILDREN 10 YEARS AND UNDER 15c AFTERNOON ONLY.

SHOW LOT--W. JEFFERSON STREET.

YOU ARE INVITED

To inspect my line of

New Spring Suitings.

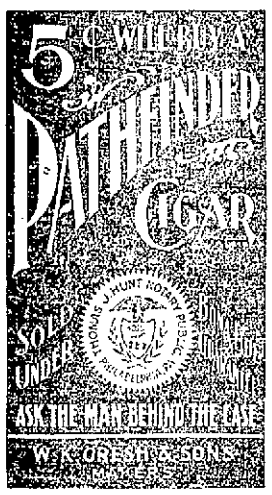
Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Andrew Foster,

THE TAILOR,

15 W. Wayne Street.

Meh20-eod-26t



a20-eod-33t

POROUS MESH

UNDERWEAR

C. A. PIENKOWSKY'S

It is Cleanly.

It is Elastic.

It is the coolest underwear you can wear.

The Porous Mesh underwear permits the escape of perspiration and hence the circulation of the blood is not interfered with.

Seidel Bros.,

SOLE AGENTS. 50 CALHOUN ST.

France pays for her paupers by means of a tax of 10 per cent on all theater tickets sold.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

Fort Wayne came very near turning the tables on Toledo yesterday by giving them a shut out to think over after supper. Toledo failed to score until the ninth inning, when Fort Wayne stood four runs to the good. The Mud Hens had made but two hits off Ames up to that time, when Gnadinger got to first on a fumble by Ames; Gilks, Fisher and McIntyre followed with a hit each, during which fusilade two Hens scored. The next two men up went out, but then Smith swung on one for a drive to the fence, clearing the bases and the score was tied. In the ninth Ames had a gift and Doggie, thinking it about time to attract a little attention to himself, made a beautiful drive and Ames came in with the winning run. The first two runs for Fort Wayne came in the second inning, when both F. Miller and Hankey were forced home when the bags were filled by Toledo's pitcher giving the succeeding batters bases on balls. The next two runs were made in the sixth, when two Hoosiers got around without a hit being made. McIntyre was very wild and gave eight bases on balls, although he was successful in strikeouts, getting six to his credit. Ames was protested by Strobel, but paid no attention to it. Fox was out of the game, leaving for Grand Rapids in the evening, and Fuller caught a good game. Following is the score:

TOLEDO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Kane, ss	5	0	1	0	4	0
Cargo, 3b	4	0	2	0	2	1
Smith, lf	5	0	1	0	0	1
Graffius, c	4	0	1	7	1	0
Turner, 1b	3	0	0	16	0	0
Gnadinger, rf	4	1	0	0	0	1
Gilks, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Fisher, 2b	4	1	3	1	6	1
McIntyre, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	4	11	26	14	4

FORT WAYNE.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Quinn, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Babb, 3b	5	0	2	0	2	0
C. Miller, rf	4	0	0	4	0	0
F. Miller, 2b	3	2	1	2	9	0
Hankey, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Nattress, ss	4	0	1	0	0	0
Starke, 1b	3	1	0	15	0	0
Fuller, c	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ames, p	2	1	0	0	4	1
Total	32	5	4	27	15	1

By innings—

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4
Fort Wayne	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5

Two out when winning run was made.

Two base hits—Cargo, Smith and Babb. Double plays—Turner (unassisted); Nattress to F. Miller to Starke. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off McIntyre, 8. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by McIntyre, 6. Wild pitch—McIntyre. Stolen bases—Smith, Fisher, F. Miller, Starke. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Time of game—1:10. Umpire—McLaughlin. Attendance—1,500.

OTHER ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Louisville, Ky., April 27.—Indianapolis shut Louisville out, 13 to 0, today. Bailey was hit hard. Attendance, 600. Score:

Ind'apolis	3	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	—13
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Louisville, Bailey and Zalousky; Indianapolis, Alloway and Heydon. Hits—Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 12. Errors—Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 27.—Irwin had the Marions guessing yesterday, while the locals bunched hits on Blinco and won handily. Score:

G. Rapids	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	—8
Marion	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Irwin, Barber and Herbert; Blinco and Shaw. Hits—Grand Rapids, 16; Marion, 5. Errors—Grand Rapids, 2; Marion, 1.

Dayton, Ohio, April 27.—Columbus again proved an easy victim for the veterans yesterday. Wright kept hits well scattered, while Coffman had poor control. Score:

Dayton	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	2	1	—12
Columbus	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Batteries—Wright and Smink; Coffman and Zinram. Hits—Dayton, 20; Columbus, 7. Errors—Columbus, 2. Umpire—Hornung.

—Western Association Standing.—

Dayton and Indianapolis are tied for first place, having won both games played, while Louisville and Columbus are tied for last place, having lost both games. All the other clubs are tied for third place, having won and lost a game each.

—Games Today.—

Fort Wayne at Toledo.
Marion at Grand Rapids.
Indianapolis at Louisville.
Dayton at Columbus.

The clubs will play in the same cities tomorrow.

FOX AND AMES WRANGLE.

The Grand Rapids papers take a turn at President Meyer and accuse him of a lack of backbone. Mr Meyer simply laughs and says they don't know what they are talking about. Referring to the protested Toledo game he says that he wrote a letter to Strobel this afternoon telling him that if he had any protests to make he should make them to him and not to the Toledo papers. Fox and Ames are both on the Fort Wayne salary list and as long as they stay there they can play ball with the Fort Wayne club. Fox went to Grand Rapids simply to have a talk with Ellis and if he don't want to stay there he will come back. If he comes back and Ellis continues to be balky Grand Rapids will be ditched and the franchise will go to Irwin at Wheeling, who is ready to step in on a moment's notice.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Pittsburg	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	4	.200

—Games Today.—

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

—Games Yesterday.—

At New York—
Brooklyn 2
New York 5
At Philadelphia—
Boston 4
Philadelphia 3
At Chicago—
Cincinnati 8
Chicago 7

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Detroit	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Milwaukee	0	2	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000

—Games Today.—

Cleveland at Chicago.
Milwaukee at Detroit.
Boston at Baltimore.
Washington at Philadelphia.

—Games Yesterday.—

At Philadelphia—
Washington 5
Philadelphia 1
At Baltimore—
Boston 6
Baltimore 10
At Detroit—
Milwaukee 5
Detroit 6

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, April 27.—Wheat was strong the forepart of the session today, benefiting by higher cables and a good spot demand as well as the liberal cash sales. May opened ½c to ⅝c higher at 73½c to 73⅝c and advanced steadily to 74⅛c. Local receipts were 96 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 253 cars against 266 last week and 342 a year ago.

On damage claims from Texas and Oklahoma, May further advanced to 74⅞c and closed 1⅝c higher at 74⅞c.

More liberal country offerings of corn were offset by a good cash demand. Phillips bid only when necessary to support the market. May opened ¼c to ⅜c lower at 48⅞c to 48c, sold up to 48½c and reacted to 48⅛c. July opened unchanged at 45⅝c to 45¾c, touched 45⅞@46c and reacted to 45⅝c. Receipts were 174 cars, 2 of contract grade.

May closed steady and unchanged at 48⅛c, and July ⅛@¼c higher at 45⅝c.

Oats were firm on a good cash demand. May opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 26⅛c to 26⅜c, sold up to 26¾@26⅞c and reacted to 26⅝c. Receipts were 242 cars.

Provisions were dull but steady in sympathy with the grain markets. July pork opened unchanged at $14.55 and sold to $14.65; July lard unchanged at $8.05, selling to $8.07½, and July ribs a shade up at $7.97½@8.00.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—April, 74⅜c; May, 74⅜@74½c; July, 74⅜@74⅞c.

Corn—April, 47⅞c; May, 48⅛c; July, 45⅝c.

Oats—April, 26⅛@27c; May, 26⅛@27c; July, 26⅛c.

Pork—April, $14.50; May, $14.50; July, $14.67½.

Lard—April, $8.25; May, $8.15; July, $8.05@8.07½; Sept., $8.05.

Ribs—April, $8.22½; May, $8.22½; July, $7.65@7.67½; Sept., $7.92½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.64; No. 1, $1.64; Sept., $1.26@1.27.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; poor to medium, $3.00@4.95; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.90; cows, $2.70@4.60; heifers, $2.75@4.85; canners, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, $1.00@5.25; Texas fed steers, $5.25@5.40; Texas grass steers, $3.50@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.75@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 10,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 1,505. Market opened steady, closing easier; top, $6.05. Mixed and butchers, $6.75@6.00; good to choice heavy, $5.80@6.05; rough heavy, $5.05@5.75; light, $5.70@5.95; bulk of sales, $5.90@5.95.

COUNCILMAN LENNART

SETS FORTH IN AN AFFIDAVIT HIS REPLY TO THE JOURNAL-GAZETTE'S CALL FOR AN EXPLANATION.

States of Indiana, Allen County, ss.:

I, William J. Lennart, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I am a member of the Special Water Works Committee of the City Council of Fort Wayne; that I was present at the opening of the bids for the construction of the compressed air plant for Pumping Station No. 1, of this city, on the 23rd day of April, 1901, as a member of said committee.

That before said bids were opened and before the contents of the same were known, and before the board met to open the bids, I was informed by a member of the Board of Public Works that it had been agreed between two of the members of the board to postpone action on the bids for fifteen days, which I knew would be until one day after the city election; that as soon as said Board of Public Works had assembled, the chairman of the board opened the bids and the bids were read by the clerk; that as soon as the bids were opened and read, and without considering them, Mr. Eggemann, of the board, moved that the bids be taken under advisement for fifteen days, and this motion was seconded by Mr. Kane, and the motion, being put, was carried over the protest and negative vote of Mr. McCracken. The board then immediately adjourned.

I, not being a member of the Board of Public Works, had no voice in or control over its action; that immediately after said board had adjourned I protested against the postponement of the consideration of the bids for fifteen days and said that I thought that postponement of action on the bids for fifteen days, which would be one day after the city election, was uncalled for and unnecessary; that as a member of the Special Water Works Committee I thought the board should take up the bids immediately and come to a conclusion, and either reject them or accept before election.

I did not urge the acceptance of the Shaw-Kendall bid or any other bid, and was and am not, either directly or indirectly, interested in the acceptance or rejection of the bid of any of the parties competing, or in the selection of any particular system. I have and had none but the kindest feeling for the Bass Foundry and Machine company, one of the competing bidders, and my only purpose in protesting against the postponement of action was to induce final action on the bids before the election by either an acceptance or rejection before that time.

I know, as a member of the City Council and Water Works Committee that the people of the city were intensely interested in an immediate settlement of the water works question, and that they desired that the city's water supply be taken from rock wells instead of from the canal. The presence of the Water Works Committee at the opening of the bids, or any of the members of it, was merely advisory, and the acceptance or rejection of the bids rested entirely with the Board of Public Works and the Special Water Works Committee had no voice whatever in the matter of rejection or acceptance. A majority of the Special Water Works Committee, myself concurring, after a due and fair consideration of all the bids since they were opened, have already decided to recommend an immediate rejection of all present bids and an immediate readvertisement for further bids.

I think it will clearly appear to any reasonable man, from the above, that the question raised by me was not the acceptance of any bid, but the immediate consideration of all, and acceptance or rejection before the election.

WM. J. LENNART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1901.

JAMES E. GRAHAM,
[Seal.] Notary Public.
Commission expires October 4, 1901.
4-27-1t

C. W. YOAST....

Automatic Cistern Cleaner,

62 BUCHANAN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, ELECTRIC WIRING.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street. 'Phone 207.

DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

HENRY R. RAHE PASSED AWAY THIS AFTERNOON.

Martin Schele Dies After a Brief Illness—Other Mortuary Matters Today.

Henry R. Rahe, a stone mason, residing at 108 Hanna street, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Rahe's illness has been a protracted one.

Deceased was quite well known and leaves many friends. The surviving relatives include the widow and several children.

Funeral announcement will be made later.

SCHELE.

Martin Schele died at his home, 35 West Fourth street, at 9 o'clock Friday evening after a very brief illness, and death was due to heart trouble attending an attack of grip. Mr. Schele was taken sick on Monday, but even on Friday his condition was not regarded as at all serious.

The deceased was a son of John Schele, of East Wayne street, and his age was thirty-three years and nine days. He was formerly proprietor of the White Fawn cigar factory, but later has been a bartender for Beck & Ryan. Surviving are the widow and one child.

Mr. Schele was educated at St. Mary's school in this city, and later graduated from the Brothers' school. He was a member of the Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana, and is the first member of that organization to die.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from the Church of the Precious Blood.

FAUST.

Mrs. Carrie Miner Faust, wife of George Faust, died at 9:30 o'clock Friday evening at the home of her brother, Mr. Harris, just northwest of the city. The husband of the deceased is a stock dealer at Chicago, and some time ago Mrs. Faust, who was a sufferer from consumption, was brought to this city for medical attention.

Mrs. Faust was forty-three years of age, and surviving are the husband, two sisters and a brother.

Funeral services will probably be held Monday afternoon.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Root.—The remains of Mrs. Adaline M. Root, who died a week ago at San Francisco, will reach the city Sunday morning in charge of Mrs. Mills, with whom the deceased had been living in California. The casket will be removed to the home of Mrs. H. V. Root, 124 Baker street, where the funeral services will occur Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited. Rev. J. S. Ainslie and Rev. J. Webster Bailey will conduct the service, and Messrs. E. F. and Ralph Yarnelle will sing. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. G. B. Saylor, J. M. Henry and F. C. Wood, of this city, and Messrs. H. H. Gordon, P. P. Doering and Henry Harris, of Antwerp.

Niemeyer.—Funeral services of Mrs. Caroline Niemeyer will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and at 2:30 from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Miss Anna Neuer, of Huntington, is in the city to spend Sunday with friends.

GARDEN SEED
FLOWER SEED

Seed of all kinds true to name. Do not buy cheap package seed when you can get twice as much fresh bulk seed for the same money.

W. D. Henderson,
67-69 E. Columbia St.
'Phone 144, Main.
Green Trading Stamps with all cash purchases.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

BULK GARDEN SEEDS

Fresh and Reliable

FLOWER SEED.

Largest Variety in the City.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Cheaper than Sod.

Bulbs, Roots, Tubers. Everything in the seed line at

BASH'S SEED STORE.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.

Sold at grocery stores. Order it next time.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

JOHN RABUS,

TAILOR

16 WEST BERRY STREET

PRESENTS compliments and invites you to examine new effects in

WOOLENS

Scotch Suitings, Confined Novelties.

$35 to $50 Buys a MANSON Bicycle

IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES.

Other Makes $15 to $25

ANY TIRE, SADDLE, GEAR AND BAR.

BICYCLE TIRES $1.50 AND UP. REDUCTION ON BICYCLES IF PAID FOR CASH.

HIGH GRADE SECOND-HAND BICYCLES $3 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS 31 CLINTON STREET FORT WAYNE, IND.

PE-N-I-N-S-U-L-A-R

Spell It. Pronounce it Ten Times. Now Don't You Forget It.

It is the name of the greatest line of cook stoves, steel ranges and heating stoves in America. They have been sold for many years in the city of Fort Wayne, but hereafter no one will have the line here but the D. N. Foster Furniture Co.

A Guarantee Bond Goes With Every Stove.

As long as you keep this bond you have a written guarantee that if your stove warps or the lids crack or shows any other fault of manufacture, the company will make it good to you free of all expense.

Does Any Other Manufacturer Give You Such a Bond?

MORAL:—Buy only the best—the Peninsular. Avoid trashy, light stoves. They will not stand the test of natural gas.

We propose to do the stove business of Fort Wayne, for we shall do it better, sell stoves cheaper and give a better guarantee upon them than anybody else.

Don't You Think of Buying a Stove or Range Without First Seeing Ours.

Mr. George Gick, long with H. J. Ash and Pickard Bros., an expert stove man, has charge of that department and will be glad to assist you in any way he can in making your selections.

FOSTER

Furniture & Carpet Co.

Spring Days are Here.

The Bicycle You Want is the Tribune or the Yale.

New Bicycles from $19.50 up to $75.00.

A few rare bargains in second-hand wheels from $3.00 to $20.00.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.

31 W. Berry Street.

Making a Long Face

won't help the matter if you have tooth trouble. 'Tisn't necessary either if you give us your confidence and opportunity to examine your teeth—operate them if necessary. Expert opinion is to be had here free; treatment at very moderate charges.

Don't forget that we have been established in Fort Wayne over eight years and do nothing but high-class work and guarantee it.

Thompson Dental Parlors,
33 E. Wayne St., Corner Clinton.

Suppressed Menses.

Zoa Phora the Only Safe, Sure Remedy for Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, Flooding, Laceration, Kidney and Liver Troubles.

Quickly Relieves the Distress, Cures Disease and Restores to Healthy Vigor, Weak Women—Trial Bottle Free.

Women can have health—the night has passed, the day has dawned when they have at hand Zoa Phora, a remedy that does for women what no other aid on earth can or will do. It gives absolute and permanent

MISS CODIE JOHNSON, Indianapolis, Ind. relief from the dreadful pain and distress of womb disease, flooding, laceration and cures leucorrhea, suppressed or painful menstruation, displacement, kidney, liver and bladder disease and at the same time imparts new strength and vigor, builds up and gives tone to the nervous system. If you are a sufferer and still skeptical write today to any of the thousands of women who now bless Zoa Phora for saving their life and making it worth living. It is "woman's friend" all through life. Miss Codie Johnson, of 1937 College Ave., Indianapolis, says: "I have suffered for years with pain from menses. Had to go to bed each time. A friend induced me to try Zoa Phora and it has completely restored me. I am almost entirely free from pain at the monthly sickness. I think all young girls should use Zoa Phora."

Why suffer in silence and alone? Women who drag out a miserable existence, struggling through their housework as though a great weight were fastened about their waist and their shoes were filled with lead, can find instant and permanent relief in the use of Zoa Phora. Thousands of well women testify today to the marvelous power of this great remedy in bringing them from sickness back to sound mental and physical health.

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid on receipt of price. It is no experiment as hundreds of grateful women testify daily. Our lady physician is always glad to answer questions. Do not hesitate to write for information.

We will be glad to send you a trial bottle free upon receipt of 10c. to cover cost of postage and packing. Address, Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

THIEME.

THE.... TAILOR.

Fine Suits and Trousers

At Popular Prices.

Suits to order at $18 to $40

Trousers at $5 to $10

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

39 E. Columbia St.

"CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST."

(A Novel by L. B. Billet.)

Isaac H. Blanchard Co., Publishers, New York City.

"The Most Perfect Novel of the Century."

A greater story than Janice Meredith, far ahead of "To Have and to hold," now nearing the 100,000 sales mark, and selling faster today than any other modern story. Be sure and get this book. For sale at Long's News agency, 97 Calhoun, at Oswald Stahn's, 105 Calhoun St.

Apr.-6-wed-sat-91

DR. S. H. HAVICE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

26 W. WAYNE ST.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to

A race horse traveling full speed clears twenty feet at a stride, an ostrich thirty feet.

SHOP AND RAIL

INDICATIONS POINT TO SLIGHT CUT IN EXPENSES.

TRAFFIC IS FALLING OFF

A CONDITION DUE AT THIS SEASON OF YEAR.

TRAIN VISIBLE 13 MILES

REMARKABLE STRETCH OF TRACK ON "MUNCIE" ROUTE.

With the advent of May is likely to occur a reduction of the working hours in the railway shops. There appears to be plenty of repair work on hand still, but traffic on the road is falling off, as it always does at this season of the year, and if the earnings are materially reduced, it has been the policy to also reduce the expenses by cutting down the working force or temporarily suspending a number of men. The Wabash has already notified its shopmen that Saturday half-holidays may be the rule during the summer. No notice in this connection has been issued to the Pittsburg shopmen, but if the rule of precedent is followed, they expect a reduction of working hours also. Last summer business was exceedingly good on the road and no material reduction in working force or hours occurred in the shops. The present fall off in traffic may also only be temporary and the company see its way to run the shop full handed and full time all through the summer months, but present indications do not point that way. Overtime has been the rule during the winter months and a majority of the men will welcome a brief term of short hours. At the Bass works they expect a reduction of working hours nor force. That establishment was never better provided with orders for machinery, boilers, forgings and castings than it is at the present time. In fact the works have orders sufficient to keep them employed several months even if no more are received. The Electric works is also well supplied with orders and will run the factory full time and full handed. Other manufacturing establishments in the city are also well fixed in the way of orders and have no intention of cutting down expenses in the way of reduced labor.

VISIBLE THIRTEEN MILES.

One of the straightest railways in the state is the Fort Wayne branch of the Lake Erie and Western. From the Wabash crossing, two and a half miles south of this city, to the road crossing north of the Wabash river, a distance of about twenty-one miles, there is not a curve, though there are some heavy grades which prevent a view of approaching trains at a greater distance than three or four miles. From Market street in Bluffton to the crossing of the country road about half way between Montpelier and Keystone, a distance of thirteen miles, is also a very straight piece of track and the grades do not interfere with the view in the least. At night the headlight of a northbound train as it approaches Keystone can be plainly seen by people standing on the tracks at Bluffton. In this connection the Bluffton Banner relates the following incident: "At one time there was a big damage suit on trial in the circuit court here from Fort Wayne. It was one wherein the Nickel Plate was accused of being grossly negligent in not having the headlight on the engine lighted one night when an accident which resulted in a fatality occurred. The attorneys for the road contended that a headlight could not have been seen more than two or three miles, while the plantiff's attorneys contended that it could have been seen seven or eight miles. One night they started home over the Lake Erie and Western and the operator gave the attorneys a pointer by showing them the headlight thirteen miles away. One of the jurymen was at the depot at the time, too."

Dr. Humphreys

SPECIFIC SYSTEM covers as wide a range of disease as it is safe for a layman to treat. A few of the most used cures are:

GRIP AND COLDS.—The use of "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold is broken.

RHEUMATISM.—The use of No. 15 neutralizes the uric acid in the blood, and the poison passes off through the kidneys.

DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.—The use of No. 10 stimulates the gastric juices, the food assimilates, the digestion is perfected.

MALARIA is prevalent owing to the upheaval of the streets. The use of No. 19 "breaks up" the Chills and Fever, while its tonicity sustains the system.

25 cents each at Druggists, or mailed.

A pocket epitome of Domestic Practice mailed for the asking. A postcard will do.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John Sts., New York.

M. App.

Nothing more up-to-date can be had in FOOTWEAR than our SPRING Styles

...IN...

Patent Vici Kid

Patent Calf Skin

Button or lace Boot or Oxford.

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

TURNER MAY SUCCEED LOREE.

According to the Pittsburg Dispatch L. F. Loree, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, will probably be named second vice president and general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to succeed F. D. Underwood, who resigned recently to become president of the Erie railroad. It is understood that the directors of the Pennsylvania system met in Philadelphia on Wednesday and arranged for the resignation of Mr. Loree and the elevation to the fourth vice presidency of J. J. Turner, now general manager of the Vandalia lines of the Pennsylvania system. The object of the change is to infuse new operating methods into the Baltimore and Ohio and begin the reconstruction of the road. The plan is also t dissolve the receivership of the Vandalia lines and permit the Pennsylvania to absorb and place the system in its Pennsylvania lines, giving a continuous line to St. Louis.

TOMORROW'S EXCURSIONS.

Tomorrow will be noted for the number of excursions in which Fort Wayne people will be interested to a more or less extent. Incoming excursions are given on account of the dedicatory exercises at the Emmaus church, the program for which is given in the supplement of The Sentinel today. For this occasion the Wabash will run a special train from Lafayette, the Lake Erie and Western will have a special from Connersville and Indianapolis, the Findlay will have one from Findlay and the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will run a special from Kendallville and Avilla. Regular trains on the other roads are so timed that they can accommodate all who wish to come to the dedication from the territory through which the railways pass, and it is not necessary to run special trains. Outgoing excursions are the Wabash to Toledo, where the Fort Waynes play ball tomorrow, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana to Rome City to accommodate the fishermen. All will be well attended.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch it is learned that a meeting looking toward the organization of a National Labor council, similar in character to the local Trades and Labor Council, will be held in that city on Sunday, May 5. The object of the national organization is to secure co-operation among all branches of labor. The project was conceived at a meeting in Pittsburg last Thursday, which was attended by national representatives of several of the leading labor unions. The heads of all the great organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, will be invited to attend the meeting at Pittsburg May 5 and participate in the work of organization.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The division engineering offices of the Baltimore and Ohio have been removed to Akron.

John Brown, water works inspector for the Wabash road, is off duty on account of sickness.

George Keplinger, machinist in the Electric works, is afflicted with boils and was compelled to take a lay-off for treatment.

Eel River engine 213 and Buffalo division engine 1,392 were turned out of the Wabash shops today, having been thoroughly repaired.

C. Starke, R. Hartnett, George Killen and Charles B. Watterson, of the Pittsburg shops, are taking a lay off to attend to some private business.

William Kern resigned his position in the Wabash boiler shop this morning. He is a house painter by trade and will resume that work at once.

W. S. Cooper, general foreman of the Wabash shops at Springfield, Ill., is in the city to spend Sunday with relatives and attend to some private business.

Supt. T. R. Pickard, of the Bass Foundry and Machine company, returned from Chicago last night, after looking after some business for the firm in that city.

It is estimated that 83,000,000 ties are required annually for replacement of wornout ones in the railways of the country, and perhaps 14,000,000 more for new track.

C. C. Casterline, who has been afflicted with boils for three or four weeks and unable to work, will resume his position in the Pittsburg machine shop some time next week.

At a meeting of directors of the Southern Pacific railway, Alex Millar was elected secretary of the company. Mr. Millar is also secretary of the Union Pacific Railway company.

President Hill, of the Great Northern; J. Pierpont Morgan and other New York financiers are said to be the backers of a deal to secure the Dunsmuir collieries in British Columbia.

F. W. Bond, chief engineer of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, has resigned, effective May 1. He will devote his time to the construction of the proposed Fort Smith and Western road.

General Manager J. J. Wood, of the Fort Wayne Electric company, entertained three or four eastern gentlemen yesterday. The visitors were representatives of the General Electric company.

Yesterday the Bass company sold a boiler to the Western Gas Construction company. It will become a part of a gas plant which the Construction company will install for some municipality.

Conductors House and Rensberger, of the Nickel Plate, and their crews have been transferred, the former from the Fourth to the Third district and the latter from the Third to the Fourth district.

Firemen W. H. Kline and Fred Ruembke and Brakeman Charles Grey, of the Nickel Plate, are sick and off duty. Brakeman Lipes, of the Pennsylvania, who had been sick, reported for duty yesterday.

Engines 7, 32, 48, 103, 276 and 261 were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today. During the same period engines 133, 32, 282, 311, 20, 343 and 121 were taken in for repairs.

The boilermakers and the machinists from the Wabash shops are playing ball this afternoon on the grounds back of the electric light works. The game will decide a much disputed question, the championship in a base ball way of the Wabash shops.

The Pennsylvania company has established a watchman, in the person of Louis Brown, at College street. That street has become a very important thoroughfare and it was considered that public safety demanded a watchman at the railway crossing.

The Baltimore and Ohio will expend a large sum—said to be $4,000,000—at Cumberland, Md., in putting in new side tracks and otherwise improving facilities for handling its immense freight traffic at that point—an average of 2,500 cars daily.

Bert Auringer, the assayer for the Hicks New Amalgamating Process company, is the father of a ten-pound baby son. He appeared at the Bass works yesterday to make the announcement of the young fellow's arrival and passed the cigars among the boys.

The Pennsylvania company is about to commence extensive improvements in its roadbed in the vicinity of Upland, Ind. That is the highest point on that railway between Columbus and Chicago and the tracks are to be lowered eighteen feet, thus eliminating the greatest grades on the line.

Engineer C. A. Prince, of the Pittsburg, is off duty on account of sickness in his family. Engineers Thomas Quinn and James Burns and Firemen W. A. Loos, J. J. Shehan, Frank Wright and E. W. Peterson are off duty on account of private business. They also are employed on the Pittsburg road.

Suit has been instituted against the Chicago and Northwestern by forty-four claimants, for an aggregate of $250,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the wreck of the Saengerfest excursion train at Defire, Wis., on June 24, last year. All the claimants are residents of Oskosh, Menoshat and Fond du Lac.

Fred Olds resumed his place in the Pittsburg machine shops this morning, after a week's absence. On the 22d and 23d of the month he attended the quarterly meeting of the advisory board of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association at Pittsburg and then visited relatives at Sandusky and Toledo a few days.

On Thursday, May 2, William Strador and Miss Edith Dornte will be married, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's folks, on Holman street. Mr. Strader is employed at the Bass boiler shops and his comrades there are looking forward to the nuptial event in anticipation of a box of cigars and a good smoke.

The Michigan Central proposes to equip all its through trains with cars which it is believed there can be no posibility of telescoping. The one car already built is equipped at both ends with steel platforms, behind which solid steel protections extend six feet under the car. It is believed the car is strong enough to resist any shock from collision.

Machinist Adam Collis, of the Pittsburg shops, is suffering from a lame knee and submitted to a surgical operation upon the member today. Some time ago the knee was injured, but apparently healed and gave no trouble until a few days ago. Then it became very painful, with the result that Mr. Collis had to seek the relief mentioned.

Engineer Kirby Jackson, who had been taking a long vacation, resumed a passenger run on the Pittsburg road this morning. This causes quite a change in the assignment of engineers to runs. Thomas Quinn, who had Mr. Jackson's passenger run, went back upon fast freight, displacing an engineer, who went back on common through freight.

Judge Gary, president of the Federal Steel company, says the railmakers are freely offered $28, and that the general selling price will soon be fixed at that figure. In fact, several large contracts have lately been made at above $28. Best obtainable figures show that since prices were adjusted by the rail pool last fall orders have been placed for about 2,000,000 tons. J. J. Hill is reported to have bought 40,000 tons and George J. Gould 88,000 tons.

SENIORS ENTERTAINED.

Friday afternoon the senior class of St. Augustine's academy entertained their instructors and friends in a novel manner, giving a practical demonstration of their skill in culinary and housekeeping arts, including cooking, baking, ironing, sewing, sweeping and dusting. In addition an enjoyable literary and musical program was given as follows:

Cooks and Cleaners.....Chorus
Roll call.
Reality ..... Graduates
Reality ..... Third seniors
Recipes .....Students of study hall
Don'ts....Eighth and ninth grades
Dialogues .....
..Misses A. Dooley and M. Moran
Girls of 1901 .....
...Misses F. Veith and V. Kuntz
Music ..... Second seniors
Chorus ..... Students

Miss Frances Veith gave two humorous recitations which were enthusiastically received, and at the close of the program lunch was served. The event was most thoroughly enjoyable.

WAS PROMPTLY ACQUITTED.

Jeffersonville, Ind., April 27.—C. S. Knight, treasurer of the Fort Wayne Construction company, of Fort Wayne, interested in the local electric light plant, was indicted several months ago, charged with attempting to bribe George J. Heuser by an offer of $1,000. The trial resulted in acquittal without the jury leaving the box. There was nothing whatever to sustain the charge.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The New Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so-called catarrh cures, because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The New Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The New Catarrh Cure is superior to catarrh powders, because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The New Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

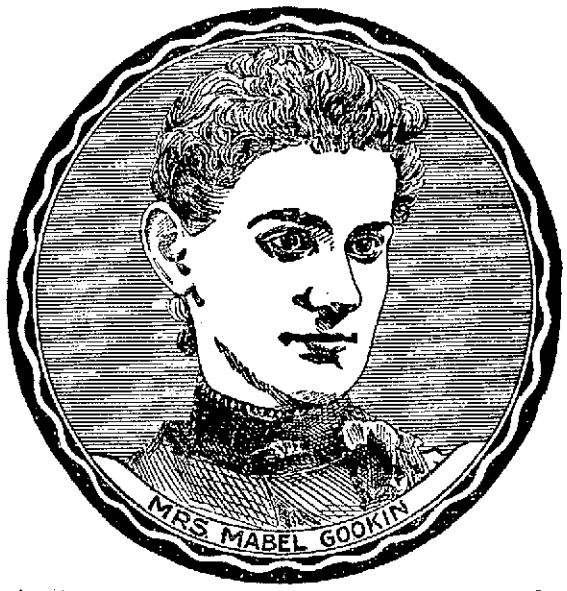
WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr street, pays the best price for old clothes. 25-tf

PAPERING done PROMPTLY and done RIGHT by L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

MRS. MABEL GOOKIN.
Box 150. Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhœa very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

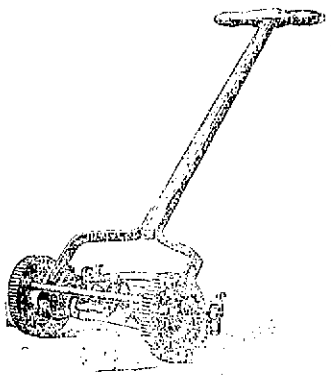
"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 401 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

Have You Been Thinking of Buying a Lawn Mower....



Call and see our new line of...

"New Quaker City" Westfield

and the

Great American Ball Bearing Lawn Mower.

Call and see our Lawn Mowers Before you buy.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

PHONE 484. 9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

Lowe Bros. Paint--Lawn Fences.

We MAKE FRAMES | NEW CENTURY | WE FRAME PICTURES

Wall Papers!

ONLY ARTISTIC LINE.

Prices Low Enough to Suit You.....

KEIL & KEIL,

116 CALHOUN STREET.

-RURODE'S.-

A Welcome Opportunity

For Prudent Housekeepers

to purchase trustworthy merchandise at substantial money saving prices.

A QUILT SALE.

White crochet quilts, good size, marseilles patterns, special price 50C EACH.

White crochet quilts, full size, extra value, 73C EACH.

White crochet quilts, full size, handsome Marseilles patterns, 89C EACH.

White crochet quilts, in choice patterns, extra quality, 98C EACH.

Fine crochet quilts, extra size, beautiful Marseilles patterns, special value at $1.18 EACH.

Fine white crochet quilts, extra large and handsome, $1.35 EACH.

Fine white crochet quilts, in a selection of choice designs, $1.50 EACH.

Fringed crochet quilts, full size, good quality, fine patterns, $1.25 EACH.

Fringed crochet quilts, extra size, fine quality, pretty designs, $1.85 EACH.

Satin finished quilts, special designs and qualities, at attractive prices, $2.00, $2.2 5and $2.50.

Marseillies quilts, beautiful patterns, great values at $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

INTERESTING TO MOTHERS....

We can help you settle the problem of dressing the children comfortably and economically. We show washable suits for children in sizes from 2 to 14 years in Chambrays, Ginghams, Madras and Piques, prettily made and daintily trimmed with laces and embroideries, also in Sailor Suits of serge and flannel. The price for the Washable suits starts at 38c and up in little jumps to $3.50 each. The Serge and Flannel Suits from $4.50 to $12.00 each.

Separate Skirts for misses in Homespuns and Tricots trimmed with stitched Taffeta, $3.50 to $5.00 EACH.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

You will save money by getting acquainted with this department. You will find here the best productions of the best makers. Roger & Gallet, Pinaud, Hudnut, Le Grand and others. Extracts, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Face Powders, Soaps and Toilet requisites of every sort at low prices.

A special offering in fine Toilet Soaps at 19C A BOX of 3 cakes.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The LONG and SHORT of it is

THAT IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE

LOWE BROTHERS

"High Standard" Liquid Paints

INSTEAD OF WHITE LEAD,

BECAUSE:

They wear Better.

They cover more surface.

They are more convenient. (No flatter nor varnish.)

They dry with a smooth surface and hence keep cleaner.

The colors and tints are clearer and more permanent.

Their covering capacity is 20% per cent. of first cost, and their unequaled durability 75 per cent. of ultimate cost.

COLOR CARDS ON APPLICATION.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

DE. COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, Screen Doors and Windows.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, is a friend to rich and poor. Assets $600,000

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

When paying taxes be sure and ask for all improvements under 10 year plan. 16-eod-9t

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

It's Not the Extravagant Man

Who patronizes Mautner, simply the sensible men in every walk of life. The extravagant man buys cheap-priced clothes and is forever buying new. The man of better judgment pays a fair price for a suit that's as perfect as human skill can produce—and it lasts long, looking well as long as it lasts. Costs him less per year than the extravagant buyer of cheap clothes.

Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, April 27.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and probably Sunday; continued warm; fresh southerly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. W. L. Carnahan has returned from a visit in New England.

Miss Rosa Cagnet, of Mourseville, is in the city visiting relatives.

Mrs. Mattie Baker, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Minnie Brown.

Miss Minnie LaFrance entertained the Violet club Thursday evening.

Miss Inutha Gregory, of Decatur, is the guests of friends in the city

Mrs. Herman Kucher will give a pedro party next Thursday evening.

George Swain has taken a position at A. C. Alter's news stand and cigar store.

Mrs. Frank Hodges yesterday received the sad news of the death of her father, which occurred at South Bend. Mrs. Hodges left at once to attend the funeral.

GARDEN HOSE, ETC.

Guaranteed quality Garden Hose, 25 ft. sections, $2.65 and $3.25.

Wire Bound Hose, 50 ft. sections, $5.25.

Window Screens, 30c and 35c.

Wire Cloth for Doors and Windows, 4c and 5c ft.

Spring Door Hinges, 10c pair.

Lawn Grass Seed, best quality, 20c package.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

PALM SALE.

Beginning April 22nd and continuing until May 1st, special sale of Palms of all varieties, ranging in price from 50c to $5. Souvenirs for everybody at Vesey's Greenhouses, 90 Thompson ave. 25tf

CARPETS, MATTINGS AND LINOLEUMS.

New designs and rich beautiful effects. Prices that are bound to win your patronage.

Smith's best Saxony and Extra Axminster Carpets, $1.10 and $1.25 per yd.

Smith's, Higgin's and Stinson's Velvets, $1.10 per yard.

Higgin's best 8c and 10c Wire Tapestry Carpets, 75c and 85c yard

Extra quality 3-ply Ingrains, 35c yd.

Best all-wool Ingrains, 60c yd.

Wild's Linoleums, 50c sq. yd.

Fancy Mattings, 12c, 15c, 25c and 30c yd.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Patrons get just what they want at Runke & Nussbaum's Soda Fountain, 88 Calhoun St.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CORRECT PRICES FOR HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Granite Tea and Coffee Pots, 12c, 18c, 25c and 30c.

Granite Tea Kettles, Nos. 8 and 9, at 43c.

Granite Sauce Pans, Kettles, Basins, Cups and etc., 4c up to 40c.

Galvanized iron, tin with copper bottom and all copper wash Boilers at 70c up to $2.15.

Special values in Brooms at 25c.

Bissell's, Cyclo and Standard Carpet Sweepers, $2.25 and $2.65.

Galvanize Wash Tubs, 55c, 65c and 70c.

Pott's and Gereva Sad Irons, per set, 95c and 80c.

Good quality Gas Mantels, 9c each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ACCORDION PLAITING.

STEAM PROCESS—ANY WIDTH

Promptly done.

I. R. JOHNSON,
373 S. Calhoun St.
Home 'Phone 472 South.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Rome City Sunday service will be inaugurated April 14. Train leaves Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7 p. m.

LADIES.

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has a fine line of ladies' cloths for spring suits and jackets. He makes garments to order at lowest prices. 27tf

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

The Musicians' union will have an important business meeting tomorrow afternoon.

A couple bar performers with the Dockstader show had a set-to behind the scenes at the temple last night, resulting in blows being struck. The men had been praticing at bars other than the ones needed in their act, but the affair was compromised and the performance went on as usual.

TOLEDO EXCURSION BASE BALL SUNDAY, APRIL 28, WABASH R. R.

The first Sunday game between Fort Wayne and Toledo Western Association Clubs will be played in Toledo on Sunday, April 28th. A special train will leave Wabash Station at 7:30 a. m. and leave Toledo returning at 7:30 p. m. Round trip tickets, $1.00. Telephone No. 6. 20-8t

RECEIVER'S SALE OF WAYNE WAIST CO.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Allen Superior Court I, Ronald Dawson, receiver of James Taft, will on Thursday afternoon, May 2nd, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the factory of the Wayne Waist company, No. 54 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will offer for sale all the machinery, made and unfinished shirt waists and material on hand belonging to the Wayne Waist company, of which James Taft is proprietor. That all of said property will be sold in bulk. That said sale will continue from day to day until said property is disposed of. Said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

RONALD DAWSON,
27-4t Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

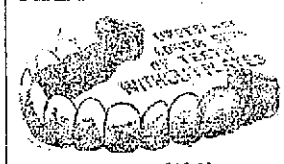
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs

'Phone 1178. 90 Calhoun St.

BEST SET OF TEETH



$12.00 plates for $10.00.
$10.00 plates for $8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, FROM APRIL 1st.

We use the best materials—give the finest workmanship. Fit guaranteed or no pay.

Have you teeth extracted and get yourself a plate while the offer lasts.

No charge for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.

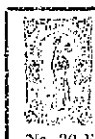
ALSO

22K. GOLD CROWN, $5.00.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

BURKET & BAKER, Mgrs.

Tel. 627 M.



U. S. Stamps

Dr. Thompson does first-class dentistry and gives U. S. Trading Stamps.

No. 30 E. Wayne St.

John H. Schnefer, 143 W. Third St.

B. J. Ross, Cor. Maiden Lane and Main St.

Joseph Loos, 340 S. Calhoun.

W. H. LaTourette, 27 W. Columbia St.

D. E. Maxwell, Cor. Cottage and Indiana Ave.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. A. Woods has gone to Wawaseee to spend Sunday.

Milo Meredith, of Wabash, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Mannix and daughter, Mamie, left this morning for a visit in Chicago.

The first of the summer cars were put into service upon the Hanna street line this morning.

Rev. D. Markley and his daughter, Mrs. G. L. Fox, of Garrett, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Beaver.

Mrs. L. C. Buck and children left this morning for a visit with Mr. Buck, who is located in Iowa in the interest of R. L. Polk & Co., the city directory publishers.

If you have never kissed the Blarney stone, you will have an excellent opportunity while visiting Ireland in the "trip around the world" to be given in May by the Third Presbyterian church.

Bluffton News: "Pumping has ceased at the gas station across the river. The plants in Blackford county will be kept running and are sufficient to send to Bluffton and Fort Wayne all the gas necessary for summer consumption. All the present hands will be retained and will be kept busy all summer in repairs and similar work. The pipes will be moved from the river and turned into the immense pool on the company's grounds.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
Mystery Supreme! The Great

KELLAR

The astounder of all nations; presenting many extraordinary novelties in the magic art.

A series of new and startling illusions, surpassing anything hitherto accomplished.

Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.00.
Seat sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE

One Week, Commencing

Monday, April 29,

Special Engagement of

FENBURG STOCK CO.,

In a grand repertoire of famous New York scenic productions. Opening performance Monday—Hal Ried's great play,

"KNOBS 'O TENNESSEE."

7—BIG SPECIALTIES—7

Prices—10, 20 and 30c.
Seat sale Saturday.

CUT THIS OUT.

This coupon and 15 cents will entitle any lady to the best seat for Monday night, if exchanged before 5 p. m. Monday.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. SURGEON.

Office, White National Bank. GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Room 3 and 4.

Office hours are 9 to 12 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 574.

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

Is the work turned out by the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning company. Rugs made from your old carpets. Phone 498. 4-27-eod-tf

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude to neighbors and friends whose many acts of kindness and assistance during the sickness and death of our daughter, Emilie, have helped us greatly in this bereavement. We also are deeply sensible of the loving tribute of many friends, whose sympathy was so heartily expressed in numerous floral tokens. To all we extend our thanks.

MR. AND MRS. WM. NAHRWOLD.

THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

People's Mutual Burial Association:

I am thoroughly satisfied with my claim and received more than I expected. Accept my sincere thanks for the gentlemanly way in which your company has acted towards me. I think my money with you well invested and am glad the company is in such good condition, and will always speak a good word for you.

J. R. THOMPSON.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

No cheap extracts, only pure fruit juices and sugar used in preparing our fruit syrups. Runke & Nussbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

WALL paper to PLEASE you, cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ATTENTION MEN!

G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street, has just received a fine line of spring and summer suitings. 27tf

ANOTHER.....

Consignment Sale

At Wayne Dry Gonds Co.

The following message was received from one of the best SUIT and CLOAK manufacturers with whom we deal:

"Will ship you on CONSIGNMENT for fifteen days, 1-3 OFF OUR REGULAR PRICE, an elegant assortment of Silk Dress Skirts, tucked and applique effects. Also a handsome line of Ladies' Suits on same terms and conditions. Wire us if you can handle them."

Our answer was, "forward goods at once."

Wayne Dry Goods Co., is obtaining a reputation among large dealers, as being a good channel through which to let out, at this point, good goods at a low price.

As it is an arrangement in which we incur no risk or loss, and as there is in it a big profit to our trade and some for ourselves, we are very glad of an opportunity to accept these flattering propositions.

The Sale is Now on and Continues Until Further Notice.

Now is the time, at the very beginning of the season, to get a bargain in an elegant Suit or Silk Dress Skirt.

You will also be interested in the $1.00 COLORED VELVETS, sent us to sell at 47c a yard.

Milliners should make a note of this item.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Wear Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

Look for the Brand.

A luxury for the price of a necessity. Cool and dry. Conducive to good health.

GOLDEN THE HATTER,

COR. CALHOUN AND BERRY.

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....

Dime Dollar

—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICRS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster, Charles A. Bash, George W. Pixley, William E. Mossman, Henry C. Paul, Charles A. Wilding, Andrew E. Hoffman, John C. Peters, William J. Vesey, Louis Fox, John B. Ross, David Studebaker.

NOTICE!

All persons desiring to claim exemptions on mortgages must file their certificates at the auditor's office this month. Office open every evening this month.

WM. MEYER, JR.,
22t6 Auditor.

Good Tools JAY'S Invert

Our Garden Implements

Are second to none. Our stock of garden and farm tools is especially complete and worthy this spring. We have all the latest and best tools—all from the best manufacturers.

Get your spring needs filled here—we can please you, and save money for you.

We will sell you a lawn mower, with self-sharpening blades, that costs no more than you would pay for a second-rate mower at another store. So simple a child can use it.

BOTH PHONES JAY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

ACCORDING TO BELLAMY

A GROCER TO FOUND A COLONY LIKE THAT DESCRIBED IN "LOOKING BACKWARD."

[Boston Post.]

In his famous book a decade ago the late prince of socialists, Edward Bellamy, portrayed a life of national ease, free from mercantile strife and competitive systems. George H. Webster, a retired grocer of Nashua, N. H., has founded a colony on the banks of the Merrimac river at Merrimack, N. H., that will live the law as laid down by Bellamy.

It will be known as the Bellamy Colony association, for it was from Edward Bellamy's famous book, "Looking Backward," that Mr. Webster gained his first inspiration regarding the colony. It is to be modeled on the Ruskin colony, now located in Georgia, and formerly of Tennessee. It will cost $300 to become a member of the colony and that $300 gives the applicant a life membership. Only ministers and lawyers will be barred.

"While I believe," Mr. Webster says, "that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, I think it much better that he should do his worshipping outside of the colony. Start a church and nine times out of ten you have laid the best corner stone in the world for a row.

"Some lawyers may be honest, but their methods are of necessity dishonest in many cases. What legal advice we need we can obtain in either Manchester or Nashua, and we won't be taking as many chances as we would with a lawyer in our midst."

The articles of agreement which each member signs provide for the election of a trustee by the members of the colony, in whose name all the property shall be purchased and through whom all business shall be transacted.

This paragraph from the articles describes the purposes of the colony:

"The specific objects of the colony shall be to acquire and collectively use the means of production and distribution with which to supply the necessary sustenance and comforts for the members; to apply the principles of co-operation and fraternalism to industry that the best results may be obtained from the productive effort, and that the condition of the laborer shall tend to his mental, moral and social development; to ameliorate the adverse conditions of life occasioned by accident or other misfortune by collectively bearing the expense thereof; to provide industrial, commercial, educational and recreative facilities of the highest order and to demonstrate to the world the practicability and desirability of fraternal co-operation as the proper basis upon which to conduct the business of life."

The agreement provides for the expulsion, after a fair trial, of any member of the colony for failure to perform any of the duties assigned him, or for conduct contrary to decency, sobriety or good morals.

"Each member of the colony," Mr. Webster explained, "must own one share of stock; no more and no less. We shall build a cottage house for each of the married men, for we do not believe in living together as is the case in some colonies.

"Of course, we shall use the greater part of the necessities of life on our farm and we expect also to raise a good deal of truck that we can dispose of in the Manchester, Nashua and Boston markets. We shall found schools for the education of children and a large part of them will be devoted to manual training.

"This colony won't be an asylum for either tramps or men and women who are too lazy to do their full share of the work. If a member is sick he will be cared for. If he dies he will be given a decent burial. If he lives he must do his part of the work. Our motto will be, 'All for one and one for all,' the slogan of 'The Three Guardsmen.'

"Women will receive the same pay as the men, but the fact that their family cares will take up a large portion of their time will not make it necessary for them to work as hard. Each man and woman will be assigned to the work for which they are best fitted.

"Their pay will come in the shape of certificates good for the purchase of such articles of wearing apparel as are necessary to their comfort at the colony store. By this, of course, I mean articles that we do not manufacture ourselves.

"Membership in the colony guarantees every one a sufficient supply of food, fuel and clothing, as well as a residence. No money will be used among members. There will be neither borrowing nor lending, and such nightmares as interest accounts will be unknown. We shall pay cash for what we import and we shall buy in large quantities and get the rock bottom prices.

WILL BUILD THEIR HOUSES.

"Our first industry will be a sawmill, for which we have excellent water power right here on the farm. We shall saw out the boards from the logs and build our own houses.

"At first we shall have to purchase our glass, nails and other hardware, but I think in a few years we shall need very little from the outside world.

"What industries have I in mind to establish here that will bring us a revenue from the outside? Well, as I have told you, market gardening will probably be the most profitable. We shall make extracts, inks and cider, and naturally we shall raise poultry and sell eggs and other farm produce. Perhaps," he continued, with a smile, "we may go into the Belgian hare business."

The farm in Merrimack is bordered by the Merrimack river and is almost entirely composed of rich bottom land, as it is called, a fine, rich, black muck that is especially adapted to raising vegetables. The one drawback is that it contains no timber land, but Mr. Webster does not feel bad about that.

"It will be easy enough to buy all the timber we need right in this neighborhood," he said, "and I am not sure but raising vegetables will pay better than timber would. This is certainly the finest farm I have seen in this section of New England, and I have examined over fifty within the last two years."

It was late last fall that he found the place that suited him—a 200-acre farm in the town of Merrimack, seven or eight miles from this city. He had notified his applicants for places in the original colony that nothing would be done until spring, and so he used his own money to purchase the place. He disposed of his grocery business in Nassau and moved at once to Merrimack.

Early in the winter he sent out notices of his intention to form a colony this spring, and since then he has received numerous applications, not only from people in this country, but from people in England, South Africa and South America.

WHERE SIBERIA SHOPS.

Siberia buys from every one. From China she gets tea silk; from Japan wheat, rice and salt; from Korea grain and cattle. From France come wines, preserved foods and left-off fashionable clothing. None of these things need disturb us, says a writer in a London newspaper. But from America she gets, in addition to food, all her agricultural implements and satisfies some of her growing demand for machinery. From Russia machinery which is dear and unsatisfactory, woolens and cottons, spirits and tobacco; and from Germany all kinds of machinery and manufactured goods of inferior make but attractive price, furniture, household goods, sugar and much more; while from England Siberia is buying about one-fiftieth of what she might and should buy in the way of machinery, iron goods, woolens, cottons, tinplate and the like.

Go into any well-to-do Siberian home. All the furniture comes from Germany. The pictures, the cutlery, the crockery, all come from Germany. The ordinary clothes of the women hail from Russia, and their finery from France. The men's clothes are slops from Germany and Russia; in a town of 40,000 people you will not find half a dozen tailors. Germany sends those pots and pans and everything you see in the kitchen; Russia the boots and shoes; France the wine and jam; America the shotgun and the rifle and the garden tools, and Belgium the glass.

Upon my word, in all the house I can find nothing from England, unless it be the pocket handkerchiefs—and how many manage to do without them!

POPULARITY OF THE AUTO.

The best idea of the advance of automobile construction in America today is gained not so much from the fact that a couple of years ago there were hardly 100 automobiles in the United States, while now there are thousands, but rather from the steady progress of new automobile inventions and serviceable devices.

"The whole country seems to have gone automobile mad," declared an official of the United States patent office the other day while conversing with a writer in Ainslee's Magazine. "We have more patents filed for automobile devices today than for any other branch of invention, and still they come pouring in."

The same might be said of the formation of new companies for automobile construction. Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not record the incorporation of a new automobile company. Barely one year ago there were but ten recognized manufacturers of automobiles in America, while now there are more 300.

All the energy that went into the great bicycle boom of the last decade would appear to have diverted itself into this new channel. Nor have the lessons of the bicycle boom been lost. Little fear as there need be at present of an overproduction of automobiles, it is clearly recognized that quick production must be one of the essentials of success. Those makers who launched their automobiles first now have the strongest grip on the market.

BOSTON POETRY NOT WANTED.

Poets should rejoice that there are no published statistics from which it would be possible to calculate the average number of copies sold of the many hundred volumes of poems published each year in America, but I venture the opinion that it does not exceed 150, says a publisher in the Boston Transcript. I frankly confess that I have published many volumes of poems of which I have sold less than 150 copies. Two years ago I published a volume by an English poet who had contributed to at least two American magazines, though otherwise unknown here. The poems were all charming, while many of them were of striking merit. Eleven of the best papers reviewed the book favorably, several magazines quoted from it and I spent over $40 in advertising it. At the end of the year I had sold six copies! I had always believed that this was the smallest number of copies sold of a regularly published book until a brother publisher confided to me not long ago that—well, that it was not. Of another volume by an American poet I sold only forty-two copies (not counting those bought by the author.)

BY NAME OF HENNESSY

A good political campaign story is related by Arthur Stanwood Pier, of the Youth's Companion, in his clever novel, "The Sentimentalists," recently published in Messrs. Harper & Brothers' One-a-Month Contemporary American Novels series. Mrs. Kent, a sort of American "Becky Sharp," tells the story to some magnates whom she has invited to dinner for political reasons.

"What!" cried Mrs. Kent, "you never heard about O'Brien and the German vote! You have, Mr. Proudfoot? You have, Mr. Morrison? Nobody? Well, well. It's not a very savory story, but this is so nearly a stag dinner that it may pass.

"In one section of the candidate's district," began Mrs. Kent, "the German vote was decisive. So O'Brien advertised a great Sprechenfest and chartered an excursion train to the picnic ground. In the afternoon he gave out prizes he'd provided for the winners of the athletic contests. Then began his speech.

"'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said. 'I am pleased and proud to be here as one of you, for I feel I am among my own people. I am of Prussian blood. My mother was a Schneider.'

"'Her name was Hennessy,' called a voice in the crowd.

"'The German people are the salvation of the country!' shouted O'Brien. 'I am one of them, partly by blood, wholly by inclination.'

"The next day he spoke in a small mining village composed mostly of Italians. To these he said: 'My name is Irish, but I am an Italian at heart. I glory in the epithet of Dago applied to me as I walk upon the streets. My mother was a Sforetti, and I am proud to be of the blood of your gifted and maltreated race.'

"'Your mother was a Hennessy,' came from the voice that had before interrupted. But, as before, O'Brien passed it by.

"Three days later he addressed a camp of laborers on the railroad. They were mostly Hungarians. He said: 'In beginning permit me to say that my sympathies are with the people of your blood. Foreign though my name is to your ears, it is my proudest memory that my mother was a Lithuanian peasant woman.'

"'By the name of Hennessy,' interjected the familiar voice.

"'In this country you begin by being the people of the pick, and you end by being the pick of the people,' continued O'Brien. 'I am proud to count myself one of you, and I hope when it comes to counting you will each of you count for me.'

"O'Brien closed his campaign before a native American audience. 'I am glad to think, though my name is Irish, my mother was of a good old New England family.'

"'By the name of Hennessy,' the fateful voice reminded him.

"This time O'Brien lost his temper at the persecution.

"'I'll knock the scoundrel down that says a word against my mother's character,' he roared. 'But if that fellow down there knows her name was Hennessy, then he's the man that was with her when she left me laughing in a basket on Mike O'Brien's doorstep, and I'm ashamed to own him as my dad—I'm ashamed to own him as my dad!'"

Sweden and Norway both boast several homes for unmarried women. One of these was endowed more than 200 years ago by a man who left the bulk of his fortune to his spinster descendants. The home is managed by salaried trustees, and the unmarried woman who can prove kinship to the founder is entitled to a home there.

TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

Big Industries Across the Atlantic Emulate Those in the United States.

We hear always, and only, of American trusts. What about our own? asks a writer in the London Daily Mail. We have long had informal combines and rings. The railways and shipping companies adopt the same rates, and compete only in facilities and speed. The fire insurance companies have a committee which settles their rates; the London Coal exchange regulates the price of coal for its members—and for us; a small association of flour millers decides periodically the price of flour for the west end bakers; a proprietary articles trade association prevents cutting among chemists. There is an infinite variety of arrangements for dividing trade and keeping up prices. Just now the recent movement toward amalgamation and monopoly has taken the following forms:

1. Amalgamation of two or more firms to effect economies in production and make them independent of outsiders. Examples: Armstrong, Mitchell and Whitworth; also Vickers, Son, and Maxim.

2. Amalgamation with the object of lessening competition. Example: Castle and Union steamship lines.

3. Combinations which aim at local monopolies. Example: Bradford Coal Merchants' association.

4. Combinations which aim at controlling a national industry. Examples: Wall Paper Manufacturers' association; Portland Cement association.

5. Combinations which are international. Examples: Coates' Thread companies; Borax and Nitrate companies.

One of the most notable recent developments in the way of absorption has been in connection with banks. Lloyds bank has swallowed up forty other banks; Barclay's bank is responsible for absorbing quite two dozen, and Parr's list of amalgamation is quite as numerous. Banks in provincial cities have been uniting, and it looks as if all the proprietary banks were to be absorbed out of existence, except perhaps several venerable houses like Coutts' and Child's.

Amalgamation has also been prevalent in the shipping business. Within the last few weeks we have had the Booth Steamship company joining three companies; the absorption of the British and African Navigation company by Elder, Dempster & Co., and the buying up of small eastern lines by German companies. Coal companies have come into alliance to such an extent that little competition is left among the big firms, and it is these coal combines—more particularly when the merchants are also colliery owners—that have given us dear coal.

There have also been many unions between coal, iron and engineering firms, and also between engineering and ship-building companies. There is nothing new in all this except that the mania for amalgamation has set in more severely in recent years, and may be regarded as a stepping stone to trusts.

NEW BLOOD FOR OLD SPAIN.

That Spain is determined to win back by the arts of peace the prestige that she lost by unsuccessful war becomes more and more evident. On the 30th of this month there is to be held at Barcelona an exposition that is significant of the new spirit that is entering into the country. On that day an exhibition of Spanish coal is to be opened and it is to continue until the end of June.

The men who planned the exposition seem to be broad-minded and advanced, for their ideas are in the line of progressive thought. The purpose of the exhibit is announced by the exploitation of the coal wealth of the country, and great results are anticipated. Not only is coal to be shown, but modern patent fuels and waste products are welcome, as well as peat and coke, pitch and tar, and whatever minerals are used in the making of special fuels. The plan is even more advanced—in fact, it could not be more advanced if it were in progressive America—for all possible kinds of tools, machinery and appliances connected with the mining, handling and shipping of coal are to be shown. Stoves, furnaces, hearths and grates also come under the purview of the managers of the scheme. That Spain is the richest country in Europe in minerals has long been known. There are immense deposits of iron ore and of lead, of sulphur, copper and nickel.

Following the impetus given by the development of the coal beds will come a livelier increase in railroad building and in manufactures, and a new Spain promises to rise from the downfall of the old. For centuries Spain has foolishly prided herself on chivalry, romance, punctiliousness and ability to fight. Her stiff pomposity and egotism have made her a laughing-stock, and in war after war she has been terribly beaten. Many a foolish man has had common sense put into him by a good beating, and after a series of defeats has at length arisen sober-minded and more capable. It is often with nations as it is with individual men.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE MARRIAGEABLE INCOME.

The question asked by one of our correspondents and discussed by others of them, if an income of $20 a week is enough for a young man to marry on, is answered by the actual experience of the great majority of married people in this city and this country, and the answer is, emphatically, Yes! Twenty dollars a week is $1,000 a year. The households from which proceed the best moral influences and in which are nurtured and developed the virtues which keep sweet and pure and vigorous our American society are maintained on incomes more often less than greater. A thousand dollars a year is a grand foundation for a house and all the varieties of furniture that matrimony brings to it.—New York Sun.

GOLD FIND IN MOZAMBIQUE.

Reports from Beira state that there has been a rich "strike" of gold on the Macequece claims belonging to Jose Matt's Mozambique company, says a Lorenzo Marques correspondent. Macequece is 200 miles from Beira, and the official center of Portuguese Monicaland. It was well known that there were a number of reefs in the neighborhood, some of which have been energetically worked for some time.

KNEW NOT THE FUTURE

[Utica Observer.]

It is the night of the 2d of April, 1865—Sunday night—in the confederate army. Gen. Robert E. Lee is even more thoughtful than it is his habit to be. He has determined upon a last desperate resort to save the remnants of his army from the union troops. His plan involves the abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg—the forced marching to the south, the junction with Johnston's force, the whipping of Sherman and the maintenance of the ill-starred confederacy for a year or two longer. As he thinks of these things his weary mind takes in a broader scope of subjects. He sees himself again a colonel in the United States army—serving on the staff of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, whose favorite he is. Supposing that he had not resigned. He might have been in command of the union troops: his Virginia birth would not have stood in his way, as is shown in the case of George H. Thomas. But did he have any choice? Nay, for his first duty—proud old Virginia, the birthplace of Washington—could he forsake her in time of trouble? Could he, for the sake of food and clothing and money and rank, have proved false to the old dominion? Nay. Lieutenant General Grant is in command of the northern forces. Lee remembers him—way back in Mexico—where his brother officer used to speak of him as "Sam" Grant. He was a lieutenant then, and Lee was a major. Who would have supposed that nineteen years could have wrought such changes.

As General Lee thus muses he sees the whole heavens lighted up with a great blaze. The cannon are discharging around him; the musketry is rattling. But the blaze is distinct from either of these and it indicates the burning of such records as the confederates cannot take with them. This day he has communicated to President Davis his intention to depart. And the home of the executive in Richmond has been a scene of wild confusion ever since Jefferson Davis received Lee's dispatch. In Richmond, too, confusion worse confounded reigns. The citizens there are panic-stricken. Their capital to be abandoned, which they have held through four years, and to Lincoln's hirelings.

At last General Lee, having directed the movement of his shattered, starving soldiers, mounts his horse and rides slowly out of Petersburg toward the south. Even yet he does not know what is coming: how a week from today he will surrender to Grant, who will receive his capitulation with every sign of delight and give him the best terms possible: how he will not leave Virginia now or at any future time; how the patient President Lincoln will walk through the streets of Richmond today or tomorrow; how his evacuation of Petersburg is the first step toward a restoration of the union; how thirty-three years later his nephew, Fitz-Hugh Lee, shall be commissioned a general in the United States army; how he and Joe Wheeler shall both fight for the union which they have labored to destroy, and how the whole American people shall honor the memory of Robert E. Lee.

There are no millionaires in Iceland. The people there are all poor, but there are no dependents and no paupers in the land. All are self-supporting. There is little or no crime in that land.

The number of epileptics in Illinois is estimated at not less than 5,000. The legislature is expected to arrange a state colony, where they may be kept at one place.

EDITORS IN POLITICS

PRECEDENTS AGAINST THE SUCCESS OF JOURNALISTS WHO ASPIRE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

William J. Bryan, in his new role as manager of a newspaper, is beginning to get concrete evidence of the feud which is "on" between fate and the ambition of editors who seek high political office or to dictate the policy of political parties. John Russell Young, who for a time was one of his subordinates on the New York Tribune, once said that Horace Greeley would be the greatest journalist of the world if he would drop his attempt to be America's leading politician. Young told that he asked Greeley one day to allow him to report as a matter of news for the readers of the Tribune a speech to be delivered by Governor Seymour. "Young," answered Greeley, "the Tribune will print Seymour's speech when the World prints a speech by Morgan, Fenton or some other republican." That particular speech of Seymour did not appear in the Tribune. Greeley had been an active politician for many years at that time, though the presidential episode in which he figured was still half a dozen years in the future. All newspapers, with two or three exceptions, were party papers at that time, as most of them are still. Newspapers of the present day, however, even in the most rancorous of canvasses, give the speeches and movements of candidates and spellbinders on the other side to an extent and with a fairness not dreamed of a third of a century ago.

Major Noah, prominent in New York journalism half a century ago, and for many years before that time, but long since forgotten, told of a meeting which the elder Francis P. Blair, Isaac Hill, Amos Kendall and himself had in Washington preparatory to making a descent on Jackson for appointive office not long after Jackson's first election. Blair, Hill and Kendall afterward formed part of Jackson's kitchen cabinet, and became very important personages in the politics of the country. All had been connected with newspapers, and Blair, a year later, in 1830, became editor of the Globe, Jackson's Washington organ. All except Blair held important offices afterward. According to Noah, it was arranged that Noah should head the procession to Jackson, but he vetoed the plan, saying that he was too fat and sleek. "If Old Hickory sees me first he will think that editors are in too good a condition to need political office. Let the meanest-looking men—the lean, the halt, the blind—take the lead." Noah fixed up the procession so that it should march on Jackson in this order—Blair, Kendall and Hill, with the major himself in the rear.

It is only fair to say, however, notwithstanding Major Noah's tale, that Blair did less office-seeking for himself than almost any other editor of his days of anything like equal prominence. It was on Jackson's unsolicited invitation that Blair left Kentucky to go to Washington to take charge of the Globe, which was established soon after Jackson's first inauguration, to become the mouthpiece of his administration. Gale's and Seaton's National Intelligencer, which was almost a third of a century old at the time, and which was the best known paper than printed anywhere in the country, had been the organ of the previous presidents, beginning with Jefferson, except that it was out of favor for a time during the presidency of Monroe. Jackson, however, wanted a different sort of a paper, and at first the United States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, filled that role, Green thus becoming a member of that little junta of Jackson's political chums which Jackson's enemies designated the kitchen cabinet. When the breach began between Jackson and Calhoun in 1830 it was suspected that the Telegraph was favorable to the South Carolinian, and the Globe was started as the administration organ, with Blair as the editor. Green, of course, thus dropped out of the president's camarilla and Blair entered. Blair and the Globe remained conspicuous through Jackson's two terms and Van Buren's one, but on the defeat of Van Buren in 1840 and the election of the whig, Harrison, the National Intelligencer, which went to the whig party as soon as it was formed, became the administration organ. For Blair's fidelity to Jackson and Van Buren, and for his advocacy of Van Buren's nomination in the convention of 1844, when the nomination went to the dark horse, Polk, the Globe was deposed as the national democratic organ when Polk entered office, and a new democratic spokesman, the Washington Union, with Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and Heiss, of Nashville, put in charge.

Blair's promise as an editor ended then. He drifted into the free soil party with Van Buren in 1848, and, unlike his chief, became one of the founders of the republican party in 1854, was a close friend of Lincoln, but went back to the democracy in the reconstruction days.

James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer for a third of a century, immediately preceding the war of secession, and one of the most prominent journalists of that day, was hampered in his usefulness as an editor by his activity as a politician. To Webb is commonly ascribed the honor of suggesting the name Whig for the coalition of national republicans, anti-Masons and anti-Jackson democrats, who adopted that name in 1834. Nathan Sargent, however, another newspaper man of that day, who wrote for many years under the pen-name of "Oliver Oldschool," claims that distinction for himself, and that the designation whig for the new combination appears for the first time in a paper called the Star-Spangled Banner, printed in Philadelphia. Douglas told his Boswell and father-in-law, James Madison Cutts, in 1859, that the reason Webb, who had been a strong supporter of Jackson previously, went to the opposition in 1834, was that Webb had just borrowed $52,000 from the Bank of the United States, and that Jackson's removal of the deposits from that institution just afterward showed that the president's war against the bank would be successful, and, therefore, seriously injured bank stock. It was for this cause, according to Douglas, that Webb joined the opposition, of which he was a prominent spokesman until the death of the whig party. One of the results of Webb's activity as a politician was the duel between Congressmen Cilley, of Maine, and Graves, of Kentucky, in 1838, in which Cilley was killed. Another was his own rejection for minister to Austria by the senate in 1849, to which post he was nominated by Zachary Taylor.

A few years ago a letter, written in the 30's, from Thomas Ritchie, was discovered in which Ritchie deprecated the activity of Major Noah as an office-seeker, and said that no editor could mix politics with journalism without destroying his usefulness in the latter calling. But Ritchie forgot his own precepts, for shortly after this time, in 1845, he was induced by President Polk to go to Washington to take entral of the Union, which displaced the Globe, of the Jacksonian era, as the journalistic dispenser of true democracy. He soon discovered his blunder. Ritchie, for over a third of a century the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the most prominent journalist of the south during most of this time, never, while in the national capital, found his environment altogether congenial. Personally and kindly as the old bishop in Les Miserables, who strained himself to avoid stepping on a worm, and along to the end of his days, when in relaxatiton, the youngest in spirit and the most exuberant of any company he was in, though often the oldest in years, Ritchie when in harness was a typical fighting editor, who wrote with the directness and the vehemence common to the partizan journalist of that time. He was also an extremer state sovereignty ite than Calhoun himself. The Thomas Ritchie, though, who killed Pleasants, the other Richmond editor, in that celebrated duel around the Mexican war days, was this Ritchie's son, and not, as is often said, the elder editor of that name. With a quainter garb than that worn by Grimes, of the old song, and, in his latter days, with a form as emaciated and tortuous as that of Senator Poindexter, whom Blair, of the Globe, called the "devil's darning needle," "Father Ritchie," during Polk's days, was one of the most picturesque and interesting figures of the national capital.

But Ritchie's work in Washington never satisfied himself. Almost seventy years of age when he listened to the siren song of Polk, he still wrote with some of the fire and the vigor which made him while in Richmond more loved by his friends and more dreaded by his foes than any other southern editor if his day, with the exception of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. But he had a far harder task than Blair and his partner, Rives, of the Globe, who conducted the national organ in Jackson's days. Though a war, and a successful war, of Polk's own instigation, was waged in Polk's days, he was conspicuously destitute of the picturesqueness, the dash and the intensity by which Jackson exercised a hypnotic sway over the minds of his contemporaries and through which he captivates the imagination of Americans of all partisan faiths down to today. Ritchie defended Polk's administration with the eloquence of a Cicero, and he scalped Polk's enemies with the ferocity of a Geronimo, but he could not create a soul under the ribs of death. He was powerless to stem the current which turned against the president before his term was half ended, and which defeated the president's party in the ensuing election. When the Whig

Taylor entered office in 1849, and the vocation of the Union as an administration organ ended for the time, Ritchie left Washington a sadder and a wiser man than when he entered it, and with less money in his pocket.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal; the Rhetts, of the Charleston Mercury; the young John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, and Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, were all prominent as politicians. Prentice, as a whig, though, was commonly in the minority, except in his own state, which was a stronghold of whiggery down to the end of that party. Forsyth, like Blair and Thurlow Weed, preferred to be a king-maker rather than a king. Both Blair and Weed were offered high posts by presidents, but refused them. All were men of ability and influence. In these days, however, their activity as party leaders would detract from their power as journalists. Samuel Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, boasted that he was the author of the democratic cry "Fifty-four-forty or fight," which figured in the canvass of 1844, but he was rather more successful than were most active and prominent editors in getting office. Often their activity in the two callings, when it does not destroy their usefulness as editors, defeats them in their political aspirations, as when the nomination of James Watson Webb for a diplomatic post in Taylor's days was rejected by the senate, or when Murat Halstead was defeated by the same body a few years ago when proposed for the same sort of a post.

"Why doesn't Sam run for congress?" asked Horace Greeley of Frank Sanborn around 1870, referring to Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican. "Because," Sanborn answered, "he says a man cannot be a good editor and an active politician at the same time." This was a piece philosophy which Greeley could have profitably heeded, but he did not. He had been an aspirant for office for more than twenty years at that time. Once he was, back in 1848, chosen to congress to fill a vacancy, and served a few months. In 1861 he was a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed Seward, who entered Lincoln's cabinet as secretary of state, but in the contest between him and William M. Evarts the latter threw his support to Ira Harris, a man much less conspicuous than Greeley, and Harris got the office.

The association of Greeley and Weed with the fortunes of Seward a few years earlier was so marked that it was noticed by all close newspaper readers. That connection was ended by Greeley in 1854, and its end had a decisive effect on the career of Seward and influenced the history of the country. Greeley wrote a letter to Seward just after the congressional elections in 1854, which was pathetic in its ingenuousness. It started out by saying that as the election is over "it seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, by the withdrawal of the junior partner." He recounted the service he had done for the whig party in New York in 1837-39, which aided in the election of Seward as governor, said that Seward was giving out offices at that time worth from $3,000 to $20,000 a year, and remarked that "I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of the abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you." Then he referred to the fact that he had done campaign work for the party as editor of the Log Cabin in 1840, when Harrison swept the country, and added: "Now came the great scramble of the swell mob of coon minstrels and cider suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went from this city, though no one of the whole crowd * * * had done so much toward General Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing, but you, Governor Seward, ought to have asked that I be postmaster of New York."

But the most unkindest cut of all for Greeley—which he brought out very plainly in his letter to Seward—was delivered when his former associate and then rival, Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, was given office and patronage, and he, Greeley, excluded. Raymond was as ambitious for office as Greeley himself, and was much more successful in gaining it, for he served in the state legislature, was lieutenant governor and was in congress for two years, and not, as in the case of Greeley, chosen to fill a vacancy which lasted only about ninety days. Greeley ended his letter to Seward by saying that he trusted he would never be found in opposition to that statesman. He was in decided opposition a few years later, however, and that hostility was fatal to Seward's ambition. His opposition to Seward for the presidential nomination in 1860 defeated Greeley for election as a delegate from New York to the republican convention at Chicago, but he got a place in that gathering by securing a proxy from an absentee delegate from Oregon. The hostility of Greeley's paper to Seward and his influence at the convention prevented the nomination of New York's distinguished son, and was one of the forces which give the candidacy to Lincoln.

But the saddest part of Greeley's life came a dozen years afterward. This is the part which ought to have an especial interest for Mr. Bryan. Nominated for president in 1872, his candidacy at first seemed to take the popular fancy, but several weeks before the election came it was plain to all astute observers of the drift of political sentiment, except Greeley himself, that his chances were hopeless. Both members of Greeley's old political firm were still alive. Seward, though, died about four weeks before the election, but Greeley's defeat was doubtless clearly foreseen by him at that time. Weed, the other quondam partner, though the oldest of all of them, lived a dozen years later. Then came the death of Greeley's wife, his overwhelming defeat in the election, and his own insanity and death, all converging into a space of a few weeks, and completing one of the most pathetic tragedies in the history of American politics.

WOMAN AS A RAILROAD BOSS.

The new railroad now in process of construction from Monterey to the Laurel coal mines in the southwestern part of Overton county, Tenn., enjoys the unique distinction of having among its employers a woman contractor. She has just employed to build one mile of grade, two and one-half miles from the mines, and personally oversees the men at work, both in the cuts and on the fills, and is a "hustler from Hustlersville." Sometimes when the men do not seem to go about their work fast enough she invariably addresses them in plain, typical lingo, interspersed with timely streaks of profanity, judiciously applied, which never fails to have the desired effect. She is a brunette of medium stature, with lustrous black hair and eyes, and weighs 160 pounds. She dresses in the usual attire of her sex, with the exception of a man's hat, an overcoat and a pair of railroad contractor's lace top boots, No. 8. She formerly held a contract on the Tennessee Central, her home being in Michigan, where she was engaged in farming until two years ago, when she gave up her rural calling and became a practical railroader.

MADISON'S OLD HOME.

Montpelier, the beautiful home of the late President Madison, down in Orange county, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, has recently been sold at auction and the purchaser was William Dupont, the powder manufacturer of Wilmington, Del. The estate includes 1,300 acres, sixty acres of which is in gardens, 500 in forests and about 300 acres under cultivation, although the land is pretty well worn out. The mansion, which is one of the best types of colonial architecture and compares well with Mount Vernon and Monticello, the home of Jefferson, has passed through many vicissitudes, but is still dignified and imposing. The local traditions attribute it to William Thornton, who designed the capitol of the United States, and say that it was built by Madison's grandfather with bricks brought from England, but the latter is questionable. Montpelier is more than 200 years old, so that Dr. Thornton could not have designed it, but it is very likely that it was restored under his direction in 1794.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Minneapolis man bought from a Russian in Halifax five years ago a curious rough stone of a reddish hue. Acting on a recent hint he sent the stone to Kansas City, and cutters developed ten fine Siberian rubies worth $75 a karat.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"KNOWN THE WORLD OVER"

Has received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. (MIDY) They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MISSION WORK IN PERSIA

A FORT WAYNE YOUNG LADY AMONG THE ARMENIANS.

Miss Lillie Beaber Writes Entertainingly of Gospel Labors Beyond the Seas.

Mrs. J. O. Keller, secretary of the Woman's Presbyterian society, furnishes The Sentinel another letter from Miss Lillie Beaber, a missionary from Fort Wayne now working among the Armenians. The letter was written from Tabriz and comes via Tiflis, Berlin and New York.

"I had hoped to get this letter off to you directly after the New Year's calling time, but though this must be written much more hurriedly than I wished, I trust it will reach you in time.

"An epidemic of influenza has been raging for about six weeks in Tabriz, which greatly interfered with our work, both during our own New Year's time, the week of prayer and the Armenian New Year's, which is twelve days later than our own. The attendance at school had been quite good up to this time, the number of pupils having increased from seventy-six of last year to ninety-two this year, and the receipts from $65 last year to $91 this year, with about $15 still uncollected. We have two girls in the senior class, to one of whom I am giving special training in kindergarten works and methods for next year's work in the kindergarten. The other is by far the brighter pupil, but does not seem to be at all adapted to work with the little folks. Neither of these girls are graduates as we would think of them at home—that is, they are not advanced enough—but because they were graduates according to the curriculum lately in force in this school. I thought it best to make no change in reference to them, but all the other grades I have put upon a higher standard and put into the curriculum a systematic study of the Bible, very similar to a curriculum in force eight or ten years ago. Many of the girls remember with great pleasure Miss Wallace, whom doubtless many of the Presbytery know. She was enthusiastic and did much for the girls at that time. Many of the girls' mothers speak so lovingly of Mrs. Van Hook.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

"During the week of prayer it has been the custom to have a service in Turkish in the afternoon, followed by a woman's meeting, and in the evening a service in Armenian. It has been the custom to dismiss the school and to have the children attend this afternoon serivce, but as few of the Armenian children understand even conversational Turkish, we arranged for children's meetings to be held in this school every afternoon, the little boys coming three-quarters of a mile from the boys' school. I led three of the meetings and Mrs. Wilson two. I was delighted to begin to be understood while using this difficult language. The Turkish is much easier, but because the Armenian is much more necessary for me, I have put the most time on that.

"One afternoon I had selected for my subject, Sol. i., 15, 'Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines: for our vines have tender grapes,' and had made upon muslin a large picture of a vine and had cut out and colored some small foxes. I had talked about two and had pinned them up, when I noticed a very small boy in front becoming quite excited. I picked up a larger fox, which we named 'Disobedience,' and when through talking, was in the act of pinning him up also, when this little fellow in agony cried out, 'Take them away, don't let them eat up the vine.'

"I cannot help but think that the week's teaching was very effective, a large number of the little folks saying that they wanted to be Christ's soldiers, and I noticed some of the girls trying especially hard to be less selfish and to be more careful in their speech.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.

"School closed January 13 with a Christmas tree for the children. Thanks to an extra donation that came just in time, each child received an apple and a bag of popcorn and candy— and also thanks to the kindness of the boys and girls in Kansas, Iowa and Indiana, each child also received a Sunday school card. I have now enough of these cards to give one to each one of the children who come to the primary class at Sunday school for a few Sundays. The card seems an extra inducement to the children to come.

On New Year's day and the day after we receive calls and on the Armenian New Year's day and the few days after we make calls on the Armenians. The first afternoon we made fifteen calls and at every home it was necessary to drink the tea or coffee brought. My stomach rebelled, but the next day fortunately was Sunday and I was recovered enough to continue the drinks on Monday and Tuesday, again giving up on Wednesday. This year the poor people seem more comfortable than they did when we went around last year. Wheat was lower in price, though other things were higher, but we are hoping that the famine prices are broken and that so many people will not have to starve as the last few years have seen.

OPENING IN MOSLEM WORK.

"Just now there seems to be more of an opening in the Moslem work than has been possible of late years. The Armenians seem so hardened, but I am longing for God to raise up a Luther in their midst. The Moslems are afraid to openly confess Christ or to send their children to the schools. Because it is a hospital Dr. Bradford can have little Moslem girls come to her home to learn to read and write. She has also succeeded in starting a little Sunday school for these Moslem children, which meets at her home. Last Sunday I was particularly interested in two tiny children who came barefoot and ragged in the almost zero weather. They had such bright faces and learned so quickly to follow the tune of the hymns we were singing. The two songs these children seem to be proudest of are 'Come to Jesus' and "Hallelujah 'Tis 'Tis Done.'

LEARNING OUR SONGS.

"Many of our songs are too difficult for many of these people to understand, but the song, 'Come to Jesus' seems easy and a favorite. The last time Dr. Bradford and I went to the leper village we sat in the midst of those wretched suffering creatures, who forgot for a short time their fingerless itching, aching hands and the horrible ravages of the disease in their bodies while learning this precious song. In less than half an hour they had learned it so that they could sing it. One of them, formerly a Mullah, or Mohammedan priest, can read, and reads every day to these lepers from the New Testament which Dr. Bradford gave him some time ago. Many of them profess to believe in Christ. They asked us to give them this song, so I wrote it off for them and am curious to know if when we again go they will have remembered it.

"Just now I am happy in the receipt of a lot of patchwork pieces cut and basted sent by Cedar Rapids ladies for the school at Mianduab, but as Miss Jewett is not able because of ill health to continue that school she gave them to me for this school. I'm afraid I also nearly covet three boxes of dolls for these girls which those ladies sent to Miss Jewett, but which will probably be sold to pay the freight.

PICTURES ARE NEEDED.

"The thing that I am asking people who can to send at present are pictures. Advertising cards, cut from magazines, illustrated supplements, all can be sent so cheaply through the mail and just now I want to use several hundred pictures. My fingers just ache to get hold of many of the pictures that are lying unused and unwanted in many American homes. I want a large number, I can not receive one too many, both black and white and colored and all sorts of subjects. You see this would not be a true missionary letter if I did not ask for something. I am much helped by the duplicator you sent. Today I sent out forty invitations printed on it to our mothers' meeting, which meets here tomorrow, and now I can duplicate copies of the Golden Text for each Sunday and paste on the back of a picture card for the children. I think I told you before how the children prize these cards, and many times it is the only picture or ornament of their best rooms in their homes.

"The girls have formed a little prayer meeting circle Sunday afternoons and are beginning to lose some of the timidity and to lead in prayer, etc.

"I have felt strengthened by the prayers that I knew were being offered up for me by you and ask you to continue to remember me in your prayers. Yours sincerely,

"Lillie B. Beaber."

CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

New York, April 26.—The employing typefounders in the country and their employes adjourned their joint conference at the Park Avenue hotel today. The outcome has not yet been made public, although G. W. Dwelle, the secretary of the employers' organization, said that the conference was ended and that nothing had been accomplished.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

Percy—What's the best way to make love to a girl?

Sharp—That depends. Do you wish to marry her?—Smart Set.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases in cholera from 10 to 2 per cent.

ANIMALS' VOCAL MUSIC

How Composers Have Tried to Write and Imitate Notes of Birds and Beasts.

Not a few animals and birds can sing in some way or another. Country people who have occupied rooms near a frog pond and have heard the vocalization of these "Dutch nightingales" know and probably appreciate that fact. But all animal songs cannot be set to music, and only a few composers have triumphed over the difficulties that beset any attempts of the kind, says the London Daily Mail. Animal sounds, however, have been scientifically studied, and a German naturalist goes so far as to maintain that even the donkey's bray moves in true musical progression.

This is, however, rather a far-fetched proposition, and, true or otherwise, it would require a good deal of devotion to scientific research to enable a man to remain for long in the vicinity of a donkey that had been seized with a fit of braying.

Birds, of course, produce musical sounds which can be written out in musical notation. One of the best-known passages in Beethoven is the introduction of bird notes—a nightingale, a quail and cuckoo—in the slow movement of his "Pastrol" symphony. Insects also give out musical sounds, and the Greeks kept locusts in cages as we do birds. There was a pretty tradition among the Greeks that when Terpander was playing the lyre at one of the Olympic games so beautifully that he was sure of the prize one of the strings of the instrument broke. But just at that moment a locust perched on his lyre chirped the right note and Terpander won the prize.

Whoever has been in a menagerie about an hour after the animals have been fed knows what a curious concert suddenly begins at that time. There is a deep, rumbling bass of the lion, the tenor of the tiger, the alto of the wild cat, with a trumpet obligato by the elephant. Some of these familiar sounds have been successfully imitated in music by composers, who made a patient study of them first. Haydn, in his oratorio, "The Creation," has given his idea of several animal sounds in music. He has the roar of the lion, the neigh of the horse and the dragging rustle of the serpent, and he also tries to realize musically the buoyant bound of the tiger and the leap of the deer. A famous piece of salon music in De Kontski's day was that pianist's effective "Reveil du Lion." ("The Awakening of the Lion.") It ends with a tremendous tour de force, which is supposed to realize the fully awakened roar of the king of the beasts. A composition which is quite popular among German vocal societies is a quartet for a cat, a hen, a dog, and a pig, accompanied by a monkey at the piano. Of course it is not done by real animals. The performers wear papier mache heads and dress up in costumes which are kept in music stores for the purpose. If well done the piece is irresistibly funny.

There are animal sounds which will probably never be fully expressed in music. Of such is the call of the cow moose, weirdly echoing over the moonlit water of a lake deep in the Maine or Canadian wilderness. Such, too, are the howls of a pack of wolves as they signal to one another to join in the chase of some unfortunate deer floundering in the deep snow; a coyote sending his message over the plains, an invitation to his comrades to feast on the carrion it has discovered; a fox wakening the stillness of the forest, summoning its cunning comrades to a raid—these are some of the rare noises of the wilderness which may be imitated, but cannot be confined within the rigid limits of musical notation.

TEACHING IN PORTO RICO.

There seemed at first impassable barriers between the teacher and scholars. First, there was the language, and, second, the difference of habits and customs, and the absence of any interpreter or intermediary to bring the two together. The children could all say "American" or "Americano," which they thought would please the vanity of the teacher, and they repeated it often. It was a difficult matter to take a school of forty or fifty shoeless little Spanish-speaking mulattos, white and half-white children, ranging from two and to fifteen years of age, and teach them English.

But the quick wit of most of the American novices came to their aid, and before they left their schools last summer, to return in the fall to take up their work again, they could in most instances understand the words of their little wards. It was a case where "you teach me, and I'll teach you;" and the fact that the teaching was not all on one side amused and pleased the children. They went home and reported that they were teaching their teacher how to talk. But in the process the children learned more than their teachers, for that was what the schools were for.

The rural schools were poor specimens of architecture, and one was only thankful for the holes and crevices in them, because they provided ventilation which the builders had otherwise totally overlooked. The school supplies were almost nil. There was a blackboard, but no chalk. There were seats, but no desks. There were no books or slates, for the new board of education was not then fairly in working order, and the Spanish had evidently let their educational system outside of the cities die a natural death. At least it showed signs of rust and decay.—Christian Endeavor.

SOLDIER GOT A NEW LIP.

The London Hospital, an English medical publication, reprints with enthusiastic comment from an American newspaper the account of an operation performed in the field in South Africa by a doctor connected with one of the regiments in the British army. The incident occurred at Pretoria. An Irishman who belonged to one of the regiments engaged was practically riddled with dumdums. The body was carried to the rear and was seen by the doctor while en route. Not long afterward the doctor was in a section of the field where the fighting was fast and furious. A Scotch regiment was there engaged and one of the men who knew the doctor called in a cheery tone, "Eh, doctor, but we'll pound the deils afore munelicht."

Presently the Scotch regiment charged. Not long after the wounded began to stream back toward the rear. Among the number the doctor was shocked to find the brawny Scot who had hailed him so bravely but a short time before. The man's upper lip had been completely torn away and his face presented a horrid sight. The surgeon hastened to attend him and suddenly thought of the Irishman whose body had been brought to the rear not long before. Placing the Scotchman on the hastily constructed field operating table, he caused the anesthetic to be administered, and hastening to the yet warm body of the dead Irishman, cut off the upper lip. The Irishman's lip was quickly stitched in place under the Scotchman's nose. The operation was a decided success and the patient made a good recovery.

This operation was remarkable enough in itself, but the most peculiar fact in connection with it is one that the surgeon himself relates as an experience some months or so after the patient's discharge from the hospital. One day the doctor came across the Scotchman and asked him how he was getting on. To the great surprise of the surgeon the ex-patient replied: "Begorra, doctor, I'm as right as I can be, and fayth's th'grunt." In the operation of transplanting the lip of the Irishman to the face of the Scotchman the surgeon had inadvertently transplanted the accent.

We would never believe the latter part of the story if it were not printed in a medical journal.—Utica Observer.

DRIVES A TEAM OF COWS.

Miss Laura Rienzo, a fair Brazilian maid, has a horseless carriage with which she is creating a great sensation in Paris. She appeared on the Bois de Boulogne a few days ago driving two trotting cows harnessed to a pretty cart. The animals are small, black and fiery, but obey the reins perfectly. The police were greatly worried over whether or not they should permit the driving of the tandem cows.

Miss Rienzo gravely informed the inspector that other sorts of horseless carriages were permitted on the drives of Paris and she did not see why her carriage and its queer motive power should be barred.

Miss Rienzo comes from Bahama, and her father is one of the wealthiest citizens of Brazil. Rienzo, pere, who is devoted to his daughter, had the two cows which she is now driving trained in Rio Janeiro and shipped to her in Paris as a birthday present. The owner of the Nouveau cirque offered $10,000 for the team, but Miss Rienzo indignantly spurned the offer, and every day drives out in state with her two cows, spinning off a cow trot down the boulevards.

CHINAMAN'S BURGLAR TRAP.

In the Kung-Ching street, Fatsham, Canton, says a Hong Kong newspaper, the shops are connected with each other by electric wires, so that in case of robbing, by a mere touch of the wire the bells sound the alarm and the neighbors appear to render their assistance to catch thieves.

Denmark has a tax for commercial travelers. Its rate is $42.88 for the first firm and $21.44 for every additional one, where a man represents more than one, good for one year.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

Steps are to be taken to form a commercial museum in Madrid.

Absolutely Harmless. Cures on the Spot.

BROMO-PEPSIN

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 40 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Street.

Distance Counts for Nothing

With me. I'll ship anywhere

- - - PETS - - -

of all description at prices that you'll not complain of.

ANGORA CATS,
DOGS,
BELGIAN HARES,
JAPANESE GOLD FISH,
TALKING PARROTS,
SINGING CANARIES.

I import the best breeds only.
Send for catalogue.

HOPE,
29 No. 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Drink RICHELIEU Java and Mocha Coffee

The Finest on Earth.

FOR SALE BY
A. R. WALTERS & CO.

FOX TYPEWRITER.

Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand, Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN ST,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:40.

Chicago, with 70,000 arrests in a year and 4,000 miles of streets to be patrolled, has 3,300 policemen.

SHOCKING ATROCITIES

Tokio Newspapers Tells of the Crimes Perpetrated By Europeans in China.

From Japan comes a cry against the fiendish outrages committed by the French and Russian soldiers in the allied armies in China. A Japanese newspaper, the Niroku Shinpo, of Tokio, has issued an appeal to the western nations to put a stop to and punish the barbarities committed by the soldiers of France and Russia. The ghastly horrors of which it tells should arouse France and Russia to a sense of shame brought upon them by their troops in China and the other civilized nations of the world to the duty of taking every possible means to prevent in the future these two guilty contingents of the allied army from disgracing Christianity and civilization by their inhuman deeds. The Niroku Shinpo says:

"The recollection of the great outrages at Tung-Shau still makes us shudder at this very moment when we are writing these lines. Tung-Chau may be said to be the gate to Pekin, as it is a very important place in north China. Through it rice and other provisions are transported into Pekin. The town of Tung-Shau has a population of about 270,000, while Pekin contains 800,000 people. But the streets and houses and the inhabitants of the former city appear much more wholesome and attractive than those in the latter. So you can imagine how prosperous these people were before the war. Previous to the entrance of the troops of the allies into the town the mandarins, who were about to run away, had instructed the people to surrender, but never to oppose the invaders lest their property should be destroyed. They were faithful to their mandarins' instructions and welcomed the foreign soldiers with open arms, freely supplying them with wines and provisions day by day. But the wolves among the sheep. By and by their wallish passions were roused. According to the report of the Japanese reserve troops which was stationed there, the Chinese women who were violated and afterward murdered by European soldiers, together with those who had committed suicide to avoid the unbearable shame thus forced on them, amounted to 573! Think of it! Besides the above report, how many more met with the same fate is beyond the possibility of discovery.

"Here let us reproduce a few striking pictures of savagery, so that readers may know what cruel things have been practiced by certain soldiers of nations who are just now loud in their boasting of a Christian civilization.

RUSSIANS CHIEFLY BLAMED.

"If you had visited China you would have noticed that every Chinese house keeps a large water butt in its yard or garden. The water butt is about four feet high and about three feet wide at the top. Now, many Chinese women, as some of our war correspondents have seen with their own eyes, jumped into these water butts with their heads downward. In this frightful manner they had struggled in vain to maintain their chastity. It was oftener that the women of high rank in China met death in this manner than those of the lower classes, for the former set a higher value upon chastity than the latter.

"It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of last August when a Japanese, whose story we are about to write, took a walk through the streets of Tung-Chau. The air reeked with blood. Corpses were lying here and there. Every now and then deserted dogs went roaming about among the dead in search of their murdered masters. All of the pools in the streets were filled by a recent rain.

"It so happened that while our correspondent was walking toward the southern gate of the city, stepping over corpses and mud, he met a droop of Hindoo soldiers on their way to Pekin. In order to let them pass he stepped aside and walked on. Suddenly his attention was arrested by the sight of four French soldiers coming out in a most excited manner from a house, under the roof of which he was just stopping. One of them was a respectable-looking French officer. None of them, however, carried any goods which he could have plundered from the hands of Chinamen. Soon after they had gone the Japanese entered the house. There were two Chinese coolies helping themselves to all that they could lay hold of, for there was no one in the house besides themselves. The coolies were frightened at the sight of a Japanese and stated to escape, but they were assured by him that they should not be molested.

"Then they told him that the four Frenchmen, by whom they were hired as coolies to carry provisions and to take care of horses, had caught sight of two Chinese women at the southern gate, whence they pursued them to this house. The women, being natives of Canton, among whom the custom of binding the feet is not practiced, ran as fast as they could, but they were at last overtaken.

"'Sir,' said one of the coolies, pointing with his finger, 'that is the room into which they were dragged by force.'

"'Look, sir,' said the other, 'look at that entrance. It was there that they stationed one of their number to watch while the others were in the room.'

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

"Finally the correspondent was led to the room by the coolies, who, looking in, exclaimed suddenly: 'My God! My God!' Entering the room he found—what do you suppose?—two lifeless bodies of young girls, half naked and stained with blood! One of them looked about sixteen years old, the other twenty-one or twenty-two. Both lay with their faces upward. The crimson blood was still warm. The black hair was disheveled around their pale faces. Their bracelets, rings, earrings and other valuables had been stripped from them. The scene must have been a heart-rending one. They were only two poor Chinese girls, but their innocent blood cries from the ground, and who shall render satisfaction to their mothers and fathers when they demand it at the bar of justice? They were but two poor Chinese girls, but the crime committed against them was a crime against humanity and merits the bitter condemnation of all mankind.

"The coolies' explanation was this, that the tramp of the passing soldiers frightened these Frenchmen so much that they instantly killed the poor girls with their bayonets. Readers, who would you say when you know that such savage crimes were actually committed by soldiers of civilized nations? Is this civilization? Is this humanity? Is this justice? Can we allow such exhibitions of savagery to pass without raising our protest? No! No! No!

THE SPREAD OF MACHINERY.

The introduction of machinery in parts of the world where household manufactures have hitherto almost monopolized industrial life is a matter of great interest, says the New York Sun. Manufacturers, particularly in Great Britain, are beginning to feel some effects of the new competition. Machinery is working a revolution in some of the industries of India.

Before the British occupied the peninsula India sent to foreign countries only art fabrics or luxuries mostly produced in the homes of the humble workmen. These objects had a good sale abroad because they represented the art development of the East Indians. They did not interfere with the trade of other countries because they were peculiar to India. Then the British overran the land and new phases of the export trade developed. For many years rice, wheat, raw cotton, oil seeds and raw jute have been large exports. The export trade of India has thus been pre-eminent related to raw material.

In the past few years, however, another great feature has been introduced into this export trade. In consequence of the new departure in the manufacturing industries through the introduction of machinery a great deal of cotton and jute goods are now sent to foreign lands where they compete directly with the trade that England has built up at the expenditure of much time and money.

These observations with regard to India may also be applied to Japan, whose factory interests are constantly growing. Japan promises to become a competitor with the large cotton cloth producing countries in supplying her home trade and the Oriental markets. Though there are now a considerable number of cotton mills in China there seems to be no prospect that that country will have a large influence in the cotton industries of the world. All China is likely to do is to supply a part of her home demand.

THE CURIOUS GOOSE PLANT.

The goose plant is a native of Guatemala, and its name is truly descriptive. Its bud has the perfect shape of a goose, with a head and neck proudly arched, as if floating in the water. The average length of a bud is sixteen inches. As it bursts into bloom the breast opens, showing a delicate cone-shaped orifice, lined with a rich purple, velvety surface, simply exquisite in coloring and tracing. In full bloom it resembles an enormous leaf, about fifty inches in circumference.

It has a long, string-like tail, two feet, six inches in length. In some respects it resembles the night-blooming cereus. It makes its growth during the night, and all bloom is put forth in the silence of darkness. Further, it blooms but to fade. The bud expands into full bloom in three days, but the flower withers in a day.

Its odor, however, is decidedly different from that of the queen of the night. The bud has no odor, but that of the bloom is an almost unbearable stench, exactly like that of decaying meat. It attracts the regular blue bottle, or carrion fly, and swarms of them are buzzing about the strangely beautiful though repulsive flower. These flies are its agents of fertilization. It is a carrier plant. The odor of decaying meat lures the flies to the office of the flower. On and on they walk, deep into the throat of the flower—never to escape. The deep nap lining of the orfice inclines down into the throat of the blossom. Consequently, the flies find it very easy and comfortable walking in; but, if they wish to come out, or retrace their way, they strike snags. Once in, there is a high, curved phalanx which makes escape hopeless.

The leaves, roots and stems—in fact, all parts of the plant—are an infallible antidote against the bites of all poisonous insects and reptiles. Bites of the most venomous snakes are absolutely harmless with a goose plant at hand. Travelers relate that all poisonous reptiles and insects shun this plant—except when they have been bitten. Then they seek it. Humboldt says that while traveling through Central America he saw two snakes engaged in deadly combat. One was mortally wounded. It immediately went for a goose plant near by and greedily devoured the healing leaves. Humboldt captured the snake while in its torpid state and treated it with the leaves. The snake recovered. The natives of Guatemala never travel without carrying a small sack of the roots of this plant in their pockets. Thus equipped they are never molested by insects or reptiles of any sort.

HUMOR OF THE ROCKIES.

High up on the Laramie Range there is a little station called Sherman—a mere watering place for trains on the Union Pacific railway. Near it is a gigantic pyramid of stone, 60 fet high and 60 feet square at the base, which was set up by the railway as a monument to Oakes Ames and Oliver Ames.

In the later 80's there arrived at Sherman a shabby person of melancholy aspect, who put up a "shack"—western for shanty—not far from the monument.

Ostensibly he was prospecting, and he continued to prospect for three years without accomplishing any results so far as could be observed. At the end of that period the management of the Union Pacific received from him a communication demanding the immediate removal of the monument from the premises which he claimed as his under the homestead law.

The matter was regarded in a humorous light at first, but subsequent proceedings developed the fact that the squatter had what lawyers call a "case." The stranger, it seems, had located on a section on which the monument had, by inadvertence, been placed. He knew very well what he was about, and the upshot of the affair was that the railway had to pay $5,000 for the squatter's claim in order to make its title good.—Saturday Evening Post.

DISPERSAL OF ANIMALS.

The manner in which animals may be conveyed from one area or region to another by what may be called chance agencies has always formed a subject of much interest in the eyes of naturalists. The same opinion may be expressed of the dispersal of plants. Darwin found over eighty seeds in a little clod of earth attached to the leg of a migrating bird, and we can readily imagine how such agencies serve to widen the distribution of life. Sir C. Lyell gives an instance of a pig—an animal popularly believed to be anything but an adept at swimming—being found far out at sea bravely making it way toward some haven of rest. Such animals as tortoises may easily be conveyed on driftwood over long tracts of ocean. A recent report of the Indian Marine Survey gives a case in point. A female leopard was brought down the Moulmein river and came aboard a cargo steamer. Then she swam to land and was thereafter despatched. Snakes were also found on the floats of the paddlewheels of the surveying steamer, having been carried down by the flood. A luck settlement in a new territory thus implies the extended distribution of a race. It is interesting to note how greatly what we may call chance may influence the extension of life over the earth's surface.—London Chronicle.

EXCAVATIONS AT MILETUS.

For the better part of a year, excavations have been conducted at the expense of Prussia on the site of Miletus, and work has been laid out for six years ahead. The Germans have established the circuit of the walls, laid bare the street that ran from the city hall to the great temple of Apollo beyond the walls, and discovered in a wall of the Third century after Christ a number of ancient statues belonging to a primitive temple of Diana, together with many hundred inscriptions that contain official enactments, boundary regulations, rules for the conduct of ceremonies in the temple and other valuable materials for the clearer understanding of a Greek community in Asia Minor. The entrance to the old sea port, which was filled up long ago, was ornamented with two colossal lions. The theater on an elevation near by would seat 50,000 persons. Another smaller theater in the center of the town yielded a large altar to Diana decorated with high reliefs. Many statues that graced fountains have been found. The arrangement with Turkey is, that part of the objects found go to the museum at Constantinople and part to the museum in Berlin.—New York Times.

AN ENGLISH BOOK ON WINES.

One of the large English firms has recently sent out an interesting booklet telling Americans some wine facts. The custom of ordering wine by vintage is one that does not prevail much in America. It is only at the best restaurants in New York that one ever sees a mention on the bill of fare of the year when the wine was produced. In England the date of the wine is one of the most important facts about it.

There have been no fine champagne vintages since 1896, it is said. It that year the best champagne was produced that has been made since 1880, probably since 1874. In the Medoc district the clarets were notoriously bad during the years 1879, 1881 to 1886 inclusive, 1892, 1894, 1895 and 1897.

"The public are strenuously warned," says the booklet sent out by a large English firm, "against the wines of well known names, but in different years, so often offered at auction sales or through other advertised channels, thus inspiring a belief in their cheapness. It should be remembered that quality depends not so much on the name as on the vintage."

Full instructions are given for the keeping of wines. They should be placed in a cellar where a temperature of about 55 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained throughout the year. To effect this the walls and roof should be of brick and the floor of concrete.

To avoid shrinkage all bottles should be laid down so that the contents cover the cork.—New York Journal.

FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

Money is prolific; the first hundred saved earns the second.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

Always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom.

If you would know the worth of money go try to borrow some; for he that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.

Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.

It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.

He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he whom you yourself have obliged.

If you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.—From Poor Richard's Almanack.

A SAD TRUTH.

"Are you good at conundrums?" asked Kitty of Mollie.

"Pretty good," answered Mollie, cautiously.

"Well, here's one," said Kitty: "Where do the sweetest cherries always hang on the cherry tree?"

"In the sun," answered Mollie promptly.

"That isn't the answer," said Kitty severely.

"Well, what is it, then?"

"They always hang just out of reach!" declared Kitty, with a mournful sigh.

KEEPER'S PROGRAM.

The professor, according to a London newspaper, had taken a few of his pupils to the Zoo. While the lions were being fed he remarked to the keeper, with a view to his pupils' instruction at first hand:

"If one of these gigantic and ferocious carnivora should contrive to emancipate itself and should hurl its prodigious strength into our midst, what steps would you take?"

"Bloomin' long uns, sir," said the man; whereat the boys tittered.

"'WAY DAOWN EAST."

"East" does not mean to the Washingtonian what it means to the New Englander, says W. D. Lyman, in the Atlantic. Anything the other side of the Missouri is "east" to us. A new arrival from Massachusetts was once greeted very cordially, in my hearing, by a lady who had been here some time, and who said, "I came from the east myself." "Ah!" said the New Englander. "From what place?" "From Iowa," was the unexpected answer.

JANGLING NERVES.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

EVILS FOLLOW GRIP.

A French Physician Declares That Appendicitis is an Aftermath.

On the testimony of a distinguished French physician a new count must be added to the long indictment against th dreaded grip. This physician, Dr. J. Lucas Championniere, has set the medical profession to discussing and disagreeing about his theories in a fine manner. The new theory of the Frenchman was given to the world through a paper read by him at a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine recently. In this Dr. Championniere declared that appendicitis is largely an after effect of the grip. He points out that it has been noted and recorded by physicians in all parts of the civilized world that there are many serious cases of the affection of the appendix after every recurrence of an epidemic of the grip.

The conclusion is not based on this observation alone, however, and there is a full discussion of the increase of the malady which has during the last twenty years become familiar to the people of Europe and America under the name of appendicitis. Dr. Lucas lays down several propositions which may be generalized as follows: Appendicitis is a new disease or its development into the frequent malady of the present is a new thing; it is a sort of epidemic; more frequently than otherwise it is the localizing of the grip. Its prime causes, he thinks are improper or insufficient purgation of the digestive organs and the excessive use as food of freshly slaughtered meat. The French physician, in his discussion of the disease, gave one of the most prominent physicians of an American city as his authority for the statement that one-third of the population of that city was afflicted with appendicitis or had the germs of the disease in their systems.

IS NEW HUMAN AFFLICTION.

He does not countenance the theory of some physicians that appendicitis has existed for generations, but that the medical profession was not observing enough to discover it and treat it as a distinct ailment. He believes that for many generations Europe and America have had surgeons and physicians who would not have failed to record and endeavor to seek a remedy for this malady had it been developed in their patients. He from his researches thinks that while there has always been a vermiform disease arising therefrom it is only in the present generation that the changed conditions of living have made the disease important.

His theory about the disease is based on his observation and the rejection of other eminent physicians of the old theories which were held a few years ago about it being traceable to grape seeds and the like. These have been exploded long since, he says, and the physician must look somewhere else in his search for the origin of this new foe to human life which it is his business to battle with. The malady known as appendicitis is but little understood, and, like many other physicians, he admits that practically nothing is known of it except that it is dangerous and often fatal, and that of late years it has increased at an alarming rate. It is known by physicians that it is catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes, which, extending to the appendix, produces a condition of purulence that becomes localized peritonitis. But what the inflammation proceeds from and what is the original cause are problems which have baffled the physicians up to this time.

MODERN HABITS PRODUCE IT.

He reasons that if the malady is a new disease, or even an old one which has increased according to the proportions which the evidence of the best physicians shows it has attained then there must be some modern cause for this. He finds the cause in the new conditions of life, the change of civilized men, especially in England and America, to a more exclusive meat diet and the concurrent change in the practice of physicians in the matter of not giving purgatives. In the old days the farmer, the artisan and the ordinary business man, he says, living a quiet, peaceful life, subsisted on a diet largely vegetable. This was ot only the best suited for his digestive organs, but it supplied him with the sustenance needed for his work. Since "the strenuous life" became the vogue in America and Europe, too, the terrific nervous strain under which men live requires a more powerful stimulating diet, and meat has become the great food staple. Children are ed it when they should be given only lacteal food. The physician says he has heard men boast that they never under any circumstances ate vegetables, fruit or bread.

The appendix, he says, can be safely said to be more susceptible of disease from its structure than any other organ of the body. Whatever infects the intestines inevitably affects the appendix. Its direct connection with the intestines makes it the depository of the most virulent poisons which infect the body. As there is no outlet, these toxics multiply and increase in virulence and finally work fatal consequences. Animal food contains to a much greater degree than vegetables the properties inimical to health. The change from the more natural vegetable diet, or largely vegetable, worked changes in the digestive organs which were not wholly able to adapt themselves to the new conditions. He has never seen nor heard of a purely vegetarian being afflicted with appendicitis. He goes further and says that the medical statistics will show that in those countries where the vegetable diet is still adhered to there is nothing known of the malady which has come to be the terror of the meat eating nations of the world.

ADVISES ATTENTION TO DIET.

For a remedy and preventive of this disease of the appendix, or which has its culmination in the affection of the appendix, the physician says a more careful attention to diet is necessary, and he urges on physicians to go back to some of their older practices with relation to purgatives, which of late years have been almost totally abandoned. The old practice relied largely on this form of treatment in most ailments, but the modern practitioner has rejected it from fear of peritonitis. This Dr. Championniere thinks a groundless fear, or, at least, that the danger from peritonitis is much less with the intestinal canal thoroughly cleansed of waste than is the danger from appendicitis where the body is clogged with poison-generating material. As the artificial mode of life has increased the liability of the accumulation of poisons in the system, so, he argues, must artificial means be used to assist the system in getting rid of them.

SUICIDE BELIEFS.

Yesterday a coroner's jury at Chelsea brought in the very rare verdict of "felo de se" in a case of suicide. Nowadays such a finding involves no more than the possibility that the body may not be buried in consecrated ground, but, as every one knows, it is not so many years ago that it would have compelled the authorities to bury the corpse at a point where four cross roads meet, and with a stake placed through it. People who suppose that this barbarous ceremonial was ordained for the purpose of making suicide terrible to those who contemplated it are probably quite mistaken. The idea underlying it was not the punishment of the dead, but the security of the living, and the peculiar ordinance was a survival into modern times of the strange ghost notions of our Scandinavian ancestors. It was thought that the suicide was particularly apt to reappear as a "revenant"—a "gegangere" it was among the Scandinavians—and the object of these apparently meaningless operations was to make it as difficult as possible for the ghost to annoy the living.

It was supposed that the stake might suffice to hold down the spirit, and that if it did not do so, he or she would be so much confused at entering upon a new phase of existence at a place where four roads met, as very likely to take the wrong one, and move off to annoy some other village, or, perhaps, lose the way altogether upon moor or fen, and subside into a comparatively harmless jack o' lantern. In some places cutting off the head and placing it upon the chest was substituted for impalement with the stake. The introduction of rowan, the witchwood of all northern nations, into the coffin, was much favored by those who made a specialty of means for restraining the tendency of the suicide to "come again;" but it never seems to have grown into the recognized custom, and must be regarded as a merely empirical remedy suggested by the fact that the mountain ash is good against all kinds of supernatural unpleasantness.—London Globe.

A REMARKABLE BEQUEST.

There are some curious documents filed in the county offices in St. Joseph, Mich. Perhaps the most curious of all is the will of a prominent Niles township farmer, who went to claim his future reward some years before the civil war. The remarkable part about the will is a passage leaving 50 cents to his daughter's husband "to buy a rope to hang his d—— self with."

WHY INDIANS PAINT.

The fact of the matter is that every paint mark on an Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint, says a writer in Pearson's Magazine, he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe. He may possess one mark of distinction only, or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to don a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all his honors at one time.

Among the Indian tribes is one designated by the symbol of the dogfish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown, as cut in two, and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face, it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value and indicates a high rank.

Very peculiar are some of the honorable symbols painted on the Indians' faces. There are fish, flesh and fowl of all kinds—dog salmon, devil fish, star fish, woodpeckers, eagles, ravens, wolfs, bears, sea lions and sea monsters, mosquitoes, frogs, mountain goats and all manner of foot, claw or beak marks—each with a special meaning of its own.

WILL SAIL THE ANTARTIC.

The schooner Gauss, which was launched a few days ago at Kiel, is intended for use in the German antartic exedition and has been specially designed for such an undertaking. She is entirely of wood, of a model slightly different from that of Nansen's Fram, and is fortified for her conflict with heavy seas and antartic ice with a system of internal supports and triple planking of oak, pitchpine and greenheart. The ship is 151 feet in length, draws sixteen feet of water, has the rig of a three-masted schooner and engines capable of giving her a speed of seven knots an hour. She contains accommodations for five scientific observers, five officers and a crew of twenty men. Each of the observers and each of the officers will have his own cabin. The center of the ship is occupied by the rooms for scientific work, and the forecastle contains space for fifty arctic dogs. Two steam winches serve the anchor, and also will be used for scientific purposes. The ship will be illuminated throughout with electric lights.

The Howaldt shipbuilding yard was under a contract to have the ship built by May 7, and fitted out not later than the end of August. Although the expedition, if all goes well, will hardly be absent more than two years, the vessel will be thoroughly provisioned for three years. An important part of the equipment will be a balloon for purposes of reconnoissance when exploring parties venture out from the stations. And if it be found to be safe the necessary hydrogen probably will be taken along, ready made, but greatly compressed. This would occupy less room than the apparatus for manufacturing gas on the spot.

Although the members of the commission already have been conspicuously identified with researches akin to those in which they are about to engage, they are expected to spend a good deal of the time during the next few months in further preparation for the work in hand. Each man will not only conduct his own regular investigations, but must be prepared to assist one of his colleagues and if necessary to take his place.

SWEDISH AIR TORPEDO.

An air torpedo of a construction heretofore unknown has been patented by a Swedish major, Mr. Unge, and the inventor has just received a government subsidy for making experiments with the new torpedo. The motion of this peculiar projectile through the air, according to the patent specifications, is caused exclusively by a force which is developed in the torpedo little by little from ignition of a gas generated from slowly burning material. The pressure of the gas gradually becoming stronger, propels the torpedo through an arrangement by which the gas can escape at the bottom.

Once in motion, the torpedo therefore increases its speed in the same degree as the gas pressure is increased. The charge may consist of any explosive, provided the same is ignited only by shocks or blows. The initial velocity need be but slight, as the torpedo is impelled by its own force. Therefore the discharge from the torpedo gun, constructed for the purpose, occasions no report nor recoil and but little pressure and consequently is not in the least dangerous to those handling the gun. At the trials made so far the torpedoes traversed a distance of 16,000 feet.

WORK THEIR BRAINS HARD.

A French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly. He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are far behind them; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom sixty-six in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only forty-two out of 100,000 to the madhouse.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

THE FENBERG STOCK COMPANY.

Next Monday night the Fenberg Stock company commences a week's engagement at Masonic Temple theater. This company has played this season in the leading cities of the United States and Canada and has received unstinted praise from the press and public for their ambitious

The Fenberg Company in "Knobs o' Tennessee."

productions. The company includes George M. Fenberg, Edgar Mackaye, Oliver D. Bailey, J. G. Stutzman, George Castlebow, W. F. Crocket, J. T. Howell, Katherine Standish, Edna Bassom, Beatrice Fenberg, Jan Tarr, Rose Winchester and Stella Rinehart.

The list of plays to be presented embraces "Knobs of Tennessee," by Hal. Reid, the author of "Human Hearts;" "Michael Strogoff," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Why Jones Left Home," "A Lively Time" and "The New Governess," nearly all of which are new to Fort Wayne playgoers and should draw good houses. Special scenery is carried for each of the plays and the costuming and effects will be most elaborate. The Fenberg Co., however, does not stop at offering new plays, presented by a capable company and artistically mounted, but offer in addition several big vaudeville acts, including several of the cleverest singers and comedians on the stage, illustrated songs, Stella Rinehart, the famous dancer, and the greatest moving picture machine, Edison's marvelous profectoscope. Manager Fenberg wants a crowded house on Monday night and then, he says, "the show will do the rest." To this end we publish in our advertising columns a

coupon, which, upon being presented at the box office before 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, will secure any lady her choice of any seat in the house upon payment of fifteen cents. The regular prices for the engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents.

The opening bill is Hal. Reid's greatest play, "Knobs of Tennessee."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Tim Murphy will present "The Carpetbagger" at the Masonic Temple theater Tuesday, May 7.

"Midnight in Chinatown" will be given at the Masonic Temple theater Saturday, May 11. This company carries a Chinese band.

May Irwin and her coterie of players will close the regular amusement season at the Masonic Temple theater Friday evening, May 17, in her latest and greatest success entitled "Madge Smith, Attorney." This is the attraction that has long been sought for.

Kellar, the prince of magicians, is the attraction at the Temple theater tonight.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION

FORMS THE SUBJECT OF TODAY'S CABINET TALK.

The Conference Likely to Result in Better Understanding and Friendlier Feelings.

Washington, April 26.—The cabinet meeting today, the last one before the president's departure for the Pacific coast, was occupied almost exclusively with the discussion of the visit of the Cuban commission. Secretary Root, who has been conducting the conferences with the commission, submitted rather exhaustively an account of the interviews he had had with them. He told the president and the cabinet of the objections which the commissioners raised to the Platt amendment and of some of the misunderstandings regarding it under which they seemed to be laboring. There was a general exchange of opinion among the members of the cabinet regarding the situation and in light of the views expressed, Secretary Root will hold another conference with the commissioners upon their departure. The president will not see them again except to formally bid them farewell.

While there are one or two points upon which some of the members of the commission are insistent, the general feeling of the cabinet, as reflected in their exchange of views today, was that the result of the commission's visit could but be extremely beneficial in removing erroneous impressions which, it is said, are entertained in the constitutional convention regarding the purposes of the United States. Altogether, it would not be too much to say that the cabinet generally are hopeful that the convention, after hearing the report of the commission, will be much more disposed to accept our terms than they have been heretofore.

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Hamburg, April 26.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, who is to lead the American (Seigler) Arctic expedition, and who arrived here yesterday morning, spent the morning in inspecting and forwarding to Tromsoe and Sandefgord supplies for the expedition. Privy Councillor Neumayer is aiding Mr. Baldwin in every way possible. He has presented him with the latest polar maps, drawn by Dr. Nansen. Later Mr. Baldwin went to Kiel to compare notes with the members of the German Antartic expedition.

Notwithstanding Paris and Berlin, London is the best tree-shaded city in Europe.

DEDICATE EMMAUS CHURCH

FIRST SERVICES TO BE HELD THERE TOMORROW.

Notable Program Prepared for the Dedication of the New Lutheran House of Worship.

Emmaus Lutheran church, at the corner of Creighton avenue and Broadway, will be dedicated tomorrow with appropriate services and the exercises will be the occasion of one of the biggest gatherings of Lutherans ever held in the west. Invitations have been sent out to all the leading churches in northern Indiana and neighboring states and the members of the church have been assured of a generous response.

The various excursions will begin to arrive early in the morning, and probably the first to be on hand will be the one from Indianapolis, the largest of any, and fully 800 people are expected from the capital city. Lafayette, Logansport, Peru, Huntington, Avilla and many other cities and towns will send large delegations and it is expected that fully 4,000 Lutherans will gather in the city to join the congregation of Emmaus church in the formal dedication of their handsome place of worship. The members of the various Lutheran churches of the city will take part

REV. PHILIP WAMBSGANSS.

Pastor of the New Emmaus Lutheran Church in Fort Wayne.

in the exercises of the day, and several of the churches have arranged to suspend services altogether so that their congregations may assist Emmaus congregation in the entertainment of the many visitors who will be in the city for the dedication.

The exercises will begin at 9:30 a. m. and will continue until about noon. There will also be services in the afternoon and evening. The program was prepared by Rev. Philip Wambsganss, pastor of Emmaus church, and the orators of the day are ministers who have achieved fame, both as scholars and preachers. The musical part of the program will be especially interesting and some of the best musical talent in Fort Wayne will assist, the choir of Emanuel church, Louis Curdes, Henry Heuer and others.

A feature of the day will be the banquet which will be served in the basement of the church commencing about 11 o'clock, and preparations have been made by the committee in charge of this feature to minister to the wants of several hundred. Nothing has been left undone to make the day a memorable one and the visitors will be entertained in a manner that they will not soon forget.

EMMAUS CHURCH.

Emmaus church is a branch of Emanuel church, on West Jefferson street, and while the organization is but little over a year old it starts out with a voting membership of 168. The first steps in the organization of the church were taken about two years ago when the debt of $10,000 against Emanuel church had been paid off. The congregation of the parent church had been increasing rapidly in the past few years and while the necessity for a division had been apparent for six years, it was decided not to form a new congregation until the debt had been paid off.

The formal organization of Emmaus church took place January 1, 1900, and all members of Emanuel church residing south of the Pittsburg tracks and west of Harrison street became members of the congregation.

Several years previous to the date of organization six lots were purchased at the corner of Scott avenue and Broadway, from Daniel Nestle, the ground being part of the old Nestle vineyard, and a few years ago a handsome residence was built on the southeast part of the plot to be used as a parsonage.

At the organization of the new congregation a building committee, consisting of William Buck, August Becker, August Freese, Henry Wellman, William Rippe, William Moellering, William Bandt, Conrad Tielker and Ernest Breimeyer, sr., was appointed. It was decided to erect a church building and school the cost not to exceed $30,000, and Architect Henry Meyer was instructed to prepare drawings and specifications for the new structure. Work was begun early in the spring of 1900 and the finishing touches were put on last week.

The new church is situated on Broadway, facing Creighton avenue. It is a handsome building of red brick with stone trimming, the main tower being situated on the northeast corner. The interior is finished throughout in hardwood and it is heated by the most modern hot air appliances.

The arrangement of the choir and organ loft is a distinct departure from that of the other Lutheran churches. The organ and choir balcony are on a level with the gallery that runs around three sides of the church, and the singers face the congregation. The interior decorations are for the most part white and gold, with bits of color here and there, and the effect is very beautiful indeed. The altar is a handsome piece of work and upon it are two fine statues of Christ and Moses. In the center of the altar is a beautiful art glass, representing Christ praying in Gethsemane, by Schurman, of Indianapolis.

The edifice is illuminated with electricity, the chandelier in the center being one of the largest and finest in the city. Many other lights, arranged in groups of two or more, are scattered about the auditorium and placed in the most advantageous manner.

The organ is a very handsome instrument and cost $2,000, the money to pay for it having been collected by the young people of the church. Prof. H. Hahn, who is one of the teachers in the school, is organist and choir leader, and he will play at the services tomorrow.

The school, which forms the rear part of the church, contains three large well-lighted rooms and the ventilating apparatus is of the latest design. There are 240 school children in Emmaus congregation, and they will enter upon their studies in the new school on Tuesday of next week. The teaching staff is composed of H. Konow, formerly of Emmanuel school, who is principal; Prof. H. Hahn, of Michigan, and Miss Cora Baumgardt.

The officers of Emmaus church are as follows:

President—Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr.

Vice President—Fred Roesener.

Secretary—H. Konow.

Financial Secretary—Louis Brunner.

Treasurer—August Becker.

Deacons—Christian Korte, William Shoenfeld, H. Rohm, Louis Breimeyer, William Rippe and Albert Huser.

Trustees—William Buck, Ernest Breimeyer, jr., and Dick Thiele.

While the actual voting membership is 168, the number of families represented is over 200, representing altogether about 1,200 souls.

At 9:30 on Sunday morning will begin the services at the dedication of Emmaus church. The clergy, local and visiting, will form in line at the parsonage, and headed by the church officers, will proceed to the church doors. The Bible and confessional books of the Lutheran church will be borne by the pastors, and the holy vessels used for sacramental purposes by the deacons. At the doors the entire audience will join in singing a hymn of praise. The architect, H. Meyer, will deliver the keys of the new edifice to the pastor of the parish in a short formal address. The dedicatory prayer will be by the pastor, who will open the doors according to the beautiful ritual of the Lutheran church. The Eintracht Choral society will sing, "Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates." Amid the pealing of the bell and the inviting strains of the handsome new organ, the audience will slowly enter the sanctuary, for the morning service with sermon. The usual order of service will be followed out. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. M. J. F. Albright, D. D., at present director of Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. Rev. Prof. Albright was the first pastor of this church, when it was yet a part of Emanuel church, on West Jefferson street, being the pastor of the south district from 1891 to 1894. His numerous friends as well as his old parishioners will undoubtedly be somewhat disappointed to think that they may not be able to gain admission at the first service and hear him. At the urgent request, however, of so many of his friends, who realize this, the very popular pastor and educator has consented to preach again at a service to be held on Monday evening in the new church at 7:30. The liturgical part of the service on Sunday morning will be taken by Rev. H. C. Luehr, D. D., as assistant. Rev. Luehr is the pastor of Zion German Lutheran church on South Hanna street. Prof. Hermann Hahn, the new teacher of Emmaus school, one of the ablest organists in the city, will preside at his new instrument. Anthems will be rendered at this service by the choir of Emanuel church and Eintracht Male choir. A duet from Mendelssohn will be rendered by Messrs. L. Curdes, the well known tenor, and R. Heuer, an new, rising baritone. After the benediction at the morning service the procession will form in the same order and proceeding to the school doors the formal dedication of this part of the building will follow, the ceremonies being much the same as those at the dedication of the church, but no service will be held with sermon.

A dinner will be served in the basement of the church by the ladies of the congregation. A nominal sum will be charged, because no revenue is desired from and by such means, the aim solely being to accommodate strangers and visitors and to cover expenses. The interior of the building, of course, will be beautifully decorated by the committee on arrangements. Mr. Goeis, the superintendent of the city parks and greenhouses, and Mr. Kaade, the Swinney avenue florist, who are members of the new congregation, will lend their valuable services at this occasion.

The afternoon service will begin at 3 p. m. Prof. William Hahn, teacher at Zion Lutheran school, and brother of the teacher at Emmaus, will have charge of the music in the afternoon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Frederick Wambsganss, D. D., of Indianapolis, a brother of the popular and successful pastor of Emmaus. The altar service will be taken by Rev. C. W. Diederich, of Hoagland, Ind., brother of the well known consul at Leipsic and former professor at Concordia college, of this city. The church choir of St. Paul's German Lutheran church of Indianapolis, which will be here in a body, and is one of the famous musical organizations of that city, will sing, led by Hr. D. Fechtmann, for many years formerly the principal of Emanuel church of this city. The sermons, both in the morning and afternoon, will be in German.

In the evening an English service will be held at half-past seven. The preacher of the occasion will be Rev. John Wefel, D. D., of Cleveland, O. Rev. Wefel is a native of Fort Wayne, being born here, educated in St. Paul's school, on Barr street, and later attended Concordia college. He is one of the ablest and most popular of the younger preachers in the central district of the German Missouri Synod, and a very able speaker. Miss Tillie Lindemann will preside at the organ in the evening. Louis Curdes, tenor, will be heard again at this service in "Come Unto Me," by Kucken, and Mr. Heuer, baritone, will sing "Jerusalem." At all these services the customary offerings will be taken for the benefit of the new building. No auction or other similar schemes will be employed in raising the amount remaining unpaid at the dedication. The amount is not very large and the congregation hopes to have it all paid within a very short time. The church is situated in one of the finest locations of the city and no doubt will have a steady growth. They are certainly to be congratulated on their present success and it is to be hoped that their path will be a pleasant one and their work a blessed undertaking.

REV. PHILIP WAMBSGANSS.

Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor of Emmaus Lutheran church, enjoys a wide popularity in Lutheran circles in Fort Wayne. He is a minister of undoubted ability, in the pulpit a forceful expounder of the scriptures and among his congregation a tireless worker and always ready to assist in good works.

Rev. Wambsganss, who is the son of Rev. Philip Wambsganss, sr., now retired, was born in Adams county in 1867 and received his early education in the Lutheran parochial schools. Graduating from the primary school, he entered Concordia college in this city and later attended the Lutheran seminary in Springfield, Ill.

After entering the ministry he was for some time assistant to his father in Sheboygan, Wis., and in 1879 was called to the pastorate of a Lutheran church in Hancock, Mich., remaining there for eight years. He was called to Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, O., in 1887 and remained there until 1895, when he was called to be assistant pastor at Emanuel church, this city, to succeed Rev. M. J. Albrecht, who was made a director of Milwaukee Concordia college.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

SUB-COMMITTEE NOW FORMULATING ITS REPORT.

Tabulating Results of the Recent Vote With View of Settling the Matter.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—A subcommittee of the committee on the revision of the creed appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church is in session at the Monongahela house in this city, formulating its report, which is to be presented to the general assembly in Philadelphia on May 16. At the recent meeting in Washington the committee divided and majority and minority reports were considered. The functions of the sub-committee are those of a returning board. The vote of the Presbyteries has been taken on the question of changing the creed and on several alternative queries. The committee is endeavoring to tabulate results and to state just what is the wish of the Presbyterian body in the United States.

Great bargains during the Palm Sale at Vesey's. 25tf

BE STRONG

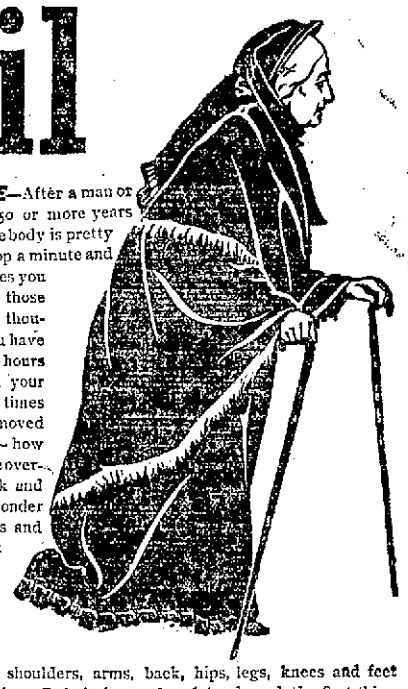
LINCOLN SEXUAL PILLS restore natural strength and vigor. They do not excite or stimulate. They are a perfectly pure and certain nerve food, and every tablet is standardized to absolute uniformity. Use them and you will rejoice in strength, nerve vigor and manly magnetism.

Price, $1.00 per box—buy of your druggist or sent by mail on receipt of price, in plain wrapper.

LINCOLN PROPRIETARY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dreier & Bro., Agents.

Omega Oil



OLD PEOPLE—After a man or woman has lived 50 or more years the machinery of the body is pretty well worn out. Stop a minute and think how many miles you have walked in all those years—how many thousands of pounds you have lifted—how many hours you have stood on your feet—how many times your joints have moved back and forth—how many times you have overdone things in work and pleasure. Do you wonder that you have pains and aches? Isn't it about time you did something for your poor body? Get a bottle of Omega Oil at once and rub it into every spot on your neck, shoulders, arms, back, hips, legs, knees and feet where there is an ache. Rub it in good and hard, and the first thing you know you'll feel at least ten years younger. Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Your druggist sells Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any wholesale druggist. The Omega Chemical Co., 197 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50c in cash, money order or stamps. 20d

Rules the whole realm of Sound

THE UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINER.

Affords endless amusement and delight. If you have one in your home you can entertain your family and friends with the very latest popular music.

SONGS, MARCHES, FUNNY STORIES,—

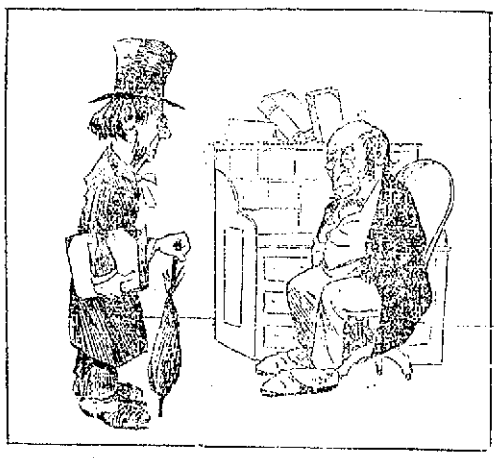
THE GRAPHOPHONE

REPEATS THEM ALL. Its repertoire is without limit.

ALL PRICES—FROM $5 TO $150

Write for Special Catalogue No. 35

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.,
88 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



A SALIENT POINT.

Rev. Pullom—They made $2,000 at our church fair last night.
City Editor (absent-mindedly)—Any arrests?

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

CHRIST, THE MOST CONSPICUOUS CHARACTER IN HISTORY.

ABOVE ALL ON EARTH AND IN HEAVEN.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage sounds the praise of the world's Redeemer, and puts before us the portraits of some of His great disciples and expponents. Text: John iii., 31; "He that cometh from above is above all."

The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky, was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the vox humana in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedraled grandeur and the peroration of all splendid language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the alpha and the omega, He appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out with those two letters, and all the letters between them. "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Or, if you prefer the words of the text, "Above all."

It means, after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim, and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory, they might all well unite in the words of the text and say, "He that cometh from above is above all."

First, Christ must be above all else in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the world that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil, individual, social, political, national. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, that therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, or all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European, but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the spittle, the salve, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sunday school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

MISUSE OF WORDS.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stones? Words. What did Christ utter on Mt. Olive? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course thought is the cargo and words are only the ship. But how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sunday school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed 15,000 different words for dramatic purposes; Milton employed 8,000 different words for poetic purposes; Rufus Choate employed over 11,000 different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than a thousand words that we can manage, less than 500, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before, all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ, the Conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal; but those eighteen flags they can put into 66,000 different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me says to young men who are after a while going to preach Jesus Christ, you will have the largest liberty and unlimited resources. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Jonathan Edwards preached Christ in the severest argument ever penned, and John Bunyan preached Christ in the sublimest allegory ever composed. Edward Payson, sick and exhausted, leaned up against the side of the pulpit and wept out his discourse, while George Whitefield, with the manner and voice and the start of an actor, overwhelmed his auditory. It would have been a different thing if Jonathan Edwards had tried to write and dream about the pilgrim's progress to the celestial city, or John Bunyan had attempted an essay on the human will.

GOOD GOSPEL THEMES.

Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas are these gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers have no sweetness, sunset sky has no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the ambassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direct guilt. Sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulcher. Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ over all in it. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat. His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope for heaven? It is because Jesus went ahead, the herald and the forerunner.

The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared put it on; but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the wannest and the worst may wear. "Where grace abounded grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins," said Martin Luther to Staupitz, "my sins, my sins!" The fact is, that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that had made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake, and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved, he wrote to a friend, saying: "Come over and join us, great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we who have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed." Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first-rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds, and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them, and then offered us the receipt.

NEED HIM IN OUR SORROWS.

And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, he made Paul sing in the dungeon, and, under that grace, St. John from desolate Patmos, heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock, the Christian, from cups of granite, lily-rimmed and vine-covered, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark, that Christ is above all in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stonemason should come and consult him about his tombstone that after awhile he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less prepared are they to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered the tunic he had on him to be carried after his death on a spear at the head of his army, and then the soldier ever and anon should stop and say: "Behold, all that is left of Saladin, the emperor and conqueror! Of all the states he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but his shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you and I need to consider—that there are only two styles of departure.

A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, toiling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines, and broken on the halyards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fever, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure; the death of the righteous and of the wicked, and we all want to die the former.

AT THE HOUR OF DEATH.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hand of kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want the room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hands pilot us through the narrows of death and in the hour when Satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no! Alas! poor soul, if that is all. Better die in the wilderness, far from tree shadow and far from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ would say through the solitudes, "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee." From that pillar of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going, and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the swest notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from home, dying in the door of a heathen temple, said: "Glory to Thee, O God!" What did dying Wilberforce say to his wife? "Come and sit beside me and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ." What did dying Hannah More say? "To go to heaven, think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live. Oh, glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious thing it is to die! Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!" What did Mr. Topladyy, the great hymn-maker, say in his last hour? "Who can measure the depth of the third heaven? Oh, the the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live here after such glories as God has manifested to my soul!"

What did the dying Janeway say? "I can as easily die as close my eyes or turn my head in sleep. Before a few hours have passed I shall stand on Mount Zion with the 144,000, and with the just men made perfect, and we shall ascribe riches, and honor, and glory, and majesty, and dominion unto God and the Lamb." Dr. Taylor, condemned to burn at the stake, on his way thither, broke away from the guardsmen, and went bounding and leaping and jumping toward the fire, glad to go to Jesus and to die for Him.

PEACE OF CHRIST.

Sir Charles Hare, in his last moment, had such rapturous vision that he cried: "Upward, upward, upward." And so great was the peace of one of Christ's disciples that he put his fingers upon the pulse in his wrist, and counted it and observed its halting beats until his life had ended here to begin in heaven. But grandar than that was the testimony of the wornout missionary, when, in the Mamertine dungeon, he cried: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love His appearing!" Do you not see that Christ is above all in dying alleviations?

Toward the last hour of our earthly residence we are speeding. When I see the spring blossoms scattered, I say, "Another season gone forever." When I close the Bible on Sabbath night I say, "Another Sabbath departed." When I bury a friend, I say, "Another earthly attraction gone forever." What nimble feet the years have! The roebucks and the lightnings run not so fast. From decade to decade, from sky to sky, they go at a bound. There is a place for us, whether marked or not, where you and I will sleep the last sleep, and the men are now living who will, with solemn tread, carry us to our resting-place. Brighter than a banqueting hall through which the light feet of the dancers go up and down to the sound of trumpeters will be the sepulcher through whose rifts the holy life of heaven streameth. God will watch you. He will send His angels to guard your slumbering ground, until, at Christ's behest, they shall roll away the stone.

So, also, Christ is above all in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit shall recite the Savior's earthly sacrifice.

JESUS WILL BE THERE.

Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of his suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say: "This is Jesus, for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say: "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and in the Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children, clad in white, will say: "This is the Jesus who took up in His arms and blessed us, and when of the world were too cold and loud brought us into this beautiful place." The multitude of the bareft will say: "This is the Jesus who comforted us when our heart broke." Many who had wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but were saved by grace, will say, "This is the Jesus who pardoned us." We were lost on the mountains, and He brought us home. We were guilty, and He made us white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled, and then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together in a great chorus, which shall make the arches re-echo with the eternal reverberation of gladness and peace and triumph.

Edward I. was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $100,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken and deposited in the Holy Land, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds today whose hearts are already in the Holy Land of heaven. Where your treasures are, there are your hearts also. John Bunyan, of whom I spoke spoke at the opening of this discourse caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: "And I heard in my dream, and lo! the bells of the city rang for joy; and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked at them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands to sing praises with all; and after that they shut up the gates, which when I had seen I wished myself among them!"

ROYAL RELICS SOLD.

When Queen Victoria's wedding cake was made by Gunter in 1840 over twenty-one thousand persons were admitted to see it. A great number of people seem to have been the fortunate recipients of slices of it. The pieces sold recently in Covent Garden, London, are not the first that have come under the hammer since her late majesty's death, and doubtless they will soon be as familiar objects in the King street auction room as queen's chocolate boxes, though whether they will ever suffer such a "slump" is uncertain, says the Newcastle (England) Chronicle. They do not, of course, derive any value from their edibility after all these years, which explains the act that the three hard morsels realized as much as 22 10s apiece. Bits of his majesty's christening cake, less in age only by about a couple of years, are also being brought to light out of cupboard corners, and one of them in the original box as sent from Windsor Castle on January 23, 1842, was sold for £2.

NO SALOON ON KING'S ESTATES.

The new king and queen of England are prohibitionists in dealing with the public sale of drink on their great Sandringham demense, embracing nearly 8,000 acres, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. In all the five villages there is not one public house, drunkenness is unknown, and the whole population is notably temperate. Should sickness arise, where wine or brandy is ordered by the doctor, a permit for the same may be secured from the village vicars, each of whom has in his hands a sum of money provided by the king to treat necessitous cases in any required way. Each village has a well-equipped "Workingman's Club," where ale may be obtained by members, but no one may have above a pint a day.

TRADERS MAY ADVERTISE.

Recently the London county council was beaten in a case affecting advertising signs, says a correspondent. One Hull, the tenant of a house in Seven Sisters road, had been fined by the petty magistrate for affixing an advertising sign on the front wall of his premises. The ground of the alleged offense laid by the London county council was that the sign projected beyond the building line and constituted a breach of the council's by-laws.

The case was appealed, and during the hearing of the appeal by Mr. Hull amusement was caused by questions put to counsel for the London county council by one of the judges. For instance, the question was raised by his lordship whether if a poor man hung a bird cage outside a window it would be considered a projection from the building line.

Again, the judge thought it might be argued that a coat of arms affixed by a royal warrant-holder on the front of his building came under the by-law regarding projections. Flags hung out on gala days, too, his lordship merrily suggested, might be banned in the same way. The court decided that there had been no infringement of the building act, and ordered the migistrate's decision to be reversed.

SYSTEMS OF SUCCESSION.

The most general is that known as the salic system, under which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which the law takes its name—Russia and some of the minor German states. The third system is our own (English), under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal, as well as in England.—St. James Gazette.

OLD PEOPLE IN WORKHOUSES.

Some interesting statistics have been secured with regard to workhouse inmates who have lived under five rulers by the Councilor and Guardian. Out of a total of 650 workhouses in England and Wales returns have been secured from 139 institutions. In these there are no fewer than 2,784 inmates who have lived under five sovereigns. The Camberwell workhouse heads the list with 133 out of 916 inmates; Bethnal Green comes next, with 109 out of 1,057; Brighton third, with 103 out of 1,260; Hackney fourth, with 101 out of 1,407. The Liverpool workhouse contains the largest number of inmates, with 3,624, out of these only 85 have lived under five monarchs. Manchester is second, with 2,857, and 58 old people. The Aberavon workhouse contains the smallest number of inmates, with 17, and of these five have lived under five rulers.

EMIGRATION IS PROMISED.

It is reported at Bucharest, says a correspondent, that an English company is arranging for the establishment of a direct line of steamers from Constanza, the Roumanian Black sea port, to Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and New York. The new line will bear the name "Atlantica Romana." Specially cheap passages are to be arranged for emigrants, and it is hoped in this manner to induce emigration among the population of Eastern Europe, already much overcrowded. Very low fares in connection with the steamers will also bring Austria and Hungary's emigrants to this line, which hopes to compete successfully with the Hamburg line.

RUSSIA'S IRON HAND.

The local Russian Authors' Aid society handed in a petition to the mayor of St. Petersburg, signed by sixty-seven well-known writers, begging for milder measures against the students, and for permission to discuss the complaints of the students in the press freely and without prejudice. As a consequence of this petition, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, the Authors' Aid society was declared by the mayor to be dangerous to the public, and it was at once officially dissolved.

Of the 196,500,000 Mohammedans in the world only 18,000,000 live in Turkey.

THE PIPES USED BY AZTECS.

The increasing commerce with Honduras and Nicaragua is bringing to this country many of the odd implements and curios of those lands. The Spanish population has a large admixture of Aztec or other aboriginal blood, and preserves many of the implements as well as customs which prevailed in the time of the Montezumas. One of the queerest survivals in this regard is the long pipes, which is still employed in the rural districts of both republics. It is made from a shrub or a sapling which grows somewhat like the elder. The bush is cut down and the pith extracted from the stem, which is afterward peeled, polished, dried and painted with primary colors in barbaric style. The simplest form is a straight stem from three to six feet in length. A more expensive kind is made from a stem with two terminal branches. This demands much more care in extracting the pitch, and enables the owner to offer a friend a mouthpiece on one branch while he is enjoying another upon a second. Three stemmed sticks are also made, and, very rarely, four stemmed ones. These are kept as curios rather than as useful articles, and are supposed to have been employed upon especial occasions in the days of the Incas. The bowl is of red clay, gray clay, or soapstone, and the mouthpiece may be of bone or horn, or decorated silver and amber. The length of the stem causes the tobacco smoke to cool appreciably in its passage from the bowl to the lips, and gives a taste almost as mild as that produced by the Oriental narghile. The tobacco used with it is of a rich red brown color, about intermediate in flavor and appearance between Virginia and Havana leaf. These pipes make very pretty ornaments for a mantel or for a wall, being much more pleasing to the eye than the "church warden" familiar to all smokers. They are strong and durable, but unless oiled and varnished now and then they are apt to split in a dry climate. Collectors make it a rule to oil them on the inside once a year.—Chicago Chronicle.

BORGHESE GHOST STORY.

The approaching marriage of Don Marco Borghese with Mlle. Ysabel Porges has revived interest in the famous Borghese ghost story. The lady who succeeded to the honors of the beautiful but notorious Pauline Bonaparte was Lady Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury. She was a very lovely woman and adored in Rome on account of her charity. She died a victim of duty during the cholera visitation of 1840, when she devoted herself in the most heroic manner to nursing the very poorest. Her funeral was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration, the students of the university insisting upon dragging the hearse to Santa Maria Maggiore, where the body was buried in the gorgeous family chapel built by Paul V. The Prince Borghese had himself placed a sapphire ring of great value upon his wife's finger on her wedding day, and insisted that it should be buried with her, and himself watched the soldering of the leaden coffin.

A few days after the funeral a poor woman was arrested, charged with the theft of a sapphire ring which had evidently belonged to the Princess Borghese, since it bore on the reverse her name and date of her marriage, 1835. The woman asserted that while she was praying in the Borghese chapel the saintly princess had appeared to her, and had given her the ring. On recognizing the gem Prince Borghese ordered the coffin to be opened in his own presence and in that of several other well-known persons who had watched its sealing up. None of the seals were broken, but the ring was gone. Much struck by this strange coincidence, the prince withdrew the charge, and educated the children of the accused, one of whom is still living and is well known in the Italian literary world.—London Chronicle.

THE DECAY OF MANNERS.

I have, in this ungrateful task, taken most of my instances from the east, says John Gilmer Speed, in Ainslee's Magazine. I believe the manners of men in the west and in the south are very much better. But the east sets the fashion and makes the pace. What is in vogue in New York reaches San Francisco and New Orleans in time, and the nearer place sooner. So, if it be the thing to be rude in the east, we may expect that it will be the fashion also on the Pacific and gulf before very long. But there is one class of people in America, which, I fancy, is not likely ever to become infected with the bacilli of rudeness. I allude to the plain people, the common people. They are too good and too substantial at bottom ever to become very vulgar. They have never been adepts in the graceful social arts. On the contrary, they have never been acquainted with them and care nothing about them. But they are honest and kind, and they hate meanness and mustiness for the deadly sins that are. And they know them, too, at sight. They are simple and unaffected, but they are as far as possible from being foolish. A lady of experience told me the other day that she believed the plain, every-day, common American man was the most dependable creature alive. They never fail you. There is no kindness they will not undertake, no service they will not render. And I recently learned of a young girl who knew this fact by instinct. She had to journey to Chicago alone. From the start she was molested by the attention of this man and that. She became almost frantic in her nervousness. In desperation she gave up her seat, and to quote her own words, "I went over to where there was a plain, common, kind-looking, middle-aged man sitting and asked if I might sit with him. He said 'certainly,' and made room for me. That was the end of it. He seemed to understand, and the other men also."

THE BEAUTIES OF ZANZIBAR.

In writing of Zanzibar I am embarrassed by the knowledge that I am not an unprejudiced witness, says Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's Magazine. I fell in love with Zanzibar at first sight, and the more I saw of it the more I wanted to take my luggage out of the ship's hold and cable to my friends to try and have me made vice consul to Zanzibar through all succeeding administrations.

Zanzibar runs back abruptly from a white beach in a succession of high white walls. It glistens and glares, and dazzles you; the sand at your feet is white, the city itself is white, the robes of the people are white. It has no public landing pier. Your rowboat is run ashore on a white shelving beach, and you face an impenetrable mass of white walls. The blue waters are behind you, the lofty fortress-like facade before you, and a strip of white sand is at your feet.

And while you are wondering where this hidden city may be a kind friend takes you by the hand and pilots you through a narrow crack in the rampart, along a twisting fissure between whitewashed walls, where the sun cannot reach, past great black doorways of craved oak and out suddenly into the light, and laughter and roar of Zanzibar.

In the narrow streets are all the colors red and white, yellow, dark blue and violet; cobalt blue, greens and reds and yellow in the awnings and curtains of the bazaars, and orange and black, of the orient, gorgeous, unshaded and purple, in the long shawls of the women. It is the busiest, and the brightest, and richest color of all the ports along the East African coast. Were it not for its narrow streets and its towering walls it would be a place of perpetual sunshine. Everybody is either actively busy, or contentedly idle. It is all movement, noise and glitter, everyone is telling everyone else to make way before him; the Indian merchants beseech you from the open bazaars; their children, swathed in gorgeous silks and hung with jewels and bangles, stumble under your feet; the sultan's troops assail you with fife and drum, and the black women, wrapped below their bare shoulders in the colors of the butterfly, and with teeth and brows dyed purple, crowd you to the wall.

MEN TALK TO THEMSELVES.

A western physician and his first visit to New York last week and at a semi-public dinner the other evening he happened to be seated with men who had spent all of their lives in this city, says the New York Sun. One of them said to him:

"Doctor, I have often wondered how New York would impress a thinking man on his first visit. What impresses you most in the streets?"

"The thing which first attracted my attention," said the physician, "and which still holds it is the fact that most of the men whom one passes in the street are talking to themselves. Why is it? Don't New Yorkers have friends to whom they may talk or are they so given to talking that they must talk to themselves when they are alone? Do they all talk in their sleep?

"Is it because men work harder here that they go along the streets mumbling to themselves? I don't know the true explanation of it, but I have been in many different cities and in none of them have I seen so many men talking to themselves as in New York."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

About forty-eight miles from Deadwood, S. D., is a mountain of good size which prospectors say is almost solid copper. A company capitalized for $5,000,000 has secured control of the mountain. The men interested say it will be the richest copper mine in the world.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS APPEARS TO THE APOSTLES AND IDENTIFIES HIMSELF BY SCARS OF CRUCIFIXION WOUNDS.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, April 28, 1901.

Topic—"Jesus Appears to the Apostles."

Text—John xx., 19-29.

CHRIST'S THIRD APPEARANCE.

This lesson piece of scripture is full of riches which we can readily approximate, and also it is clothed in mysteries which we would better not attempt to understand. First of all, we set before us the scene of Christ's appearing to His disciples. It was on Easter day, as we call it, and it was the third time He had showed Himself alive that first day of the week—in the early morning to the faithful women, in the afternoon to the two disciples on their walk to the village called Emmaus; and now, in the evening, He suddenly ushered Himself into their presence, where they were gathered.

Where were they assembled? We know not. Possibly some hiding place in which they took refuge after they fled from Gethsemane. From the statement that (lesson verse 19), "the doors were shut," it has been surmised that the disciple band were in dread of arrest, and all the more susceptible to alarm by the sudden appearance of anyone. And so Luke (xxiv. 37) says the disciples "were terrified and supposed they had seen a spirit." Was there a miracle wrought in His entrance while the doors were shut? Possibly. But just as possibly not. There is no profit in multiplying belief in miraculous acts or events. Better, much, in doubtful cases, to assert and insist that if a miracle was needed, Jesus could very easily work it.

THE SAVIOR'S SALUTATION.

One who had, by the Divine power lodged in Him, risen from the dead, any other miracle would be easy to perform. Probably His resurrection body was not subject to the limitations of ordinary matter. But even if it was not, we do not know positively that He passed through the shut door. Only let us stand firm in our faith that "with God all things are possible," and that nothing that Christians have considered miraculous is to be discredited on the basis of "it could not have been;" then our footing will be firm.

Entering, in these circumstances, to where the disciples were assembled, the salutation of Jesus was most winsome and sweet. Those men had all forsaken Him when the military and mob surrounded Him in Gethsemane. Not one, except John, put in an appearance the next day on Calvary.

They allowed their Lord to suffer and die without so much as the cheering presence of His most professed friends. They certainly had been a derelict set, to say the least. Had their risen friend refused ever again to recognize them, it would not have been more than men usually do in any such circumstances.

HEAVEN'S BENEDICTION.

But Jesus was infinitely more than a mere man, and so we see Him as He (verse 19) "stood in their midst," saying: "Peace be unto you!" It was indeed a phrase frequently heard as a courtesy in society. But there, we think, the tones of the Master would laden the terms of the salutation with such heavenly sweetness that the pax vobiscum would sound as heaven's dearest benediction. He knew their state of mind. Possibly He saw a scared look in their faces, and self-condemnation in their countenances, as they at one and the same instant began to recognize Him, and then began to recall their unfaithfulness.

Words of reproach would have been appropriate, but Jesus had said He loved them "unto the end," and so for reproach he substituted: "Peace be unto you." The salutation over, and noting the need of further evidence to satisfy both their doubts and their fears, the Master next took an appeal to their senses, which was after the same merciful method that our God always uses to convince us.

Thus when Jesus in His ministry saw how skeptical his hearers were when He was talking of His own divine character and claims, He said (John v. 36 and x. 25): "Look at my works if you cannot accept my words. They 'bear witness of me,' and establish the truth, because no mere man can do them." It was an appeal to their senses, so that it might come to pass with them as it does with us, when we say, "seeing is believing."

IDENTIFICATION OF JESUS.

After this manner He made Himself known that first Lord's day evening to the assembled disciples (lesson verse 20). "He showed them His hands and His side!" The scar which the soldier's spear made and the prints of the nails in His hands identified Him beyond dispute with the victim of Calvary, their crucified Master. And the identification of Christ as the suffering Savior, whose sacrifice was for the salvation of the world, will always be by pointing to those marks of the cross.

There never yet has been a case where Christianity as a vital and transforming force and faith was introduced by pointing to Christ as a philosopher, a philanthropist or an example for imitation. After faithful missionaries have gone into pagan countries and communities carrying the blood-stained cross and preaching as Paul did—"we have redemption through His blood"—then there have followed teachers who traduced those truths, calling them a "bloody theology."

But they never by so doing built up men in loyalty to Jesus Christ. A diluted doctrine of the crucifixion will starve the religious nature wherever it gains control and currency. After all we know and say of Jesus as a man of matchless excellence of character and conduct, the soul which feels its need of pardon and peace with God cannot find it by simply imitating the beneficent acts of Jesus Christ.

APPEALS TO SENSES.

Let us use our best endeavors to impress Sunday school pupils that it was to His scarred side and hands that Jesus pointed, appealing to the senses of His disciples that He was indeed risen from the dead. It is none but a risen Jesus whom a man of hard sense and searching reason can belive in as able to save. Socrates the Greek, and some of the excellent of Rome did set the world good examples. But who is blind enough to effect to attribute salvation for men now through prayer and pardon to such sages and from such?

Instead of doing as He did, suppose Jesus had, keeping His hands closed and His side covered, said: "Peace be unto you. I am your old leader, risen from the dead. I am He who raised Lazarus and the little maid and the young man of Naiu. It was I whom you followed through Galilee and up the mountain where I was transfigured." Would not some naturally skeptical one of the company, maybe with a shudder, have said: "It is His ghost?"

And now when teacher or preacher has nothing to tell of Christ but that He spoke wisely and served well the needs of the hungry and those He healed, it just as much follows that people think it was a ghostly idea that did the work, provided, indeed, it ever was done. But, as Jesus did, when we point to His wounds—"He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities"—then the holy spirit applies the truth and the Christ becomes our surety and Savior. Then the experience which these disciples had usually follows—"Then were the disciples glad when they (lesson verse 20) saw the Lord."

INSPIRES MUSIC.

Christianity has been the music producing religion. Except the Heaven, there has been no other. Heathen religions never inspired the world with sacred songs or any other class of musical sounds and composition. Certain races have been credited with exceptional musical possibilities, like the African. But did Livingstone and Stanley find the natives of interior Africa singing? Not at all. But now, after there have been hosts of those lost tribes saved by the preaching of Christ crucified, don't they sing? They do. But in every instance it is Christ with the scarred side and pierced palms, whom missionaries have preached, believing in whom the natives are made so "glad" that they are ready to sing:

"Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God."
"See, from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown."

Having so fully satisfied the disciples of His identity Jesus proceeded to commission them for service, associating them with Himself in the (lesson v. 21) work He came to accomplish.

GIFT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Observe the majestic term in which he couched the commission (v. 21), "As my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." The Father sent me, I send you. The work to perform which I was sent, send I you to do in my place. But at that moment they were unfit to enter upon any such transcendently difficult duties. And so right away Jesus v. 22) breathed on them and said unto them. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." This we believe toh vae been a special gift of the Holy Ghost.

Those disciples had been what we call "converted" men for years. But now they reach a stage of their life in Christ where a great addition is needed to make them fit for what was coming. Forty days afterward, when Jesus ascended to the Father, following his directions, they devoted themselves to special prayer for a fortnight and then were filled with the Holy Ghost. At that time they were gifted with tongues, but only for the day, as we might say. Again and again at subsequent dates they were drenched with waves of spritual life and were cleansed and empowered by the experience.

Just this is the need of all needs the Christian church suffers under today—the need of a breath that will fill preachers, priests and people with a life power comparable with that which possessed the disciples after Jesus breathed on them. After that they sought no hiding place. They feared no foe. They never from that instant raised a question as to who Christ was. From being cowards before His crucifixion they became lion-hearted, fearing neither Herod, Pilate, chief priest nor pharisees. And their nerve came with the inbreathing of new life, when their risen Lord said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost."

THE DOUBTING APOSTLE.

The title of our lesson "Jesus Appearing to the Apostles," should have added to it the words, "Except Thomas!" This disciple has been criticised with much severity. Perhaps if all who have reproached him could vividly imagine themselves circumstanced as he was, they would modify and mollify their views of his unbelief. I am not at all sure he was a natural skeptic. I fail to see ground for the supposition that while the rest were gathered that night as friends of the Crucified, Thomas was wondering, forlorn, about town, as it has been said.

Possibly it is that hope had died in his heart. But so had it in all their hearts. He was slow to yield to evidence. But none of them was swift. Even after the woman had reported the tomb empty and after Peter and John had examined it and found it so those two went away to their homes, and not another man of the company had enough curiosity or confidence to go out to the sepulchre and see for himself. Hence I see insufficient reason to brand Thomas as the champion skeptic.

FACTS CONCERNING THOMAS.

What, then, are the facts concerning the absence of this apostle on that first Lord's day evening which should be instructive? One is, that he ran a risk of losing much by separating himself from his fellow disciples, as he did lose. The outlook had nothing to encourage expectation save the previous promise of Jesus (that He would rise. But on that promise a true disciple should have held his heart up from sinking. So if dark days come upon the church now, we find more than one who, Thomas like, leave the company of believers and make off with other associates, because such are sure it is all up with the church.

Blessed is that braver soul who if it be over so cheerless, comforts his faith with some good promise of God. "Some days must be dark and dreary," in the spiritual as in other realms. In politics, statecraft, commercial life and social there are periods of relapse, depression, panic. But he is an unworthy soldier who runs at the first assault of an overwhelming force. "Blessed is the man who endureth temptation." Blessed is the man who abides serenely certain of the better day, for Christ's blood-bought church.

THE DIVINE FORBEARANCE.

This one more point let us pin into our memory—that Christ's forbearance toward failures in His followers is simply divine. It is not human, for we never could bear with such derelictions of friendship as we have found in this company of disciples. But He did, with divine gentleness.

And so after Thomas had been told of the resurrection and almost scornfully asserted his (lesson 25) unbelief, and after (verse 26) eight days when he met with his friends and Jesus together (lesson verse 26) the merciful Master uttered no upbraiding word. Instead He accepted the conditions which Thomas made and said: "Reach thither thy finger and behold My hands, and reach thither thy hand and thrust it into My side, and be not faithless but believing."

By that time the disciple's convictions of the reality of Jesus, risen from the dead, carried him with a whirl and he cried out: "My Lord and my God." There is not the least evidence that he actually did lay hand on Jesus or feel with his finger the wounds of the cross.

If by spiritual vision we get a clear view of Christ—the living Christ—there will be no need of further tests of the truth that He is our Lord and our God.

NO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO.

"Very few of the men who enjoy the fine flavor of the Egyptian cigarette are aware that tobacco raising has been prohibited by law in Egypt since 1890," said an importer of cigarettes to the writer recently. "This drastic measure was adopted, curiously enough, to maintain the high reputation of Egyptian cigarettes. It was discovered about thirteen years ago that many of the smaller cigarette makers were realizing large profits by mixing the inferior tobacco of the country with Turkish tobacco and selling the cigarette made of this mixture at the usual high price commanded by the Egyptian product. It had won a place among the luxuries of the world, but it was in danger of losing its pre-eminence through the deterioration of the product. At first the government sought to mitigate the evil by restricting the acreage devoted to tobacco raising, but it was finally decided to stop the cultivation of the weed entirely. Today not a pound of tobacco is raised on the five and one-half million acres of land under cultivation in Egypt. In fact, there is nothing Egyptian about 'Egyptian cigarettes' except that they are made in Egypt. The tobacco all comes from Turkey, the paper from Austria, Germany or Italy, and most of the labor employed is Greek, except for the common brands, which are consumed in Egypt and are made by the natives. The greater part of the trade is centered in Cairo, where at least 5,000 persons are dependent for the daily bread upon this industry. Of course, the government derives considerable revenue from the tax it imposes upon tobacco experts."—Washington Evening Star.

WORKING TO MUSIC.

Music or reading aloud is commonly furnished in the cigar factories of Tampa and Key West. The work is not in any way interfered with, and the workers are thereby kept interested.

Further south, among the less prosperous but perhaps not less happy West Indies, the pleasant custom of working to the accompaniment of music has been developed to an extent amazing to the northern visitor. In factories the negroes sing hymns while their busy hands shape cigars or pare fruit. On every ship one hears the sound of song. Indeed, it is among the sailors that the institution is found in all its glory, as anyone who has been privileged to see the unloading of a small fleet of boats can bear witness.

On occasions like that of a wreck, for instance, dozens of little sloops and schooners gather together to bring the cargo to the nearest port. So small are the vessels that many of them can gather at a wharf forming a sort of huge raft in the water. The men working together at a wharf will, out of their own money, hire a choir of six or seven men to sing to them. These midday serenaders will occupy a point of vantage on the poop of a central vessel, choose one of their number as conductor and proceed to enliven the toil of their less gifted friends with songs of all kinds, grave and gay. The leader of the sangerbund feels keenly the responsibility of his position. No leader of a metropolitan orchestra ever labored more heroically or gesticulated more energetically. A flat note from an unlucky performer will bring forth a wild wave of elaborate despair and a spectacular clasping of the hands over the ears. The program is varied and consists frequently of impromptu compositions, in which the chorus plays the most prominent part. This curious custom of a hired choir is probably confined to the West Indies. On ordinary occasions amateur talent is quite sufficient.—New York Tribune.

HOW TO USE A TELEPHONE.

"Talk louder," "Don't yell so," "Get closer to the instrument," "Don't talk so far away—can't hear a word you say," are some of the messages sent by people who use the telephone to the person at the other end of the line. The words are often accompanied with evidences of ill-will and impatience, at which the telephone operators smile.

"Every time I hear a remark of that kind," said the manager of a large exchange, "I am confirmed in the belief that, despite its popularity, everybody does not know how to use the telephone."

One of the mistakes made by many people who use the telephone is that they do not place the lips close enough to the instrument, says the New York Tribune. Some people make this error because they can't forget the old-style instrument. In order to obtain the best results with it it was necessary to keep the lips a few inches from the box and to speak across the opening, and not into it. "Get further away from the 'phone" was the cry when the old-style instrument was in use, and some old subscribers have this "distant habit," as the telephone people call it, and they are usually told by the one at the other end to "talk louder."

"If I were to lay down a rule for speaking on the telephone, I should say: Keep the chin well raised and speak with a large amount of air in the chest, articulate slowly and distinctly and use the lips—that is, place the voice in the front of the mouth."

CANADIAN LOBSTERS.

Canada, says the Lewiston (Maine) Evening Journal, now hatches from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 lobsters a year. This, however, is but little compared with what Newfoundland has done. In no other country in the world is lobster hatching conducted on such a scale as in that colony, or on so economical a plan. This is owing to the invaluable invention of floating incubators, which can be used in any suitable locality in the neighborhood of a canning establishment. They were originated by Mr. Nelson, a Norwegian fish culturist, who took charge of these operations for the government of the island a few years ago. By their employment an average of 450,000,000 lobsters a year have been hatched and planted, so that in seven years the enormous number of 3,150,000,000 of lobster ova have been brought to life. These life germs, preserved and artificially hatched, are all taken from female lobsters which are brought to the various factories, and would all perish in the boilers if not thus rescued and brought to life.

ARSENIC IN VEGETABLES.

An important discovery has just been made by the Lancet, whose laboratory commissioners undertook, some time ago, the examination of a number of substances, including certain foods and drugs in common daily use, and in the preparation of which sulphuric acid is used. As a result, it was found that artificial manures are rich in arsenic, which is easily soluble in water. This is the less surprising since the basis of artificial manures—namely, superphosphate of lime—is formed by acting upon ordinary bone ash with common oil of vitriol. The important point, however, is that it has now been established beyond doubt that plants to which arsenical manure is applied take up arsenic in their tissues. Cabbages and turnips gathered from fields manured with superphosphates have given unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic. It is probable that acid accumulates in soil which is constantly being dressed with superphosphates, so that plants raised on such soil would absorb arsenic, and exercise an injurious effect on the health of both man and animals. It is even possible, for a similar reason, that the beef and mutton which we eat daily contain arsenic. The more important question also arises: May not the arsenic in malt be traceable to the somewhat large amount of arsenic inevitably present in artificial manures? This aspect of the subject is a very serious one, and demands further and fuller inquiry.—Chambers' Journal.

A RAPID POSTAL SERVICE.

That the postal service of Berlin has long been the model (as yet unattainable) for the rest of Europe, is well known. But is is not equally matter of common knowledge that the excellence of the Berlin postal arrangements of yesterday no longer satisfies the postal authorities of today. The latest innovation has been a still more frequent clearing of the letter boxes and a more rapid delivery than ever. The letter boxes in the principal thoroughfares are now cleared every fifteen minutes during the busy hours of the day. The rapidity of delivery of letters recently even resulted in the saving of a human life. A girl determined to commit suicide, wrote to her parents of her intention and posted the letter, which was delivered within an hour of being posted. This enabled the father to hurry off in a cab to the spot in the Thiergarten which his daughter had mentioned as that where her body would be found, to catch her alive, box her ears and take her home.—Harper's Magazine.

THE SMALLEST LIBRARY.

La Bibliofilia, the organ of Italian bookworms, gives an account of the "smallest library in the world." It is the property of a mining engineer named Salomoni, a noted bibliophilist. It is not "small" in the number, but only in the size of its contents, for his library contains nearly 1,500 volumes. There was a rage in Holland in the eighteenth century for the collection of "Lilliput editions," as they were then called, and as the demand brought about the production, the Dutch printing presses issued a considerable quantity of tiny volumes. Hence the greater portion of Signor Salomoni's collection is supplied from the old printers of Leyden, The Hague, Amsterdam and other Dutch towns. The most ancient of his minute volumes, however, is a fine specimen of sixteenth century printing. It is smaller in size than an ordinary postage stamp, but has 160 pages, and is four millimeters in thickness.—Westminster Gazette.

UNITED UNTO DEATH.

Buck and Brandy were brindled oxen, a yoke of renown throughout the country side. They had horns a yard from tip to tip, intelligent, black-nosed, white-starred faces and beautifully bushy tails. Broken together at a year old, they worked and played and grazed side by side, until they were rising seven. Then Brandy, falling lame, was turned out for a long rest, his owner thinking to fatten and sell him in the fall. Buck at once quit work. Yoked to cart or plow or ox wagon, he would simply lie down. The goad could not move him. As soon as he was free, though he had never in his life tried to jump a fence or throw one down, he straightway made a breach somewhere and went through it to his comrade. As a result, his owner sold two stall-fed oxen in place of one. In death, as in life, the pair were not divided.

ENGLAND RELIES ON EDISON.

The oranization of the gigantic American steel trust is already producing a distinct effect upon British manufacturers. They are putting their heads together, like wise men, and considering how they may best prepare to meet its menace. That this menace is very serious can no longer be disputed. The steel trust has the immense American home market secured to it by the tariff, and the profits which it makes in this market are so great that it can afford to send abroad all the surplus, of which it is not able to dispose at lucrative rates at home, and to sell at cost price, or even at a loss, in the British market. The central idea of this proceeding is that, if once the British steel industry can be destroyed, the trust would have the British as well as the American market to itself, driving off all competition by lowering its prices when its position was attacked.

By a fortunate accident help in this crisis has come to the British steel producer from an unexpected quarter. One difficulty with which our steelmakers have to contend is the scarcity of iron ore. The British supplies of rich ore are being fast exhausted; the Spanish supplies, upon which we are now drawing heavily, will only last another seven years. But now a British syndicate appears with the news that it has purchased an immensely rich iron field in Norway. The ore is not of the best, but by means of a process devised by the great inventor, Mr. Edison, it can be concentrated till it becomes rich enough to smelt with profit. It is near at hand and with it we may yet be able to make a good fight.—London Daily Mail.

HIGH WAGES, LOW PRICES.

It is the relative cheapness of American steel that has given it preeminence, and it is the same with other American products that are winning their way in British markets. Economy of production is the master key that has unlocked to America markets that seemed a little while ago to be inexorably closed mainly by our own commerce. This economy of production implies not merely low prices to the foreign consumer, but a greater degree of excellence, a superior adaptation to his wants. As has been pointed out in the Reviews, as well as elsewhere, the American working man, though receiving higher wages, produces, with labor-saving machinery, at a lower unit of cost, and his greater application and ingenuity enables him to avail himself effectively of the most recent inventions and appliances for improving the quality of his special line of work.—London Daily Mail.

FORTUNES IN ESTATE.

Nothing can give a more adequate idea of the vast strides in wealth and population which New York has made during the past eighty-five years than the wonderful difference between the values in certain parcels of real estate in the early part of the last century and now, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. For example, the Bleecl property on lower Broadway, recently sold for nearly $2,500,000, changed hands in 1815 at a valuation of about $10,000. Other building sites in the same neighborhood, assessed in 1815 at such valuations as $16,000, $6,000 and $8,000, are now rated at $1,700,000, $850,000 and $350,000 respectively, the increase being in some cases more than a hundred fold. The interesting question might be raised as to what limitation, if any, there may be upon property valuations in a city like New York.

OUR INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

When the United States gets ready to construct the Nicaragua canal the presence of considerable American sentiment in that country will be discovered, writes a correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A peaceable conquest of the republic seems to be in progress. Americans have had a weakness for meddling in the political affairs of Nicaragua a long time. And now, it appears, the industrial invasion is proceeding with notable results. In one district, Matagalpa, between eighty and ninety Americans are operating coffee plantations. A large American company is working the old gold mines. In the district of Jinotega and elsewhere Americans are obtaining large interests in the tobacco growing industry. They are getting control of transportation facilities.

TERRORS OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

As is always the case when the first day of the Courban-Bairam festival falls on a Friday, there will this year be an enormously increased outpouring of pilgrims from all Mohammedan countries to Mecca, writes a Cairo correspondent. From Algeria and Tunis alone more than 60,000 are expected; from Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, and from Morocco and the Saharan hinterland, there will probably be twice as many more, while from Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Central Asia, India and the Far East the multitudes cannot even be guessed. It is unnecessary to add, considering all the conditions of the Mecca pilgrimage, that the danger of epidemics in Europe is greatly augmented.

OLD WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Ancient clocks and watches seem to have a singular fascination for all sorts of people. Philip "the Cruel" of Spain is said to have had more than 1,000 in his famous collection, and the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia, who was as kindly and gentle as the Spanish monarch was inhuman, was equally devoted to the fad. In this city several curio dealers make a specialty of venerable timepieces, and keep a list of those which they can secure from private owners when the occasion requires, says the New York Post.

"The demand for these goods," said one of these merchants, "is of a varied nature. One type of customer wants an old clock to give an air of dignity or of comfort to a hall or sitting room. Nothing, in fact, is cheaper than a huge Dutch hall clock six feet high, which ticks like a blacksmith beating an anvil and which rings and old-fashioned gong bell. Another type enjoys polite deception and imposes a purchase as a time-honored heirloom. I know a family in this city, the head of which was a successful Irish builder, that has a fine hall clock which belonged to an old Knickerbocker family. They refer to it as a great-grandfather's timepiece, although as a matter of fact their great-grandfather and grandfather lived in a shanty on the west coast of Ireland.

"A third type purchases clocks which are marked by high beauty and artistic finish. Some of the ancient constructions were made by artists, and cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by those of today. This is especially true of those which came from the workshops of famous French, Flemish and Italian designers. Clocks of this class always command high prices, and may be considered works of art rather than mere timekeepers. The fourth type seems to have no particular idea in their fad. They want old time pieces, and ask no question as to their works, their beauty or their historical connection. If a clock is a century old, well and good; if it is two centuries old, so much the better; and if it is three centuries, they are besides themselves with delight.

"There are a few who purchase watches and clocks for historical associations. Of these the number is much larger than is usualy supposed, and it grows every day. The greater attention paid to history and biograph has helped the movement, as has, also, the practice of giving exhibitions and making gifts to museums and learned societies."

NIGHT AIR NOT HARMFUL.

In passing along a row of city tenements in the dawn of a midsummer day about ninety-nine of one hundred windows can be seen tightly closed. Sleepers whose lungs crave life air as a desert traveler thirsts after a draft of cold water have excluded the refreshing night wind in obedience to the behest of a sanitary superstition. "Beware of draughts, get a dollar's worth of weatherstrips; be sure to close your windows after dark"—in other words, exclude the air which the children of nature have for myriads of ages breathed with perfect impunity and poison your lungs with azotized, sickening atmosphere of an unventilated bedroom. We might as well advise a healthseeker to avoid rock springs and fill his water bucket at the effluent pipe of a festering city sewer. We might with the same logic admonish our children to beware of fresh vegetables and mountain strawberries and still their hunger with the garbage of the dumpple, says the Chautauquan.

Millions of travelers pass the night in boats and open sheds without the least injurious consequences animals that perish with consumption in the atmosphere of a well-warmed menagerie survive the tremendous night storms of the tropical forests.

Is night air a lung poison? Is the outdoor atmosphere made deadly by the absence of sunlight? Does the gas lamp of a stifling dormitory remedy that grievance? Must we exclude the cool night wind bringing relief to countless sufferers from the misery of a sweltering summer day?

It is no exaggeration to say tha individuals who have freed themselves from the nightmare of that superstition can live out-and-out healthier in the central wards of a large manufacturing town than its victims on the airiest highhlands of the Southern Alleghanies.

A SPRING TONIC.

Everybody needs a tonic in the spring, at this time the system craves a tonic. It is housecleaning time for your body. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound will tone up your nerves, blood, kidneys and liver and fill you with health and energy. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The Man Who . . Came Back.

By Charles B. Lewis. Copyright, 1897.

A YOUNG man of 25, haggard in look and weak on his feet, stood in the open door of a humble cottage just at sunset and looked from a gray-haired man leaning heavily on his cane to a gray-haired woman sitting wearily in her chair with an open Bible on her knees. He opened his mouth as if to speak, but no word was uttered. They stared at him with wide-open eyes, but neither spoke.

"It is I, Tom Manners—don't you know me?"

Their lips moved as if they whispered, but he caught no sound.

"You thought me dead, but I have returned. On the hill I met a man who told me that Ninta was lying here in her coffin. Is it so?"

"Come!" replied the woman, as she rose up with her book in her hands, and walked slowly into the room in the rear, followed by the lame and feeble old man.

The young man advanced. In the center of the room he beheld a coffin. They made way for him, and he looked down at the face of the dead—the face of a girl who had died ere she reached her 20th birthday. He bent over and pressed his lips to her pale, cold forehead, and father and mother sobbed in their throats and shed no tears.

"Why did she die?" asked the young man, as he lifted his head, and a new light burned in his eyes.

"Ask Travers," replied the father, after a long pause.

With a face pinched and haggard—with eyes which seemed to burn—without a further glance at the living or dead—the young man walked out of the room—out of the house—down the dusty highway among the shadows of night. When he had walked for a mile he encountered a man on horseback. He had been silent during his walk, and his eyes had looked straight ahead, as for a beacon light. Now he screamed out like a wounded beast, his eyes flamed at the man in the saddle, and there was terrible work for a moment. The rider was pulled to the ground, shouting, cursing and fighting, and with knee on his breast and fingers at his throat, the other held him as in a vise. When there is a grip at a man's throat his muscles are paralyzed and his life goes out like an exhausted candle.

The murderer did not run away into the darkness. He folded his arms and stood there until a crowd of men came along and saw what had been done. He did not resist as they marched him off to the jail. When questioned, he made only one reply:

"Ninta lies dead in her father's house, and I killed him!"

He had been locked up for 24 hours, eating never a morsel of food—sitting on his prison cot with his head in his hands and thinking—ever thinking—when the sheriff came to him and said:

"Tom, I know how it was, and I have no word of blame. It was murder, however, and the people won't wait for the law. They are coming here to-night to lynch you!"

"What have I to live for?" asked Tom, as he raised his head.

"But you don't want to die like a dog. I'm the law, but I like a game man and hate a coward. If you've got to die, take some of the mob with you. I can't leave you a gun, but here's an iron bar. If they break in your door, die like a man."

Through the barred windows, an hour later, came sounds as of breakers afar off—as of a gale of wind moaning through pines and cedars—as of wolves snarling and growling and fighting over their prey. It was a murmur at first, and the menace in it brought a chill. The murmur increased until it became a roar, and no man was longer in ignorance. The mob had gathered for a lynching bee. Three hundred men suddenly gathered in a body and surged across the public square to the jail. The sheriff stood on the steps waiting. He knew that every man in the crowd had a six-shooter; he saw a score of sledge-hammers and crowbars; he caught sight of half a dozen coils of rope over the shoulders of the foremost man.

"You want Tom Manners?" he queried, as the crowd surged about the front door.

"Yes—open the door!"

"Softly, my friends! I am the law. There's three hundred to one, and the law don't count, but I won't give up the keys!"

They swept him aside and brought sledge and bar into play, and in 60 seconds the door was down. Then a maddened score rushed through the corridors, and from cell to cell, uttering threats and snarling at each other. At cell ten they found Tom Manners awaiting them, and at sight of him they screamed out in fury and exultation. They pounded at the lock. They beat at the bars. They rained blow after blow upon the hinges. The man in the cell looked calmly out upon them as they labored, and they said to each other that he was a coward and a craven. After ten minutes' work the door was beaten down and three or four men sprang into the cell to seize the prisoner. Then the iron bar was lifted, and the man was obeying the sheriff's injunction to fight for his life. He beat them down and he beat them back. They came again and again, but they could not stand against him. With a sudden hope, and leaping over the rampart of bodies, he cleared a path down the corridor to the door, and landed in the midst of the crowd outside.

As the men crowded and jostled and fell over each other, a way was opened for the prisoner, and after two minutes' desperate fighting, he dropped the iron bar and fled through the streets with a howling mob at his heels. Half an hour later it was known that he had got clean off in the direction of the hills.

"I am the law," said the sheriff to the cursing, muttering men who still hung about the jail, "but I like a game man, and gave Tom Manners a chance for his life against a mob. I am the law, and will now do my best to recapture him and bring him to trial."

Away up on the crest of Limestone hill, an hour after sunrise next morning, the woman who acted as station agent and telegraph operator for the P. & G. road got a call from Pleasant Valley, followed by the message:

"Young man, about 25—black hair and eyes—six feet tall—poorly dressed—no hat—Tom Manners—wanted here for murder. May pass on railroad track. Notify at once."

At ten o'clock, as the woman was busy with some blank reports, a man entered the station with staggering gait, and sat down and dropped his head on his hands. He had not come along the track, but over the ridges and through the forest.

"He's the man—the murderer!" whispered the woman to herself, as she looked the stranger over. She moved over to the telegraph instrument, and the man raised his head and looked at her for a few seconds and said:

"Yes, send 'em word that I'm here! I'm sorry that I didn't let 'em hang me last night!"

"Then you are—are Tom Manners?" she asked, with her finger on the key.

"Yes, Tom Manners," he wearily answered. "Send 'em word and I'll wait here!"

They called the woman "little Mrs. Humphrey." She was the widow of a train conductor, and had secured the place at Limestone station partly on that account, and partly because no man wanted it at the salary paid. It was a lonely place up there on the hill. From Monday morning to Saturday night the woman "kept house" in the little room back of the office. On Saturday night she went down to Jericho Plains to stay over Sunday. There was a pathos in the tones of the man before her that touched her heart. He was a murderer, but she had no fear of him.

"Why did you commit murder?" she finally asked, as she rose up and went over to him.

"Why ask that?" he queried, without raising his head. "I killed a man down in the valley. It was murder. They are after me, and you can notify them that I am here."

"But let me hear the story."

He lifted his head and gazed fixedly at her for half a minute, and then glanced about the room. There was a gleam of wonder in his eyes, but no ray of hope. He made a movement of impatience that she should delay, but when he read pity in her big blue eyes, he quietly began:

"Three years ago I sailed away in the Morning Star to hunt for a treasure ship in the South Pacific. We were wrecked in a storm, and I alone, of all the crew, was flung alive upon a lonely island. I left behind me, down in the valley, what was dearer to me than all the sunken treasures of the sea. I was to be gone half a year, and upon my return we were to marry. Did you ever see Ninta Marshall?"

"A score of times," replied the widow.

"I loved her—God alone knows how I loved her!" exclaimed the man, as he rose up. "Did she love me? Yes, and I sailed away with a song in my heart. We had been gone eight months when I was cast away. It was a small island, and there was nought but brackish water, shell-fish, and a few roots and berries to sustain life. I hoped for a ship to pass, but none appeared. I had nothing to do but sit on the rocks and gaze at the sea—to sit there and think and hope and grow desperate with the waiting. By and by the year was up. Then the days dragged into weeks, and the weeks into months, and I could only weep and rave and curse at fate. God, how I pined and longed and ate up my heart. There were times when I grew so desperate that I flung myself into the sea among the sharks to swim back to these shores and to Ninta—3,000 miles away! The sharks swam along beside me—great man-eaters with cruel eyes—but they did not harm me, and I would return to the sandy shore and weep and curse and pray."

"Poor man—poor man!" whispered the widow.

"Another year passed," he continued, "and then another month and another, until I had been absent two years and a half. Then a water-logged hulk floated near my island and I swam off to her. With her I went floating for long weeks before I was taken off by a trader. By and by I was transferred to a homeward bound ship, but she had the plague aboard and her crew died like sheep. Four of us who were passed by worked her into port. Her anchor was not yet down when I hurried ashore and set off to find Ninta."

"And you—you—?"

"Aye! I found her—found her dead and in her coffin! I had come too late. I had been gone three years instead of months. They had heard of the loss of the Morning Star, and it was believed that all had perished. After she had mourned for me for two years, she listened to the honeyed words of a man fair to look upon, but whose heart was as black as night. That man wronged her—he was the man I killed—aye! I clutched him by the throat and felt him die by inches under my grip! I did not seek to escape. They put me in jail—a mob came—I fought my way out—here I am! I am a murderer. They are after me. Tell them where to find me!"

"No, I will not tell them!" firmly answered the widow.

"But I am ill—weary—heart-broken—hopeless!" he wailed. "Of what use to live on? You have a pistol. Lend it to me and I will go up among the bushes and send a bullet into my heart!"

"Hush—hush! You killed a man. You would have been a cowardly cur to be satisfied with less. Back there among the trees is an old hut. Here is a blanket—here is food. Go there and eat and sleep and rest. At night, I will come to you."

"And you—you won't give me up?" he asked.

"No—you did as I would have a man do!"

"And—you—you?"

"I pity you. Now go!"

And half an hour before sundown, when the Blue Line freight had passed east and the road would be clear for three hours, the little widow prepared more food, took along a candle and matches, and a quarter of an hour later stood in the door of the old hut. The man sat with his back to the logs, his food untasted, and listening for her footsteps. As her shadow darkened the door he hoarsely called out:

"For God's sake, keep away from me—don't come nearer!"

"Are you ill?" she asked.

"Aye! and a doomed man! I escaped the plague on ship-board, but it has come to me now. I am burning as if I sat above a hot fire. Keep away—go back—let me die alone!"

She had brought food in a tin dish. She threw the food away and filled the dish with water at a near-by spring, and then walked straight into the hut and knelt beside the man and held the dish to his lips. He drank its contents to the last drop. Then she spread the blanket on the earth, pulled him down upon it, and fetching more water, she bathed his hot face and hands. He seemed to be on fire, and now and then his body shook and shivered as if an icy chill had passed over it.

"God bless you—God bless you!" he whispered, peering up at her through eyes which were growing dim. "It is the plague. Before midnight I shall be dead. Why did you come here? You will die, too!"

"Hush—hush! You will be better, by and by," she answered.

"God, but how my heart ached when I found her dead!" he whispered. "It ached and pained and throbbed till I was choked. Then the fire got into my blood and I cried out for revenge, and I would have strangled that villain if a thousand men had stood between us—aye! if God Himself had sought to hold me back! She is dead—he is dead—I am dying!"

She left him, to return after a couple of hours, and he was raving. At midnight she crept up the rough way to the old hut, and the full moon was shining into the open door and making the interior as light as day. The silvery light was bathing the face of a dead man!

When morning came, the little widow sat down to the telegraph instrument and called up Pleasant Valley.

"Well, what is it?" was asked by the other operator.

"To Sheriff Thompson: You will find Tom Manners in the old hut back of this station."

"Bully for the little widow on the hill!" exclaimed the sheriff, half an hour later. "She said she'd keep her eyes open and she has. We'll have our man before midnight."

The big white moon looked into the old hut again as half a dozen men crept forward and peered into the door. A man lay with his legs drawn up and his hands clasped over his head.

"He is dead!" they whispered to each other, as they noted the pallor of his face and the stiffness of his limbs. A quarter of an hour later the sheriff knocked at the door of the station house. No answer. Then he opened it and walked in and struck a light. The woman sat with her elbows on the telegraph table and her face in her hands, and as the officer touched her arm she looked up in a dazed and puzzled way and queried:

"Have you found him—Tom Manners?"

"Aye! up there, but he is dead! Why didn't you let me know sooner?"

"I—I waited for God to deal with him!" she whispered, as she motioned for them to go out and leave her alone.

The Diphtheria Bacillus.

The diphtheria bacillus may be found in the throat of an apparently healthy individual under two sets of conditions. Those of most frequent occurrence are where the bacillus persists in and about the throat for a more or less lengthened period after complete convalescence from an attack of diphtheria. The other class of cases comprises those in which the bacillus exists in the throat of an individual, such as a nurse, who has been exposed to risk of infection, but has escaped an actual attack of the disease. Neither a diphtheria patient, however perfect his recovery clinically, or a person who has been exposed to the disease should, for the safety of others, be released from isolation until a physician, after careful bacteriological examination of the throat, pronounces him free from the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

They Never Do.

"I don't know that man, but I know he has genius."

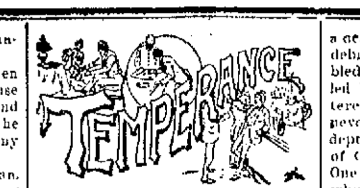
"How do you know?"

"His clothes don't fit him."—N. Y. Truth.

THE BEST COLD CURE

is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not affect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia streets.

An ordinance is pending in Cincinnati for the establishment of three floating public bath houses along the river. The houses are to be built and maintained by the city.



A SOUL RECLAIMED.

Whisky Made a Tramp of John Lester and a Kindly Friendship Saved Him.

Only a tramp—a poor unhappy creature, a burden to himself and a terror to others. He had slept on the hay in a farmer's barn, from which he had risen, before anyone was astir, stiff and unrefreshed; he had already been refused a breakfast two or three times; but, hardest to bear, he had been for 24 hours without a drink of liquor.

He passed down the little incline in the road and paused by the brook. Its rush and tinkle as it skipped down the stones and glided away under the grassy borders reminded him of the brook at the foot of the meadow which he always crossed on his way to school.

At this moment the sound of a horse's feet and the roll of wheels fell on his ear, and then a cheery voice saying:

"Good morning, my friend. As we are travelling the same way, allow me to give you a lift."

Friend, whose friend? He had been no man's friend, not even his own, for years, but he replied:

"Thank you, but I am not fit for a seat in your carriage."

The gentleman threw back his lap robe, saying: "I think Jack can take us both up the hill more easily than you can walk."

Impelled by the kind voice and magnetic smile, the tramp took the vacant seat, and they rode on in silence for awhile, save some remark on the beauty of the morning. Just before them the long hill, where the road wound up and down for nearly a mile. As

WHISKY MADE HIM A TRAMP.

they began the ascent they met a party of gentlemen coming down, all of whom greeted his companion in the most courteous manner, and as they passed them he asked:

"Sir, are you not ashamed to be seen riding with a tramp?"

Never while he lives will he forget the look in the fine dark eyes turned toward him as his unknown friend replied:

"May I answer your question with another? Will you tell me what made you a tramp?"

"Whisky," was the brief answer.

"Ah, he is a cruel master. How long have you served him?"

"I took my first drink of liquor at a class banquet seven years ago this month. The result is before you."

"So you have given this hard master seven years of your manhood with all their glorious possibilities, your early hopes and ambitions for a noble, useful life, home, friends, happiness. And what have you in return?"

The kindly interest in the voice and manner reached the heart of the poor tramp, and in a trembling voice he replied:

"Nothing, sir, nothing. Brought up in a Christian home, graduated with honor from college, married to a lovely wife, whisky has robbed me of everything and in return given me broken health, a ruined, disgraced manhood and the privilege of tramping through the country begging my bread from door to door."

The eyes of the tramp were full of tears, his face quivering with grief. After a moment's silence the gentleman asked earnestly:

"Have you had enough of this mistaken way of living? Do you want to try for a better life and make the effort to regain what you have lost?"

"Do I want to do this? Oh, sir, does a sinner in hell want to enter Heaven? But it is impossible: I am friendless and hopeless, too weak to depend on myself. From the depth to which I have fallen there is no way up."

The gentleman laid one hand kindly on the ragged shoulder as he replied:

"My poor boy, there is always a way up if one really desires to reform. The way may be rough and hard, but your Heavenly Father stands with open arms to receive you if you but turn to Him, and all that a brother could do for you, I am here to do, to help you back to a sober manhood."

Thus it came about that John Lester, no longer a tramp, entered the home of this good Samaritan and began his fight for life. It would be impossible to tell the agony of the months that followed—the constant struggle day and night with the terrible enemy, who sought in every way to overcome the weak will and weaker body; the tears and prayers and frantic clinging to the one friend who stood like a strong wall between him and utter hopelessness. Added to the constant struggle with this fearful appetite were haunting memories, like ghosts, continually about him, memories of lost opportunities, blasted reputations, a broken-hearted mother, a deserted wife and days and nights of debauchery so fearful that he trembled at the thought of them. At last, led by the kind hand that never faltered, sustained by the true heart that never failed him, he came up from the depths, and, trusting alone in the love of God to keep, began his new life. One bright day the forsaken wife, who, although she had suffered so much, was brave enough and loving enough to forgive, came to him, and together they went home and began their united life again.

The good Samaritan has gone to his reward. The good which he accomplished lives after him. To-day John Lester is a noble Christian man, caring for the friendless, lifting the fallen, binding up the broken hearted. There are none so lost or neglected but he has for them a helping hand, as he humbly strives from day to day to follow the grand life of Him who came into the world to save the sinner, even though he be "only a tramp!"—Lael Clark, in Christian Herald.

DRINKING FOR THE EFFECT.

Experiments of Dr. Starr and Pertinent Suggestions by the Kansas City Times.

To the many uninformed people who insist on drinking strong liquors "not because they like the taste, but are fond of the effects," the discoveries made by Dr. Allen Starr as to the quality of mental mood produced in the drinker by different sorts of beverages may prove instructive.

In a recent article in the Medical Record he says that the result of careful investigation has led him to conclude that in the majority of individuals sherry produces a quarrelsome disposition, while, on the other hand, port tends to exert a soothing effect. Champagne causes apparently a decided exhilaration of the flow of thought, while Burgundy makes one think more slowly and by no means adds to the feeling of conviviality.

Whisky, brandy and gin have entirely different effects on the individual, but Dr. Starr will not undertake to classify their manifestations with reference to any large number of persons.

The fact of the matter is he cannot do so; for each one of these beverages produces an effect upon the individual who may absorb them in overdoses that is in inverse ratio to the sober temperament of the absorber and in diametric opposition to every rule of psychology that was ever laid down. Four drinks of brandy may make a usually taciturn individual talk like a house afire, while five drinks of gin may put an alert and hustling man into a state of paralysis. Eleven drinks of whisky may set a normally peace-loving citizen to fighting every wooden Indian and police telephone box he comes across, and a mixture of all three of these brands of liquor during the progress of a spree may turn the most profane and irreligious man into a singer of hymns and a spouter of Gospel texts and scraps of sermons.

If the large number of experimenting persons, who insist on drinking liquor without reference to quantity or quality or age or character for its "effects" and not for its "taste," would take the precaution to have the different stages of their "jags" portrayed by phonographers and photographers, engaged especially to follow them from barroom to buffet, and from beer saloon to alehouse, they might secure a collection of data that, when examined in moments of stern and reflective sobriety, would serve more effectively to prevent a recurrence of their experimentation than all the cures for alcoholism ever invented.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The saloon is a legalized drunkard factory.—Christian Work.

The statement is made on medical authority that more deaths are due in England to alcoholism than to diphtheria or typhoid fever.

Twenty-nine of the thirty saloonkeepers of Kokomo, Ind., were arrested on March 7 for having screens at their doors and windows at forbidden hours. All will plead guilty and pay fines.

When a daily paper states that "members of congress are terrorized by the temperance vote," it shows what agitation has accomplished. It gives proof of cheering progress in the war against liquor and speaks of greater victories near at hand.—Union Signal.

A novel method of controlling the drinking habit is being considered by the Arkansas legislature. If a proposed measure becomes law it will prohibit any person from drinking whisky until he has obtained a $5 license from the county clerk of the county in which he resides.

A saloon license was granted in a Pennsylvania town in a building formerly used as a trunk factory. Over the door was a big sign: "Trunk Factory." The saloonkeeper asked a prohibition painter to change the sign to suit his business at the least possible cost. The painter took his brush and simply carried it around the cross line of the "T," making the sign to read "Drunk Factory."—National Advocate.

Sues Saloonkeeper.

Mrs. Lillie Rich, of Wichita, Kan., has brought suit against John Kinseder, a saloonkeeper, for $10,000. She alleges that the defendant has sold liquor to her sons, 15 and 13 years old, respectively, until they had a confirmed appetite for liquor, which has ruined their usefulness as support and companionship to plaintiff.

A large chestnut factory at Lyons, France, employs 250 women and girls. The chestnuts are peeled and boiled, and placed for three days in a vanilla syrup; then they are drained, coated nicely with vanilla and prepared for shipment.

White FruitHouse

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. — Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. — New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. — English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Good Oolong, 35c: Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb. — Good Japan, 40c lb: Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. — Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 26c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. — Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c. — Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25. — Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb. — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 3c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb. — Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 15c lb. — Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 18c. — Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. — String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. — Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. — Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb. — New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. — No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. — California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. — Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. — Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. — Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. — Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. — California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. — California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. — Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. — Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. — Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut, 32c lb. — Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. — Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb. — Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box. — Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. — American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. — Mail Pouch, 42c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. — Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. — Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. — Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

+RED CROSS+ PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE. FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF. LADIES. MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES. $1.00 PER BOX. LADIES. ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES. RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, LEAVE NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE. VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 2 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 6 30 am	* 2 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima.....	*12 01 am	†11 53 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	†12 40 pm	* 2 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline....	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila......	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.....	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY. In effect March 3, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a.m
† " " " "	8 30 a.m
† " " " "	2 10 p.m
†From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 06 a.m
† " " " "	8 05 a.m
† " " " "	12 20 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	0 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 p.m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 a.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 00 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	8 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	6 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited—daily	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	5 21 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	8 00 a.m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	3 50 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	5 15 p.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12-2-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

Eastbound from Ft. Wayne.	Depart
Standard Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	2 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 55
Local Freight	[illegible]
Westbound from Ft. Wayne.	**Depart**
Standard Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Western Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect Dec. 2, 1900

Northbound	Depart
No. 453 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 452 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m
Southbound	**Arrive**
No. 459 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p.m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a.m
No. 4? Express and Mail, except Sun....	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	6 30 p.m
North Bound.	**Arrive.**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun...	11 40 a.m
No. 171 Local Freight, except Sunday..	4 40 p.m
No. 42 Express and Mail except Sun..	10 25 p.m
No. 44 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	10 35 a.m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Rev. Edgar William Allen, pastor; residence, 334 West Washington street—10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Ancient Grace of Charity;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "The True Primacy;" Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

Monday night, meeting of King's Daughters with Miss Freeman, 135 Madison street; Wednesday night, mid-week service; Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at the church, entertained by Mrs. Mitten and Mrs. Doyle; Friday afternoon, ladies' missionary meeting.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Rev. Z. A. Harris, minister—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "The Christian Armor;" evening, "Their Rock Not Our Rock;" junior C. E., 3:30 p. m.; senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; a new feature will be introduced in the prayer meeting; there will be a half hour Bible reading, in which all are to take part; the Bible reading for next Wednesday evening is "Christ in Prophecy." Thursday evening, teachers' meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Everlasting Punishment;" golden text, "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God; being justified by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus"—Romans, 3:23, 24. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Jewish temple, '96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at the church edifice.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of Hamer and East Lewis street, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Young People's Christian union services, 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45, C. L. Fulmer, leader; the Woman's Missionary society will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Woodruff, No. 812 East Creighton avenue.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m.; class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meetings, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CITY MISSION.

City mission, 170 West Main street, Miss Bertha Hinebolt, missionary—There will be services every night and Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Samuel H. Matthews, superintendent.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 2:30 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 3 p. m., meeting of the second Young People's Mission society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 7:30 p. m., children's services; Wednesday evening, explanation and discussion of the Sunday school lesson.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the male quartet will sing at this service; Young People's meeting on next Wednesday evening. F. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Great Commission and the Final Promise;" evening service at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30; Junior C. E., 2 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:45.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:45 p. m. Young People's alliance at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "Fidelity in Keeping Promises." Mid-week services, Young People's alliance business meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45. Church Aid society will meet Thursday evening after prayer meeting to hold their regular business meeting. Choir practice Friday evening. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:45; special music; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; Bible lesson at 7:30; special music; prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets—On Sunday Rev. Weaver, of Chicago, will preach. He is a candidate for the pulpit and will officiate both morning and evening; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Who Is My Neighbor, and What Is My Duty to Him?" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of lecture, "The Books of Samuel;" singing led by the Apollo quartet; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45; topic, "Lovest Thou Me?" business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society with Mrs. Thomas Sinclair Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, No 425 West Main street—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir Friday evening under the direction of Professor Miles; a series of meetings under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor society will begin Sunday evening and will continue through the week; these services are preparatory to communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church notice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Seeing and Believing;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church, Dawson and Harrison streets.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30; classes, 11:45 a. m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior league, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 7:30. The new pastor, Rev. Patterson, will officiate morning and evening.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Missionary day in the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by Rev. W. H. Daniels, presiding elder; the classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m. There will be a love feast at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, "Mutual Consideration and Affectionate Provocation." Prayer meeting and choir practice Wednesday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:30; Junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; evening service, 7:30. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening.

Wayne Street M. E. church, Rev. A. S. Preston, pastor—Services tomorrow as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; 10:30 a. m., sermon by the pastor; subject, "Expansion of the Kingdom;" classes at noon; Junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; evening at 7:30; sermon; theme, "How to Inherit the Earth." Music by the Linden quartet.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.; Dorcas society Friday; lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "The Three Great Abiding Gifts;" evening, "Is It Advisable for Christians to Play Cards?" the second in "Practical Talks on Practical Conduct." Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mrs. J. A. Lechler at her home, 36 Marion street, Friday afternoon and evening.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Washington and Fulton streets—No services of any kind tomorrow on account of the dedication of Emmaus church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor.—Morning service, 10:45; Rev. J. S. Ainslie, of Chicago, is expected to preach. Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30, topic, "Fidelity to Pledges." At 7:30 the pastor will conduct the third question box service, preceded by a song service.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor; residence, 85 West Butler street. Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects of sermons, morning, "The Exercise of Moral Power With Moral Design;" evening, "Life's Bitters and Sweets." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior, 6:30 p. m., topic, "Fidelity to Pledges;" leader, P. C. Kantz. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Pledge of Loyalty." The Junior C. E. will give an entertainment on Friday evening.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field. Morning subject, "An Everlasting Kingdom;" evening subject, "Separation From the World." Baptism at the evening service. Young people's meeting at 6:30, in lecture room. General prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

South Wayne mission Sunday school at 3:30 a. m.; North Side, East Side, Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. The rector will officiate at all of the services. Services at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 1st.

Y. W. C. A.

The King's Daughters' circle of the Jefferson street Church of Christ will conduct the 4 o'clock devotional service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon.

There will be an informal social afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clark Fairbank Wednesday, May 1.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

First Adventist church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets. Rev. B. W. Botts will preach Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Men's meeting at 3 p. m. Address by E. G. Anderson. Bible study at 4 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street. Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. John R. Quinlan, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. Fourth Sunday, Boy's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. Rev. J. R. Quinlan, director. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month, at 7:30. Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mangovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street. Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

MERIWETHER OPENS CONTEST.

St. Louis, April 26.—Notice of contest was served today on Mayor Rolla Wells by Lee Meriwether, the municipal ownership party's candidate for that office. In the notice of contest Meriwether asserts that there was no legal election; that 1,500 names were fraudulently placed upon the registration books and voted by the judges and clerks and hired repeaters, and that a conspiracy to steal the election existed.

NO DECISION YET.

Chicago, April 26.—No decision was reached at today's conference between Illinois Central officials and the committee of the International Association of Machinists, which yesterday presented the association's demands. Another session will be held tomorrow.

GENERAL LUDLOW VERY ILL

GRIP DEVELOPS INTO DANGEROUS TUBERCULOSIS.

The General Will Not be Military Governor of Vizcayas—He is Coming Home.

Manila, April 26.—Owing to his illness, the appointment of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow to be military governor of the department of the Vizcayas has been revoked. A board of surgeons has made an examination and reports that General Ludlow suffered from an attack of grip and localized congestion, which has developed into a dangerous case of tuberculosis. General Ludlow will return to the United States by the first transport.

WILL WIND UP AFFAIRS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26.—Directors of the United States Debenture company today decided to ask permission of the court to wind up its business and to distribute its assets, amounting to $84,000. It is said to be able to pay in full the amounts received from certificate holders. This action followed the report of A. B. Benedict, referee, which is against the legality of the debenture business.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A miser grown old
Ran his hand through his gold,
And wondered if more he could
earn;
But he felt Death's embrace,
And was sent to a place
Where—well, now he has money to

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or be helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 10 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a broken down sufferer. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"MOTHERHOOD"

A Book for Girls and Women SENT FREE

Spread the Glad Tidings.

It tells plain facts that everyone of the gentler sex ought to know. Its common sense advice saves pain, trouble and anxiety. One or more copies sent upon request, to one person or to different addresses. If the readers of this announcement know of expectant mothers, they will do them a great favor by having this book sent to them. Address the publishers,

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

...CARPETS...

For the next month we will devote our special attention to our carpet department. We never had such a complete assortment. It is great. Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

CASH OR CREDIT. 135 CALHOUN STREET.

HOUSE HUNTERS.

"THE WOODS ARE FULL OF THEM."

Give over the unnecessary search—call at Louis F. Curdes' real estate office, and from the lists shown you, it's more than likely you'll get just what you want to buy, sell or trade. I act as agent for many excellent properties and will be glad to aid you in every way to obtain a home to your liking.

Louis F. Curdes,

PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

WHAT'S

Your Idea about Paint?

LOW PRICE is LOW QUALITY.

Paint "as good as"

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

(there's none better) cannot be sold for less than we ask. If less is asked, you know the quality is lower and it's not cheap. It's poorly made, contains poor material, or is short measure. You get what you pay for every time.

SOLD BY

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,

HARDWARE. WHITE LEAD AND PAINT BRUSHES.

38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA STREET.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....

DR. WENGER,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Dispensary, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

Kidney and Urinary side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

126 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Keith suffered. They have headaches, pains in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night. If you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardui has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

WINE OF CARDUI

in invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell $1.00 bottles. Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

Valley Creek, Va., August 4, 1900.

It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myself. I had tried so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have in years. Mrs. N. B. KEITH.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.